es of these inantique jeware as appropersonal oro-day as any productions. or sale.

O.'S "Blue Book" for clists of articles for pres-s sent to any address on

SQUARE YORK.

POMEROY & CO., WEEKLY SALE g. Dec. 6, at 9:30 o'clock. ISE LAYOUT.

or Suits, Chamber Sets. EUBERGER CONTINUE HIS

G-OUT SALE UCTION, 167 Randolph-st.,

o'clock. Go there for bargatus ne weil-made **VITURE** OMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

E. STACY, er, 144 Dearborn-st.

RE FURNITURE ry and basement house
1-ST., NEAR WEBSTER-AV.,
THOMS
1-Do'clock a.m., consisting of narra, Piano, Stool, and Cover, too, the control of the c

P. GORE & CO., ECIAL Goods Sale,

DEC. 6, 9:30 A. M. One Thousand Lots. P. GORE & CO., Auctionom BUTTERS & CO., and Reaf-Estate Agents. 175 Randolph-st. SATURDAY SAIR, ITURE,

a. Chairs, etc., EC. 7. AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, PAUCTION HOUSE, ECTIONERY. Expressed to all pares. 1 is and upward, at 25c. 40c. and ede per lb. Packages of 5 lbs and under prepaid for whole package 25c exirs. Address orders GUNTHER'S Confectionery. 78 Madison-8t.,

AND CLEANING. Carante Description of CLEANED and REPAIRED, at triding exponse. Expressed C. O. B. 1990 at Manager and Carante Chicago, and Chicago, and Chicago, and Chica

& EVENDEN, L TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
2 40 West Lake Street.
OF 100 AGE.

KING

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 7. 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

GLOVES AND MITTS.

WINTER

ladies' Kid Mittens, Otter tops ildren's Kid Mittens, fur tops Roys' Buckskin Gauntlets.

40c a pair. len's Dogskin Gloves, lined. 75e a pair.

Jen's Dogskin Gloves. Fine Plush Lining, \$1.00. adjes' and Gents' Berlin and Cashmere Gloves,

In endless variety, 25c per pair upwards. 200 DOZEN 3-BUTTON

Le Grand Kid Gloves Medium Shades, 48c a pair.

"TREFOUSE" KID GLOVES

In 2, 3, 4, and 6-Buttons,

Including the new shades, Bordeaux, Wine, Plum, and Old Gold. This Glove is especially recommended for quality of Kid and perfect fitting, giving it a preference over all other first-class gloves sold in this

ORDERS BY MAIL. All orders by mail will receive prompt and careful atten-

121 & 123 State-st.

MAIL SAMPLE ENVELOPE, WE ARE

SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR

ELT Envelope allowed to carry Flour, Sugar, an ordered substances, and "amail share-pointe measurements the mails at 3d class rates. Sen called UNION BAG & PAPER CO., 53 and 55 Michigan-av., Chicago HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holiday Goods.

CLYER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., RETAIL STATIONERS, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.,

HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT STOCK OF HOLIDAY GIFTS

EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO. Inspection of this Stock is solicited. FINANCIAL.

WE DEAL IN ALL ISSUES OF U.S. BONDS childre Called Bonds. The 4 per cents on hand for cellate delivery at or below Government subscrip-PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY to LOAN WINIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y...

HOPERTY, at BEST RATE. H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

Cook County Orders, Clty Serips and Vouchers, LAZARUS SILVERMAN Bask. Chamber of Commerce. COCOA HAIR-DRESSING.

Leon's Cocoa Hair-Dressing. only 30 cents per bottle. For sale by all Drug-

From Pauline Lucca.

EARMR WEBER:
Let me kindly thank you for the Upright iano which I used all summer in Kingston, at before that m the city, since my arrival America. Your Upright Planos are excerdinary instruments. They have an asnianing fulness and wealth of tone, which apts them excellently well to the voice eaction I find. The action I find charming, and this one sur prised me by HARDLY EVER NEEDING THE TUNER. PAULINE LUCCA.

The Root & Sons' Music Co.

ESTEY ORGANS.

We are daily receiving large invoices of the above mentioned instruments, the fame of which has spread over the entire world. Our prices are autonishingly low, and our terms easier than ever. Old instruments taken in exchange. New Pianos for rent at \$5 per month.

STORY & CAMP, 188 & 190 State-st.,

St. Louis House, 919 A 914 Olive-at.

Having given up the agency of the Mathushek Pianos, and having about 135 of those Pianos still on hand, we have decided to Planes still on hand, we are the planes still on heart, we are at bargains, in order to close them out, as we have an immense stock of Planes coming in from the leading Eastern Manufacturers. About fifty of these Mathusheks are in the hands of agents in the principal cities of Illinois, Iows. Wisconsin, Minnesots. Michigan, and Indians, and parties residing in these States, who desire to purchase, can correspond direct with us, and we will inform them where the Planes can be seen, possibly in their own immediate vicinity or town. Special inducements will be made to dealers buying in lots of five or ten Planes. It is to the interest of any person wishing to purchase a Plane to write us for full particulars.

PELTON & POMEROY

150-152 State-st., Chicago. ABCHERY.

We have just opened up a com-plete line of the celebrated HIGH-FIELD LONDON BOWS and AR-

Will furnish prices to Clubs and thers upon application.

138 to 142 State-st.,

CHICAGO. ter—Sold for half the price, finished superior and warranted stronger than ordinary sleighs. Also, Abbott's Patent Runner A ttachments for every variety of wheeled vehicles. Only device of the kind in existence. Fits any axie, perfectly practical, errong and cheap. We for country country to the country of

PHONOGRAPH. PHONOGRAPH

OPTICIANS. MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribane Building.



SILKS! HOLIDAY BARGAINS!

Field, Leiter & Co.

While it is a common thing of late years for makers of Gold and Silver Cases to greatly debase their products below the quality assumed, every case of this Company's manufacture, either in gold or silver, will assay full up to their trade mark. We have sold over 75.000 of these Watches which have invariably given satisfaction, and we unhelitatingly recommend them for superiority in corkmanship, style, and intrinsic worth, as the best in the manual control of the same of the

Every Waltham Watch sold by us 18 AC-COMPANIED BY OUR OWN GUARAN-TEE in addition to that of the American

State and Monroe-sts

REDUCTION. We have just received a large consignment of finest Formosa Oolong which we now offer at 80c per lb, and guarantee it to be equal, if not better, than the Tea we have been selling for \$1.00 per pound.

WE WANT YOU TO TRY IT OUR JAPAN TEAS AT 40 and 50 cts.

ARE BARGAINS. Genuine Arabian Mocha Coffee. GREEN 80e ROASTED 85e

HONG KONG TEA CO

PIERCE & WHITTEMORE 227 to 235 South Desplaines-st.

DOWN TOWN WEST SIDE

PACKERS! Have established, in connection with their PACKING ESTABLISHMENT, the CLEANEST and FINEST RETAIL MARKET

In the city. Having efficient and polite salesmen, we are always enabled to give our customers their choice of cuts in meats, and to parties desiring FINE-STEAKS and ROASTS we can promise to please them. We manufacture our SNOW-FIAKE Brand Lard for retail and jobbing trade. Put up in any sized packages most convenient for the purchaser, and with Special Attention for Family Use.

Our Celebrated Brand "CLUB SAUSAGE" Is the finest in the world. Manufactured ENTIRELY from PORK, and made after an Old New England Receipt, and considered by all who try them a luxury. CITY MARKET

er Desplaines and Van Buren-sts. Van Buren-sto to the door.
PIERCE & WHITTEMORE,
227 to 235 South Desplaines-st.

SHOES.

Awarded to Edwin C. Burt, of New York, manufacturer of FINE SHOES -- the only American receiving such distinction at the Paris Exhibition. The Exclusive Agents in Chicago for these goods are

BULLOCK BROS., 149-151-153 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSIC BOOKS FOR PRESENTS!

Gems of English Song. New enlarged edition. Sunshine of Song. Price of each in Cloth, \$3; Fine Gilt, \$4; Boards, \$2.50. Clarke's Reed Organ Melodies.

These are samples of 50 or more fine collections of cound music, each containing 200 to 201 large pages of the best songs or pieces. The "Cluster" is filled with rather difficult Plano Music, and "Clarke's" with thoest arranged Reed Organ Music extant. Elegant Books of Musical Literature. Gitt-edged, interesting, arothe Lives of Mendelsohn, Schumann, and Mozart (8): 75 each); and other great Masters, 81 ITTE6478 518 TF94 Y OF M1 846 (2 vols., each \$1.50), and troino's Musical Biographics (81.75). Also many attractive collections of Christians Carols, the splendid Samlight of Song (illustrated). The Agtuer toose (illustrated), that will throw the little ones into extactes—and many others.

Stainer's Dictionary of Musical Terms, (\$5), is a magnificent Ulustrated Musical Encycloped of great and permanent value. Any Book Mailed, post-free, for Retail Price. LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Schurz Before the Indian Bureau Transfer Commission.

Army Influence Not Suited to the Civilization of the Savages.

tial Law. Result of a General Inspection of

in Most of the Dis-

Chicago Custom-House Causes.

torney Confidently Hinted At.

to Interfere with Successful Resumption.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

SECRETARY SCHURZ ON THE PROPOSED TRANS-FER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Joint Comtreatment, and that could only be tendered through the processes of civilization, education, and kipd treatment. The Secretary quoted from the report of the Sioux Commission, signed by Gens. Sherman, Terry, Auger, and others, setting forth, in effect, that if peace with the Indians was required, the management of their affairs should be placed under the civil department of the Generoment. "Now Lagrae with these

o place the hoe in the Indian's hand and show He denied very emphatically the red-tape system of reporting Indian outbreaks, which, it had been asserted, was required under the pres-ent administration of Indian affairs. Whensary, he, in person, communicated with the Secretary of War or the General of the Army, as the case may be, thereby causing but very few ours' delay in perfecting the necessary arrangements to meet the emergency, rather than months, as intimated by Gen. Sherman. He claimed that the demand for the transfer of the Bureau from the civil to the mili-tary department was based upon as-

sumptions rather than upon facts. History will prove that the Indian Bureau is credited with Indian wars which in reality occurred previous to its organization under the civil management. The cause of a majority of these wars, in his opinion, is THE BREAKING OF TREATIES,

together with the encroachment of greedy whites upon settlements allotted to would-be peaceful Indians. He did not believe that such military officers as Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and others desired war, but the subordinate who had a reputation to make, were not so keen for peace, especially with the Indian race.

"Army officers," the Secretary said, in reply to a question by Gen. Hooker, "who have been n charge of the Indian Agencies have been very

faithful and efficient. Their duties were, ho ever, in connection with an unsettled state of af-fair, and not with a view to civilizing the Indian." The Secretary advised placing the troublesome Indians on a reservation under martial law, and of increasing the number of the Indian police force from 450 to 1,000 or 1,200. This force was very reliable and had rendered good service.

He said he had read in the papers a statement by Gen. Marcy that when in the War Department the Bureau was worked smoothly enough; that there was no mismanagement, and, in fact,

that there was no mismanagement, and, in fact, no suspicion of any. It was, in fact, as he had said, as if the angels had descended upon earth doing gentle ministrations among the savages to lead them to a higher state of well-being. It was easily proved that this was FAR FROM BEING THE CASE.

A report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, made in 1842, when the War Department had charge of Indian affairs, charged clerks with unpardonable negligence; that the accounts showed an almost total want of method; that the accounts of expenditures were so carelessly kept as to farmish scarcely any traces of the expenditure of very large sums. For several years entries were made in so slovenly a manner that the very clerks themselves could not explain them. There was not a single entry referring to Indian land, and all the records left by the Indian officers of the War Department were seraps of memorands, pencilnotes, etc.

Department were scraps of memoranda, pencinotes, etc.

To bear out his statement with respect to malfessance, be quoted from the report of Lieut.-Gen. Hitchcock, and instanced the action of the Department in reference to the removal of the Cherokees. The contract was made at \$10 per head, and 20,000 Cherokees were removed, but 16,000 in excess of the actual number were charged and paid for, making the actual payment \$204,276 in excess, or \$103 per capita.

ber were charged an part part to the part was part to percapita.

He also read a report dated 1834, which showed exorbitant prices which the Indians were charged for various articles, and concluded that from all this is would be seen that the record of the War Department's management of Indian affairs was by no means so clean as Gen. Marcy tried to make it out.

He was not going to pretend that the civil administration was pure,—no such thing; but he would say they had no scandal QUITE AS BAD AS THE CHEROKEE AFFAIR. He aliuded to the difficulties of the supervision of the different Agencies, but said many abuses that had formerly existed were being swept away. With the exception of the Treasury Departments prosecution of the Whisky Ring, he did not think any Department had been more active in prosecuting its contractors when they were once detected. They had perhaps some fifteen or twenty under prosecution now, and only a few weeks ago one of these contractors was convicted.

Now, he should be very slow to assert that the army officers, as such, had dishonest tendencies. He thought the army deserved, as a whole, its regulation for honesty; that is to say, for honest intentions; yet it would be ab-

surd to say such a class of men were inaccessible to the bad impulses of human nature.

Gen. Marcy had stated that while the administration of the War Department cost \$1.800,000, the Indian Department cost \$5,000,000—a difference of \$3,200,000.

the Indian Department cost \$5,000,000—a difference of \$3,200,000.

SICH A COMPARISON WAS ABSURD.

The Indian business in 1849 was nothing to what it had now become. He read a statement of the amount paid per 100 pounds of beef by the two Departments for the Indian Bureau and the military, which showed a saving of \$644,000 in favor of the former. Gen. Miles also stated that the transportation of the army cost \$4,000,-000, while the transportation of food, clothing, etc., for the Indians only cost \$225,000. A glance would show that the Department of the Interior got its transportation at cheaper rates. He did not attribute any of these things to the dishonesty of the army, but rather to their cavalier way of looking at and dealing with things. Soldiers never thought of the cost of a thing if it was thought to be necessary. As an instance he mentioned that, as the close of the Slour war, there were about 20,000 horses, ponies, and mules taken from the Indians, for which cows were to be given them, and it turned out that these ponies and mules cost \$19,400 besides the cows, and that to sell them cost \$8,583 additional. This was an instance of their cavalier way which was not found in the Interior Department.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

G. C. Watkins, Inspector of the Indian Department, followed Mr. Schurz, and opposed the transfer. He explained the mode of inspection of Indian supplies.

Friend Miles gaves his reason why the control of the Indians should not pass to the War Department.

He Would Have the Troublesome Indians Placed Under Mar-

Service. A Satisfactory Showing Made

the Internal Revenue

tricts. Effects Likely to Grow Out of the

The Uprooting of a District-At-

or to be given to Judge Lawrence. The Government authorities here throughout this entire business have endeavored to make a mystery of everything, and to conceal every possible fact from the public. It can be asserted, however, with positiveness that these instructions will give Judge Lawrence absolute control of the case, Secretary Sherman Defies Wall Street

mission which is engaged in considering the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the Military Department heard Secretary Schurz to-day. He discisimed any personal desire to retain control of the Indian service under the Interior Department. No branch of the Department's of political persecution. Some of the Government officials here voice these views, and unness is so troublesome and thankiess. He thought the Indians were entitled to humane treatment, and that could only be tendered ed with matters leading up to the indictments. It is believed that this fact will that he will be enjoined not to permit the prose-cution to assume any of the features of a po-

of the Government. "Now, I agree with these gentlemen on this point. There are a great many officers of the army who have excellent ideas about Indian affairs, but it is snother thing to bring their ideas into practical effect." The military arm of the Government he did not consider gifted with the patient labor required

either party will be done.

Treasury officials are displeased at some statements in the Chicago papers that the counsel for Hill and Burling have had access to the files and records of the Supervising Architect's office, for purposes of preparation for the trial, and that similar privileges have been denied to the attorneys for the prosecution. The Treasury people say that this statement is utterly unfounded, and that neither Judge Bangs nor District Attorney Thomson

ment is utterly unfounded, and that neither Judge Bangs nor District-Attorney Thomson have been refused access to any papers, and they have not made application to see any papers. Thomson, they say, when here made no request to be permitted to see any document or archive of the Supervising Architect's office. It is stated in New York papers to-day that Junge Lawrence was appointed at the request of William Henry Smith. This statement is BELIEVED TO BE ERRONBOUS. Indeed, from all that can be learned here, it seems that the choice of Judge Lawrence is more satisfactory to the defense than to those who have had charge of the case.

Among the speculations with this entire affair is one that District-Attorney Bangs will soon have to retire from office. It can be stated with confidence that the Administration has decided to make a change in District-Attorneys; that Judge Bangs will have no connection with these cases, and that perhaps before the trial-day comes he may be requested to resign.

RESUMPTION.

THE INDICTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The office of Supervising Architect of the Treasury has not

et recovered from the excitement occasioned

by the finding of the indictments in Chicago.

till has temporarily retired from his office, but there can be no doubt that he privately has the sympathy and support of everybody connected with the office, or that Secretary Sherman him-self will do all that is possible to secure for

him a fair trial. That will be done so far as

language can secure it in the instructions given or to be given to Judge Lawrence. The

and will make him the final judge of all mat

ters connected with them so far as Governmen action is concerned, and will particularly re

nest him to insure to the accused a fair trie

THE EASTERN PRESS,

at the instance of somebody, continues to de-clare that the indictments are simply the result

doubtedly their statements have occasioned numerous attacks upon the Hon. Will-iam Henry Smith and others connect-

not be overlooked in the instructions, written o

verbal, that Judge Lawrence will receive, and

Counsel for Hill are satisfied with the appoint-

nent of Judge Lawrence, and express the opin-

Whatever the Department can do in the way of furnishing official records for the trial to

ion that he will provide for a

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED.

INFORMATION WANTED. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6 .- There have been numerous requests from the West that the detailed statement of his plan with respect to resumption than was contained in his annual report to Congress. Information of this kind is especially sought from Western States, where the commercial classes do not yet seem to be certain of the methods or results of resumption. To a person making an application for such statement to-day, Secretary Sherman stated that as his report had been so recently made he did not wish to have any further public utternces come from him upon the subject of resumption at present. It is evident, therefore, that Secretary Sherman intends to allow this question to rest upon the statements of his report, at least until we have arrived nearer the date of resumption. If the Chief of the Treasury, however, refuses to talk, his sub-

HAVE INCREASING CONFIDENCE in the success of resumption. Indeed, some of them who hitberto have expressed grave doubts on the subject, are now confident of the success-ful execution of the Resumption act. Two things appear to have furnished occasion for this increasing confidence: first, the decision to receive legal-tender notes for customs everywhere; second, the discontinuance of the issue of gold certificates. The first decision, it is claimed, will

The first decision, it is claimed, will relieve merchants at ports other than New York City of any embarrassment about the payment of customs, while the second will practically deleat the plans of any Wall street or bank clique that may have consoired to exhaust the Treasury gold. Under the old system of issuing gold certificates it would have been possible for speculators after Jan. I to have simply exchanged certificates for legal-tenders for gold certificates, and to have

REPEATED THIS OPERATION INDEFINITELY as long as they could raise greenbacks upon their gold, and thus seriously cripple the Treasury. By discontinuing gold certificates, however, the Treasury will be able to say to all comers that if they wish the gold, they will have to bring their wagons and take it away, care for it, and insure it themselves. The order discontinuing these certificates is claimed to be cuttrely within the power of the Secretary, and is expected to be of immense advantage for the purposes of redemption.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.

GENERAL, INSPECTION.

**Machine To the Collection of the Tribuna.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Gen. W. T. Clarke, Special Agent of Internal Revenue, has completed his inspection of a large number of Collection Districts in the country. The result is most gratifying to the Commissioner. The whole service is shown by them to be in far better condition than at any previous date. There have been five grades established for Collectors offices. The official standard for the highest grade is the following: A first-class office is one where the officers are bonest, capable, and faithmel; where the Collector devotes his best energies

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

to the proper organization and discipline on his office, and division of his force, and ambitious to excel in his line of duty; where

serve the public records, and to comport with the dignity of the Government; where the rec ords are completed to date and without erasu biots, or any defacement; where 'the rece and lists are bound, letter-books and circuindexed, and where everything presents the pearance of a first-class business house.

indexed, and where everything presents the appearance of a first-class business house.

The difference between the first and sec and class is very slight, and in these two classes the majority of all the offices are found. Those failing in the second division are among the best in the country. There are only two of Class 5, the Terre Haute, Ind., District, Collector White, and the Brooklyn District, Collector Freeland. The examination of all the offices of all the districts has been of

THE MOST SEARCHING CHARACTER.

The following comprises all the offices reported as first class, and it is a noteworthy fact that half of them are in the Southern and border States districts: Arkensas, Wheeler; Colorado, Wilson; Dakota, Peunington; Delawars, McIntyre; Seventh Illinois, Hill; Thirt-enth Illinois, Wells; Greenburg, Ind., Cumback; Indianspolis, Bogus; Louisville, Ky., Buckner; Latington, Swope; Covington, Holden; Maybrille, Blaine; Newburyport. Dana; Third Maryland, Prand; Fourth Maryland, Brace; First Minnesota, Bickel: Second Minnesota, Brown; First Michigan, Trowbridge; First Minstshippi, Powers; First New Jersey, Tatun; Fifth New Jersey, Hotharn; Third New York, Max Weber; Second North Carolina, Powers; Fourth North Carolina, Powers; Fourth North Carolina, Powers; Furth Pernsylvania, Valentine; Ninth Pennsylvania, Wiley; Twenty-second Pennsylvania, Sullivan; District of Rhode Island, Rhodes; South Carolina, Bravton; Second Tennessee, Cooper; Eigath Tennessee, Patterson; First Texas, Sinclair; Third Virginia, Brawton; Second Tennessee, Cooper; Eigath Tennessee, Patterson; First Texas, Sinclair; Third Virginia, Rausell; Second Virginia, Brawton; Second Tennessee, Patterson; First Texas, Sinclair; Third Virginia, Brawton; Second Tennessee, Cooper; Eigath Tennessee, Patterson; First Texas, Sinclair; Third Virginia, Bean; Third Waggoner; Portsmouth, O., Coates; Marletta, O., Palmer; Cleveland, O., Pettengull.

THE SECOND BATCH.

A SLIM CHANCE OF ESCAPE. dispatch containing the programme of the second batch of Chicago whisky men in their atthe Government upon them greatly surprised the Chicago whisky men and their counsel here, as well as the Chicago Congressmen. The mose carnest efforts have been made to ascertain to durce from which the news of this new move ment proceeded. Congressmen-elect Davis and Barber shook the dust of the city off their feet ing the information. From all that can be gathered, it is safe to say that the second batch the Secretary shall directly interest them-selves in the matter. A similar proposition was made to Secretary Sherman last year, at him rejected. The action of the Departs him rejected. The action of the Department since that time has been consistent with the decision of Secretary Shorman. It is difficult to see that the second batch base their new departure upon any other expectation that the united and favorable action of the Chicago Congressmen. To what extent they will really secure that action, and whatever promises may have been made, does not yet appear.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Special Disorich to The Tribuna
Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Board of
Managers of National Soldiers' Homes has been to
session at the Surgeon-General's office here for three days, and adjourned this evening. Gen Butler, President of the Board, has been de-Justice Waite, Secretary McCrary, Gov. Smith, Dr. Walcott, Gens. Martindale, Coulter, and Nevins were present. The number of inmates at the Soldiers' Homes is now about 8,000, and is so rapidly increasing that additional accommodations have been ordered at Augusta, Me., and other branches.

No steps have been taken by the Appropria tion Committee to give the Postmaster-General the means for continuing the efficiency of the railway mail-service after Jan. 1. Unless action is taken before the Christmas recess there must be an immediate reduction of this important service. The Postmaster-General and his as-sistants have held several consultations over the matter, and have decided that if Congress fails service. The Postmaster-General and his assistants have held several consultations over the matter, and have decided that if Congress fails to make an appropriation in time all the postal-cars will be withdrawn, and the postal-service of the country made to depend upon the old system of distributing post-offices in the large cities. The result will be at once severely felt by all commercial and social interests. At present nearly the whole distribution takes place on trains, and mail matter is received up to the last moment of starting at connecting points, and letters go on by the first train in every instance. By the old system a train is always lost at each distributing office, and all mails must close earlier than under the present system. There is ample time to avert this public calamity if Congress can be worked up to the importance of prompt action.

ARMY BILL.

The Joint Army Commission holds its final meeting to more and the draft of a bill embracing all the features to which the Commission has agreed has been prepared, and is in the castedy of the Military Secretary of the Commission. It is known that most of the unaterial changes proposed by the Commission relate to the staff, and that the fighting force will not be specially changed.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

YOU the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan, \$1,452,450.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Postmaster-General Key to-day directed that a letter be prepared for transmission to the Speaker of the House of Representatives foreshadowing the discontinuance of the postal-car service in all parts of the country on the 18th of January next unless Congress shall in the meantime make an appropriation to continue it.

ANNERFOOSITION OF PROVIDENCE.

It turns out that the three Republicans in the South Carolina Lergislature are there by accident. It is governly supposed that the Republicans were allowed to carry Beaufort County to give an appearance of fairness to the unanimity of the other counties, but the bottom fa

ARMY REOBGANIZATION,
The Committee on Army Reorganization, which has been in session during the recess at the White Sulphur Springs and New York City, have completed their lators. They will hold their last nieeting Saturday, and report a bill on Monday, and attempt to put it through a soon as possible. There will be no minority report. It is thought that their bill will become a law without material modification. It is believed that they have placed the army at 22,000 men, and made large reductions in officers, bringing the military establishment down to a hard-pan basis. The pressure upon the members is very great to learn their action, but they are pledged to secrety.

STATE PRISON ROW.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. &.—The Directors of the State Penilentiary are in session here investigating the charges made by Chief-Warden Mc-Whorter against Deputy-Warden Quim. The charges embrace drunkenness while on duty, appropriation of State property, and general unfitness for his position. They will also cousider the charges of drunkenness, he of State property for personal and family ourposes, and the liberation of a femaie convict before her term of service expired, presented by Deputy-Warden Quinn against McWhorter. This trouble has been brewing for some time, and has taken this form, owing to the bitterness of the guards and attaches of the prison, who are divided in their allegiance between the two chief officers.

Stout arm. strong bow, and steady eye, Union, true heart, and courtesy.

Complete Archery Outlits.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

CUTTER AND CUTTER-RUNNER

ware dealers generally.

A. A. ABBOTT, Cor. Beach and Sebor Sts., CHICAGO.

The Edison Speaking Phonograph, so long and successfully exhibited in Chicago, can now be engaged or public or private exhibitions. The instrument we are so we for a late and improved pattern. We can exhibit the Telephone in connection with the Phonograph, if desired. For terms, etc., apply to FRANK BARRYDT, 142 LaSalie-sf., Chicago, Ill.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Wholesale Druggists will daily add "NOVEL-TIES" of our own importa-tion to our stocks of BLACK, COLORED,

WABASH-AV

From now to Christmas

And call special attention to them, as they will be different from any others shown here. As a "Specialty" we now offer 50 PIECES

GUINET'S" Black Gros Grains! at \$2.00 per yard--very heavy and heautiful finish--never sold for less than \$2.50, and is by far the BEST Black Silk for \$2

obtainable. 50 PIECES "BELLON'S" Black Gros Grains! also at \$2.00. Also bargains in

grades at \$1.00! \$1.25! & \$1.50! As well as a fine line of the CELEBRATED

Warranted not to break or wear shiny. COLORED SILKS! In every shade! at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, und \$2.00.

ANTWERP SILKS!

BLACK BROCADES! All Silk! at \$1.25! very cheap. **COLORED BROCADES!** All the new shades at \$1.35! and \$1.50! and an elegant assortment of the FINER GRADESOF"BROCADES"

in all colors and combinations, for Street and Evening Costumes, from \$2.00 to \$8.00 PER YARD! Buyers may always rest assured OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST!

ADVERTISING. When Trade is Dull, Judicious

HOW TO ADVERTISE. See MILLER! WHEN TO ADVERTISE. See MILLER.

Advertising Sharpens It.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE, See MILLER. WHOM TO ADVERTISE through, See MILLER. CAO TO 2 TRIBUNE BLDG., CHICAGO,

And See CHAS. K. MILLER & CO. "Thirteen Years' Experience." J. L. HATHAWAY COAL!

Office and Dock, 38 Market-st., cor. Randolph. Office and Dock, 1 North Market-st. Office and Dock, 267 Archer-ay. Orders by mail and Am. Dis.

Telephone receive prompt attention. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Stockholders' Meeting. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company of Chicago will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1879, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

JOHN M. LONG, Secretary. TO BENT. TO JOBBERS FOR RENT IN OMAHA, NEB. The finest double brick afore west of Chicago, size 44x122, three stories and cemented basement, located in the centre of business on Faraham-st., and will be ready for occupancy lice. 25. 1878. Plate-glass from the constant of the consta

\$3,800,000

A Proposition to Divide Aighanisstan Between England and Russia.

Many Desertions from the Ameer's Army to the Ranks of the

tents of the letter which Lord Lytton on the 2d of December announced that Maj. Cavagnari had received from the Ameer of Afghanistan. It is rumored that the Ameer therein expresse

a wish to make a submission.

JOINING THE BRITISH.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Lahore correspondent says Gen. Roberts will probably winter on the heights east of Peiwar Pass. His victory detaches 30,000 non-orthodox Mussulmans from the Ameer's authority. According to private information, these Mussulmans are already sending levies into the British camp.

It is reported that the Khoord Cabul tribes are only kept from deserting the Ameer by the

it is reported that the Khoord Cabul tribes are only kept from deserting the Ameer by the bresence of troops.

Two Europeans were seen among the defenders of Peiwar.

An Afghan General has presented himself at

THE NEW CABINET.

VIENNA, Doc. 6.—The Ministerial crisis at
Constantinople has produced a very unfavorable impression here. Kheireddin Pasha, the new Grand Vizier, is one of Austria's bitterest adversaries. He urged the Sultan to forcibly resist the Austrian occupation of Turkish territory. He is regarded here as an unscrupulou schemer, capable of hastening Turkey to her ruin. The change of the Ministry is believed to be mainly attributable to Russian intrigues.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A Constantinople dispatch says Austria has consented to make the convention relative to Novi Bazar applicable to Bosnia. The Porte, however, declines the Austrian demand to make the eventual evacuation dependent on Turkey's paying the cost of convention.

CONTRADICTED.

Layard, British Ambassador, has received information contradicting the reports of massacres in the Milnik district.

ROME, Dec. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Minister of the Interior combated the accusations against the Government. He refused to fetter the press, and showed the uselessness of suppressing clubs.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Duke de Guiche was to-day married to Mile. de Rothschild.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—A dispatch from Madrid says Senor Rivero, Chief the Progressists and Democrats, is dead.

THE AFGHAN WAR. THE AMER'S MILITARY STRENGTH, AND THE FORCE THAT CAN BE BROUGHT AGAINST

Beccal Correspondence of The Tribuse.

LONDOX, Eng., Nov. 23.—Anxiety is set at rest; the plunge has been taken, and the English people find themselves committed to a war with the Ameer of Alghanistan, and possibly with a great European Power, notwithstanding the assurances of the St. Peteraburg press to the contrary. How long the war will last, of course is merely speculation; but that it will be an expensive one, both in regard to money and the ascribes of human life, seems to be the firm conviction of a large section of Britain's tax-ridden subjects, who have, during the past month, vigogously protested against the Indian policy of her Majesty's Ministers. English troops may shunghter the Afghans Into subjection, but they are not likely to slaughter them into friendship. War, if waged on anything like a large scale, must resuit ultimately either in Britain's virtual defeat, or in their annexa-

Chronic warfare with flerce, untamable tribes in a mountain-region is what must be expected: but it is that which will only be profitable to officers eager for promotion; to the people of India and England it means, in the opinion of many, merely a permanent increase in tional expenditure, and consequently tional load to the taxpayers.

tional load to the taxpayers.

Owing to the severity of the Afghanistan winters, little headway will be made by the British troops until spring. However, the first fort has been taken, and the first sacrifice of human life made. In view of these circumstances, it may be interesting to place before the readers of THE TRIBUNE a few statistics by

Hany Descritions from the Amer's Army to the Ranks of the Invader.

The New Turkish Cabinet Said to Be Hestille to Austrian Increase.

Busille to Austrian Increase.

Cornow, Dec. 6.—The Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, will no Monday more to following resolution that the expenses of the military expedition of the third that the expenses of the military expedition of the third that the expenses of the military expedition of the third that the expenses which may be consequently that the expenses which may be consequently that the expenses which may be carried to a secretary to find the third that the expenses of the military expedition of the force to the for of native and British troops, the Indian army shows a muster-roll of 200,000 fignting men; but it must not be imagined that this army can march against the Ameer. India was gained by the sword, and India must be held down by the same means; therefore the major portion of that force must remain in the body of the country, and the field-force which is entering Afghanistan is little more than a fourth of the body under command of Sir Frederick Haines. A month are, the field-force under Sir Samuel Browne, in the Peshawur Valley,—including the Jamrood, Nowztere, and other brigades,—was set down at 35,000 fighting men, all told. Since then there has been some talk of including the reserve force at Hassan Abdul. The approximation may be set down thus: Sir Samuel Browne's field-force in the Peshawur Valley amounts to 22,000; Brigadier Ross, at Jamrood, about 3,000; the reserve at Hassan Abdul, 20,000; English troops, 6,000; native contingent, 4,000. The distribution is: Total for attacking by way of the Khyber Pass, 34,000; at Thull, for the Koorum Valley, 6,000; at Quettah, for the same place, 15,000. Grand total of the English armies opposed to the Ameer of Afghanistan, 55,000.

ENTERING AFGANISTAN.

THE ADVANCE OF THE KHYBER AND KHURUM COLUMNS—CAPTURE OF ALL MUSJID—FIRST COLUMNS—CAPTURE OF THE KHYBER AND KHURUM COLUMNS—CAPTURE OF ALI MUSJID—FIRST BATKLE OF THE WAR.

Coverseondence London Standard.

JUMROOD, Nov. 22.—The First and Second Brigades, under Gen. Macpherson, had started early yesterday morning to Lashera, where they were to divide, the one to make a detour behind the Kohtas Koh, and so to Kala Kushtia, a village in the rear of Ali Musjid, the other to storm the Afghan position on the Kohtas Koh, whence the fort is deminated. The troops with Gen. Browne belonged to the Third and Fourth Brigades. The former consisted of the Eighty-first, the Fourteenth Sikhs, and the Twenty-fourth Native Infantry. The Fourth Brigade consisted of the Fifty-first Foot, the Sixth Native Infantry, and the Forty-fith Sikhs. With them was a mountain battery and a battery of horse-artillery. The brigade was commanded by Col. Appleyard. For some distance no enemy was to be observed in sight. After a three miles' march a cavalry party was seen on some hights in front. A halt was called for half an hour, and then the brigade advanced, with skirmishers thrown out in front. No resistance whatever was met until we had gained a ridge fronting Aif Musjid, and about a mile and a half distant from the fort. There was now a halt for some time, as we had nothing to do until, according to the calculated time, Macpherson and Tytler, with the First and Second Brigades, should be getting to the positions assigned to them.

Tytler, with the First and Second Brigades, should be getting to the positions assigned to them.

THE APGHANS OPEN FIRE.

Presently the guns of All Musjid opened fire upon us. As they have been practicing for the last three weeks they had got the range with considerable accuracy, and their shell fell very close to our men. The Sikhs were sent forward to the right to distract the attention of the enemy, and the rest of the troops a ere withdrawn out of the direct line of fire, while our horse-artillery guns replied to the fire of Ali Musjid. It was now midday, and the infantry at the food they had brought with them. There was a general carerness for orders to advance, and when a shell fell unusually near there were exclamations of "That's a Russian." It was not until nearly I o'clock that a sound of firing was heard far away on our right, and we supposed that Macpherson had come into action with his brigade on the Kohtas Koh. Soon afterward the forty-pounder battery, which we had been expecting for some time, came up and opened fire on Ali Musjid, its fire being evidently far more effective than that of the little pieces of the Horse Artillery. The Sikh Infantry's fire from the slopes on our right front was now heavy, and must have annoyed the Afrona gunners severely. The bone-hoped-for order, for a general advance at last came, and the Eighty-first and Twenty-fourth Native Infantry advanced on the right hand slopes of the valley, climbing the hights, while the Fifty first, the Sikh worked along to the left.

THE PORT PARGUATED.

The acene was now strikingly ofcturesque and pretty. From Ali Musjid, standing on its almost perpendicular rock in the centre of the valley, the fishes worked along to the forts and rocks were fringed with the tiny puffs of muskety. Behind us the heavy forty-pounders roared steadily, while the bateries of horse and one of Royal Artillery moved forward in the

valley, tating up position and opening fire it time to time as they made their way forw. On both sides the hill slopes were alive with British infantry, the quick flash of the ribreaking out from every rock and bush. din was prodictions, for the hills re-echoed esound until the roar of cannon and the groof musketry seemed mixed in one confuroar. Gradually the skirmishers crept up they were nearly abreast of the fort itself, the afternoon was already far advanced and had as yet no evidence whatever in the cessat of fire or in any signs of confusion among Afghans visible on the rock that Macpherso brigade had accomplished its task and cart the Kohtas Koh, or that Tytler hworked round to the village in the rear.

the Kohtas Koh, or that Tytler had worked round to the village in the rear. Until these points were cleared up it would have been involving a useless loss of life for the Third and Fourth Brigades to attempt an attack in front, and the order was therefore given to cease firing. All Musjid followed our example, and half an hour later, when darkness fell, no one entering the valley would have supposed that it had lately been the scene of a battle, or that some 10,000 combatants were only waiting for the morning to renew the fight. Every one slept where he stood last night, a vigilant lookout being maintained among the troops pearest the forts, as the Afghans have are now proved themselves capable of plucky and determined night attacks. Before daybreak this morning the advance again cautiously began. No fire, however, opened from All Musjid, and advancing cautiously, lest a trap should be laid, our troops approached the fort and found that the garrison had stolen away in the night, leaving their guus, tents, and stores behind them. It was soon found that Macpherson had gained the Kohtas Koh, and that Tytler had come down to the village in the Pass behind them. It was soon found the must have been conducted in wonderful silence to escape the ears of our advanced sentries.

Was Magpherson Checked?

Correspondence London Daily Nees.

Khyser Pass, Nov. 22.—After the realization of the fact that there was no hope of co-operation from Macpherson, there was no alternative but to suspend the enterprise for the night. The dispositions accordingly were made. Appleyard's advance of the Third Brigade, consisting of a detachment of the Twenty-seventh Brigade of infantry, had pressed forward on the steep slope leading to the peak forming the right flank of the enemy's position so cagerly that hopes rose of success; but Maj. Birch, who commanded the gallant band, found successive lines of intrenchment occupied by the Afghans, and at dusk the order reached him to abandon the impossible effort and tall back on his supports. In doing so the detachment was severely handled. Maj. Birch and Liout, Fitzgerald were killed. Lieut, Maclain was wounded, as were about a score of Sepoys. A few other WAS MACPHERSON CHECKED! were about a score of Sepoys. A few other Sepoys and four men of Manderson's Battery completed the casualties.

Correspondence London Standard.
THULL, Nov. 22.—Thull on Wednesday pre-Corressondence London Standard.

Thull, Nov. 22.—Thull on Wednesday presented a singular spectacie. The town lies in a basin, surrounded by hills, and the whole of the available space so contained was crowded with tents, troops, and animals. Cavairy and riding horses, elephants and mules, ponies and camels were all mixed in seemingly inextricable confusion; and British and native troops, Sikh drivers and wild figures of Hillmen crowded the little valley. The greatest excitement prevailed during the afternoon respecting the Ameer's reply. The anxiety that the promised advance should take place was general, but no one knew whether or no the Ameer had sent in his submission. Toward evening the news spread that the General had received a telegram in cipher from the Viceroy, and all sorts of reports and guesses as to the nature of its contents were current through the camp. But at last it somehow became known that no reply from the Ameer had been received, and that something would take place at daybreak. The details of the plan were, however, kept a profound secret, and, as 1 could learn nothing, I mounted my horse at 4 b'clock and rode to the Khurum River, three miles from Thull. The night was bright and fibe and the stars remarkably brilliant, but the air was bitterly keen and coid. The entrance to the bridge was blocked with bushes, and a sentry of one of the Pathan regiments was on guard on some boulder ramparts, which had been thrown up at the head of the bridge. On a hill about 150 feet high—commanding the bridge and Kabigon Fort opposite—was a picket station, and the sentry there shouted down to me that if I proceeded further he should fire upon me, as he had strict orders to allow no person, English or native, to ap-

he should fire upon me, as he had strict orders to allow no person, English or native, to approach the bridge. There was nothing to do for it but to wait for daylight. I accordingly rode up to the picket station and took up my post there. Everything was perfectly quiet. The Khurum beneath gleamed like a silver thread winding through tha dimly outlined hills. No lights were visible, either in the valley beyond or in the fort of Kapigong, which was dimly visible about a mile distant from me. Presently there was a slight and confused sound, a faint, distant trampling, with the occasional jingle of steel. So slight was it, however, that it was not until I saw a dark mass approaching by the road along which I had ridden I was not certain that it was caused by the advance of a column of infantry and cavality. They halted at the foot of the picket hill, near the bridge, and remained there in profound silence. Just before daybreak Gen. Roberts, with his staff, rode up, and I found that the force below me constituted only a portion of that intended to advance on Afghan ground. At 3 in the morning a squadron of the Tenth Hussars, under Maj. Berkeley, had quietly forded the Thurum a mile below the bridge, and had wound its way among the hills, coming down into the valley at some distance behind the fort, so as to cut off the retreat of its garrison.

The infantry proceeded rapidly toward Kapigong in skirmishing order. The fort was silent and not a flash of a rife showed from its walls. The gates were closed, but these were specifily burst open and the troops rushed into it, only to find it empty. The garrison must have field but a short time previously. Probably, in spite of the silence oreserved, the movements of the distant columns had been heard by a scout, and hasty flight had at once taken place. The fires were still alight, and haf-cooked food was lying on the ground near them. In one little room a Sepor found three children covered over with rags. One of them, upon thoding that they were discovered, held up a small

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 8.—Leonard Fisk, an old resident and prominent citizen of this city, while walking from his residence this morning. dropped dead when only a short distance from his home, his death resulting from paralysis his home, his death resulting from paralysis.

Mr. Fisk was nearly 80 years of age.

This morning at 2 o'clock Dr. Rankin G.
Laughlin, a prominent citizen and physician of
Bloomington, died suddenly from neuralgia of
the heart. His death caused a great deal of
surprise, as it was generally supposed that he
was in the best state of health. He was attacked some six years ago with the same symptoms.

He was born in Indiana County, Pa., April 7,
1827. He came to this county in 1826, since
which time he has continued to reside here.

He enlisted as a private in the Nnety-fourth
Illinois Volunteers, and rapidly arose to Colonel
and Brigadier-General. He was Provost-Marshal of Galveston, Tex., in 1825. The Inneral
will occur on Sunday afterwoon under the
auspices of the Masonic and other Societies of
which the deceased was a member.

FIRE AT ALBIA, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 6.—The public school BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 6.—The public school building at Albia, Monroe County, in this State, was destroyed by fire this afternoom. The school was in session when the fire broke out, and a panic ensued, but no serious accident occurred. The building was erected in 1869 at a cost of \$25,000, and was insured for \$12,000.—\$5,000 in the British American, \$4,000 in the Continental, and \$3,000 in the Iowa State.

FINANCIAL. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 6.—Max Jos clothing-dealer for many years in this ci-terday made an assignment and closed his Liabilities unknown. CRIMINAL NEWS

Some Rich Young Fools in Cincinnati Cause a Murder.

A Detroit Judge Gives a Certain Line of Knavery a Set-Back.

Two "Physicians," with Diplomas from State Prison, Kill a Woman in St. Louis.

SAD AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—Last night, about 10 CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, George M. Schaefer was killed by George A. Leighty at Germantown. The affair originated in an article published in the *Bnquirer* yesterday morning, which was headed "Cincinnati Bloods in Germantown." Two well-known young men from Cincinnati, sons of leading citizens, went to Germantown on a hunting expedition last Saturday night. They

were casually acquainted with Mrs. Schaefer and her daughter Annie, having met them while riding in the omnibus from Carlisle Station to Germantown. In the evening, having discovered where Mrs. Schaefer and her daughter lived, they went down, hung around the house, and tried to force an entrance, but Mr. Leighty, being in the house, ordered them away. Mr. Schaefer being a violent man it was feared that he would discover the fact and, therefore, the matter was kept quiet, so as to avoid trouble. Mr. Schaefer, however, discovered it by the article in the Enquirer. He was in Cincinnati at the time, and started for home at once in a great passion. When he arrived he met Mr. Leighty, and accused him of being an accomplice with the Cincinnati boys. Leighty replied, and Schaefer struck him. A struggle ensued, and Leighty draw a revolver, but the bystanders separated them. Schaefer then threatened to make his wife and daughter suffer for it. make his wife and daughter suffer for it. Leighty, being urged to warn the womenfolks, went down to the house, and, while he was there, Schaefer came in, caught up a rocking-chair, and started after Leighty, who, being unable to escape, drew his revoiver and shot Schaefer through the brain. Schaefer was somewhat addicted to drink, and sometimes very dissipated, but his family are among the best in the place. Mrs. Schaefer is a daughter of Mr. William Gunckel, of Dayton, and a sister of Mrs. William Ampt, of Cincionati. Miss Ample Schaefer is an accomplished young lady, and lived for several years in Cincinnati, where she attended the School of Design. She has particular talent as an artist. She was engaged to Leighty, who is an intelligent young man of a fair reputation in the town. Leighty is in jail at Germantown, and will probably waive examination to-morrow and be committed to the county jail in Dayton.

MURDER BY ABORTION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Dec. 6.—The Coroner has been busy since 8 o'clock this afternoon taking testimony concerning the death of Ann E. Roberts, a young woman, numarried, who died at No. 330 North Eleventh street, Dec. 3, of an abortion committed Nov. 29. Miss Roberts formerly lived in Little Rock, Ark., where she is said to have been seduced by a cotton-merchant named John O'Brien, who afterwards brought her to St. Louis and left her here, paying her frequent visits and sometimes supplying her with money. The woman pretended to earn a livelihood by doing plain sewing, but those intimately acquainted with think that she drew her support from anot source. She had one child 3 years old, and sometimes represented herself to be a widow. At the time of her death she was engaged to be married to a job printer named R. P. Underwood, who has an office at 1012 Broadway. The latter was much aggrieved at her death, and wept over her body like a child. William Stapp and Stephen L. Metcalf, neither of whom is a graduate of a medical college, attended the decased. An attempt was made to bury the body under a false certificate this morning, but the police got hold of the case and reported the facts to the Uoroner, who summoned a jury and began an inquest. The deceased stated to an attendant during her illness that the abortion had been perpetrated by William Stapp, an old gray-haired, bald-headed rascal, who once served a term for passing counterfeit inoney. The jury held him as source. She had one child 3 years old, and sometimes represented herself to be a widow. counterfeit money. The jury held principal, and Dr. Metcalf as accessory.

TOO SMALL A BUSINESS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 6.—A man named John W. Ryan, hailing from St. Louis, and claiming to be of the firm of Palmer & Ryan, general managers of the St. Louis Underwriters' Agency of that city, was arrested on board the steamer City of Helena, at this port to-night, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. It is represented that Ryan has been drumming the interior of this State, issu-

ing policies of insurance from the Company he claims to represent. Mr. W. H. Cole, a citizen of this county, was one of his victims, but, from some cause, had his sus-picions aroused, and, on telegraphing to St. Louis for information, found that no such com-Louis for information, found that no such com-pany was in existence, whereupon he caused Ryan's arrest. When taken to prison Ryan re-turned the money he had received from Cole, and wept bitterly at his fate. Ryan has brother in St. Louis in the insurance business, and in good local and business standing. It is believed that numbers of other indictments will be filed against Ryan as soon as his arrest becomes gen-erally known.

PUT IN THE PLY-COPS! DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—The practice of detectives in putting up jobs to entrap persons into committing violation, of law was severely rebuked in the United States Court to-doy. W L. Ball, Postmaster at Eureka, Clinton County was tried for passing counterfeited \$10 and \$5 bills, and Jacob B. Hodgkins, of St. Johns, tried bills, and Jacob B. Hodgkins, of St. Johns, tried for dealing in counterfeit half and quarter dollars. The evidence showed clearly that United States Detective Abbott had procured the services of a man named Worden, who keeps a hotel at St. Johns, and the latter tempted Hodgkins to engage in the counterfeiting of coin by selling him metal and giving the use of his kitchen to do the work. Worden was also the man who bought the counterfeit bills from Ball. Judge Brown ruled that, as inducements had been held out for the commission of the crime, the defendants must be acquitted, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty in each case.

ENCOUNTER WITH BURGLARS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 6.—Last night about 13 o'clock burglars tried to effect an entrance into the store of A. C. Walker & Co., at Farley. The night watchman, Charley Hawkins, heard them at work, and noiselessly crept down stairs with a shotgun in hand. All were in one room, and were trying the door to the main room, unand were trying the door to the main room, unconscious that they were being watched. They
were three in number, and one, hearing a noise,
approached the place where the watchman had
eutered and shoved his head out, when Hawkins leveled his gun, pulled the trigger, and
shot the entire face off of the burglar. The
other two then took flight after firing two shots
at Hawkins. A posse of men went after them,
and the gang were captured at Dyersville today. The dead burglar's name was Williams,
and he lived near Monticello.

SHOT THE OLD MAN. SHOT THE OLD MAN.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 6.—George Schaffer, an old resident of Germantown, near Dayton, was shot last night in his own house in that town by George Leighty. Schaffer was intemperate in his habits, and had become incensed over family difficulties. Leighty was engaged to Schaffer's daughter, and was attacked by the father in his race, and claims that he fired the shot in self-defense. Both parties are in good standing in Germantown.

LIVINGSTON.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
YANKTON, D. T., Dec. 6.—The United States Grand Jury adjourned to-day. It found twelve indictments against Dr. Livingston et al., of Crow Creek Indian Agency, afteen against the timber-thieves, and sixteen miscelianeous bills. Livingston's case cannot come on for trial, as here are only two days of the pr our left. The Supreme Court meets next useday, and that requires the attention of the side of this Court. There are ever 100 false unchers by Livingsion that are outlawed. The overnment will begin civil suits to recover the oney thus embezzled.

MEBRICK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Indianapouts, Ind., Dec. 6.—The trial of Merrick, the wile-murderer, continues, and his case grows more and more hopeless. Piles of evidence mountain-high are being introduced by the State, and it does not seem possible for the defense to make any show whatever. Judge Logan, senior counsel for Merrick, said that he had been concerned in many murder trials where the evidence was circumstantial, but he never saw such an overwhelming preponderance against the defendant as in this case.

COINERS.

Special Discatch to The Tribuse.
SHOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 6.—A gang of con were to night arrested at Lemars. The leade was here this afternoon, and the officers expect to capture him before morning. They have during the past week, passed considerable amounts of spurious silver money.

SAGSTETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OSUKOSH. Wis., Dec. 6.—Michael Sagstetter
of Menasha, who killed his wife last September was to-day convicted of murder in the first de-gree, but the jury recommended mercy. Sag-stetter believed his wife guilty of adultery with a negro named Jordan Hestor, and, finding them together, procured some buckshot and shot his wife dead.

FATAL STABBING. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 6,-At a party at the ouse of Mr. Tilley, at Notch Lick, Carroll County, Ky., Wednesday night, an alterestion occurred between two sons of Aaron Neal and a young man named Steffin, during which one of the Neals received a stab in the neck, severing an artery and causing death in a few moments. Steffin escaped.

INCENDIARISM. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., Dec. 6.—In the Circuit Court to-day Elias Wilson was convicted of burning William Jones' barn, containing ten borses and mules and large quantities of his and grain, last April, and Judge Clisbee attended him to fifteen years in the Jackson Prison.

BAR-ROOM FIGHT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 6.—Late last ing a drunken light occurred in a low groggery, in which Franc Kintz, a victors fellow, shot Romus Bernard in the head, and fled, escaping capture. Hernard still lives, but cannot recover.

HANGED. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—A Bodie dispatch says: Chon Yow, a Chinaman, was hanged at Bridgeport to-day for the murder of Ah Pow in Bridgeport to-day for the Bentop, Cai., last May.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 6.—President Vall, of the defunct Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, has been indicted; also Deputy-Sheriff Murphy.

THE DAIRY. mual Meeting of the State Dairymen's A

ELOIR, Ill., Dec. 6.—The fifth annual meeting of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association will be held in this city Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 10, 11, and 12. The following i Address by the President, Dr. Joseph Tefft, Elgin. The objects and aims of the Association

will be generally discussed.

The following topics will be taken up:
Grasses: The best varieties for hay and
pasture, as adapted to our soils and dimate.
Soiling: Is it profitable to the dairymen of
the State, and to what extent?

the State, and to what extent?

The supply and demand of dairy products, and their future market.

Marketing dairy products.

What per cene depreciation is there in keeping up a dairy, from all sources?

What is the real cause of difference in price between Eastern and Western dairy products during the summer months?

At present prices does the dairyman whose milk is manufactured into butter or cheese, or both, at a factory, as generally managed in this State, receive what he ought for his milk? If not, why I and what is the remedy?

State, receive what he ought for his milk? If not, why? and what is the remedy!

Is it profitable to grind feed for the dairy? If so, can it be profitably done on the farm?
Should gross or net figures be given at conventions in regard to the dairy?

Do the benefits derived from manures equal the deaper casion of dairy stock?

Is it practicable to reduce the cost of producing milk so as to correspond with the decline in prices? furnition and putrefaction of milk, paper Fermentation and putrefaction of milk, paper by Prof. J. J. Burrili, of Champaign University.

Dairying as a part of general farming: paper by Prof. George E. Morrow, of Champaign Uni-

SECRET SOCIETIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. ELGIN, III., Dec. 6.—Sam G. Ward Post, G.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 6.—Sam G. Ward Post, G.
A. R., was organized on Wednesday evening, with the following officers: E. L. Dexter, Com.;
A. Wilthels, S. V. C.; J. Patchen, J. V. C.; S.
E. Meld, Surgeon; T. S. Lovell, O. D.; H. Hadlock, Q. M.; J. McLafen, Adjutant; W. Smalles, Chap.; A. V. Ditzel, O. G.; H. C. Brintnall, S. M.; Fred Wahl, Q. M. S.
At the annual election of Loyal L. Munn Chapter No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, the following officers were chosen: H. D. Woodward, M. E. H. P.; A. H. Smith, M. E. H.; R. R. Parkin, S.; F. S. Fratt, C. H.; G. S. Sherman, P. S.; W. Bodenschatz, R. A. C.; A. Stauss, G. M. 3d V.; C. J. Peive, G. M. 2d V.; George Souster, G. M. lat V.; G. W. Fish, Secretary; G. H. Sherman, Treasurer; C. Baker, T.; H. Franch and A. W. Wilbern, Stewards. The installation will occur on Dec. 17.
At the scuff-annual election of the Kane Lodge, No. 47, L. O. O. F., the following officers were chosen: W. N. McComb, N. G.; F. P. McComb, V. G.; S. M. Greeue, Recording Secretary; A. Nyberg, F. S.; M. C. Town, Treasurer; Trustees, R. P. McGiney, A. W. Rort, D. W. Hewitt, W. H. Burke, F. P. McComb.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6.—Soule time ago
Finzer Bros., tobacco-manufacturers of this
city, brought suit at Chicago against George
Okell, their agent in that city, claiming a large sum due them which Okeil still retained. The Court appointed J. H. Cowper and William Court appointed J. H. Cowper and William Hedlam, two experts, to examine the books of the firm in this city, in order to find out the exact amount dus. Soon after the arrival of the experts they found that the books were in such perfect order as to require only a few hours to fulfill the-order of the Court. Cowper suddenly disappeared on the same day of his arrival. His companion thinks he has been foully dealt with, but the detectives are of the opinion that he has purposely left. The detectives are nevertheless investigating the cause of his disappearance.

TEE SUIT AGAINST SHERIDAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORE, Dec. 6.—In the Sheridan case,

day, after Witness Morgans was disposed of, Whalen, the claimant, was put on the stand. The only point of interest in Morgans' continued examination was Mr. Beckwith's attempt to show that, at the time the alleged wrong was done, Whalen and Morgans had abandoned Khilena Plautation, and that the witness knew another man had rightful possession. Whalen told the story of seizure as given previously. Owing to witness' severe colo, he was excused from cross-examination nnti Monday. A certified copy of Gen. Sheridan's order of dispossession was read. Gen. Butler then stated the full history of the New Orleans litigation over the plaintation, and said the plaintiff's case would close with the evidence of Whalen and his wife. lay, after Witness Morgans was disposed of

TERRE HAUTS. Ind., Dec. 6.—Mr. Will F. Sibley and Miss Flora J. Bell were last evening married at the Second Preshes married at the Second Presbyterian Church in the presence of a large assembly of our best city society. A grand wedding feast was served at the residence of the groom's parents, and they received many valuable gifts. Both are of old and highly respected families here. FAT LIVE-STOCK.

Award of Premiums to Exhib-

Something for the Bpicure and Stock-Man to Boad.

Yesterday was an interesting day at the Chicago Fat-Stock Show, and there was a large increase in the attendance in the daytime, while in the evening the passages were crowded with people, among whom were many ladies. The show has been a prilliant success thus far, except, perhaps, in attendance, and that has been daily on the increase. It was reasonable on the part of the managers to expect that an exhibition of this character, the first ever given in the United States, would take time to make it anything like a success, with many attempts and perhaps a failure at the outset; but this affair has been signally favored in that it has jumped right

take time to make it anything like a success, with many attempts and perhaps a failure at the outset: but this affair has been signally favored in that it has jumped right into full success on the very start, thus agreeably disappointing everybody that was interested in it. The State Board of Agriculture hope to make an even greater success of the enterprise next year, and it is augured by not a few that the old Exposition will be fairly filled up with the choicest beef, pork, and mutton the world produces. But as is the case with classical music, the people will have to be educated in their tastes to an appreciation of blooded fat stock before they will en masse enjoy a display of this kind. However, they appear to take to it kindly.

Omission has been made hersetofore in the reports of this show of the sumptions display of dead game exhibited by Sloan Brothers & Co., of this city, whose stall is the first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor upon entering the building. In this collection, which is arranged in the best possible manner, may be found samples of nearly every kind of game known for this country, wild turkeys, geese, ducks (of all descriptions), phessants, partridges, grouse, woodcock, spipe, quail, rabbits, black bear, squirrel, oppositions), phessants, partridges, grouse, woodcock, spipe, quail, rabbits, black bear, squirrel, oppositions, phessants, partridges, grouse, woodcock, spipe, quail, rabbits, black bear, squirrel, opposition, phessants, partridges, grouse, woodcock, spipe, quail, rabbits, black bear, squirrel, opposition, phessants, partridges, grouse, woodcock, spipe, quail, rabbits, black bear, squirrel, opposition, president for first premium, especially as there is but one schibitor.

One of the very finest steers in the whole exhibition, owned by J. D. Gillett, is under sont enterprise but contrave to the show and the exhibition's a grand banquet at the Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, which was gotten up in the company lingered long at the table, and told

Fresident Gillam stated that he was at rat somewhat doubtful as to the success of the present enterprise, but contrary to his expectations the exhibition had stepped right into success like unto a full-blown rose. He only regretted that the people of Chicago had not manifested more interest and patronized it more liberally.

iberally.

Ex-President Reynolds, Secretary of the Ex-

Ex-President Reynolds, Secretary of the Exposition Company, spoke of the great good that this show would be to the country, especially to the meat interest. There was no doubt in his mind that there were great results to be brought out of it. The stock on exhibition here now was a matter of wonder to even our very best stock men.

Uncle Bully Smith said he was always close to move 'im "any 'new' estarprise," but he here a dover of good diving, as his portly, sleek form attested. He stated that his flesh was "well laid on in the best points," but back of all that was the good blood in his stock, showing the result of thoroughbred breeding. [Laughter.]

The banknet broke up at a late hour in the afternoon, and the stockmen came back to the Exposition Building full, and thoroughly estished with the hospitality which they had received at the hands of Mr. Drake.

In the evening the grand cavicade of premium animals about the building was again brought out, and attracted a great deal of attention from the large gathering present. Tonight it is proposed to enlarge the procession and the route, and bring in the fat porkers, which, being unable to navigate upon their own responsibility, will be wheeled in barrows by their exhibitors, the procession to be headed by the sevencen-pound capon. It has also been arranged that as each particular animal passes a given point the premium to which it has been awarded shall be announced by the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Charles Mills. This must prove a great attraction. Directly after the close of the cavalcade the presentation of the silver plate to the fortunate winners will take place, and all the premiums will be announced. The official measurements of the prize animals will also be made to-day.

There appears to be some jealousy existing between the owners and fanciers of Short-Horn and Herford cattle, which, though well guarded, cropped out slightly yeaterday. Not a little disastifaction was expressed at the awarding of a first premium to a Herford cow belonging to Mr. Miller, in preference to a little beauty of a Short-Horn. But when the complainants came to know the reasons which actuated the Committee in making the award, and examined the points for themselves, all except the owner of the animal that was left out in the cold reconsidered their verdict, and many admitted the justice of the decision. The lovers of Herford beef claim there is less waste in cutning no an animal of that breed than in the Short-Horn, as they are not as apt to be patchy, and you strike the edible meat as soon as you get through the hide, without entring through several inches of fat, which is good for nothing but tallow.

There was also some grumbling manifested regarding the judges being all selected from this State except one,—on the Shoep Committee, and of steers which provided by the Committee, and all except those directly interested have coincide

The following is the result of the Committee's work yesterday:

LOT 5—GRADES OR CROSSES.

In the ring for steers 4 years old or over thera were twelve entries.

The first premium was awarded to D. M. Moninger, of Alulon, ia., on an animal 2,038 days old weighing 2,730 pounds,—showing an average gain per day of LOF pounds since birth. The second premium was awarded to George Gray, Sp., of Rushville, Ind., on an an animal 2,038 days old, weighing 2,830 pounds—showing an average of 1.79 pounds per day since birth. This ring of twelve cattle was remarkable for heavy sweights, the steers ranging from 1,980 to 8,135 pounds, and averaging 2,491 pounds, after shrinkage of travel from place of shipment to the exhibition. The cattle without exception were splendid representatives of fat, well-matured bullocks, ripe for the block, and did great credit to the leading feeders and breeders of the several States which contributed as follows to this ring: Kentnesy, tour head;

Last Day of the Show at the Ex-position Building.

itors of Big Beeves.

londed with flesh, and free from bunches of superior flesh. This animal, combining so many good points in body, had short, fine, and well-tapered limbs, thereby giving the frester profit to the breeder; and consumer, and the least amount of offal.

The second prize was awarded to a red high-grade Short-Horn steer, exhibited by Yan Metar & Hamilton, of Kentucky. Though younger and heavier than his competitor of the first prize, this steer was not so square and compart as the first prize, but most worthy of the second prize in a magnificent ring of steers that could be but little improved in all that is requisite to a strictly prime bullock.

In the ring for steers, I and under I year of age there were eleven entries.

1,550 pounds,—an average rain per day since birth of 1.52 pounds.

The animals in this ring showed remarkable growth and evences, with great enformity and a large proportion of improved short-lices and Herfords. They were a smooth lot of well-developed steers, with solid and mellow fiesh, eventy distributed, and first-class as to quality, with broad, straight backs, deep, round, and fail loins, and well filled out with good quarters. They were small in bone, with past heals and short necks. The steer receiving the first premium was the most mature and beat-fatisd in the ring, with great componeness in form.

The account promium steer was heavier in bone, and did not have quite as even top and bottom lines; otherwise, the steers was very very very law and the ring for steers I and under 3 years of age, there were two entries.

The first premium was awarded to J. D. 69. lett, on an animal 506 days old, weating 1.42 pounds,—an average gain per day since birth of 2.38 pounds.

The urss premium was awarded to the youngest steer in the ring, for having the strainest top and bottom lines, with the best best had lolds, if the steers were smooth, thrity somais, anowing good, growth for the age, with its heads, short necks, compact bodies, and meven distribution of feeth.

Lot 8—Car-Loads. In this ring there were four entries. The first premium was awarded to J. D. Gillett, Elkhart, Ill., on ten steen I and under 4 years old, the total weight which was 20,400 pounds, averaging 2,000 pounds. The second premium was awarded to the same party on a car-lot of ten steers 2 and under 8 years old; total weight, 16,000 pounds averaging 1,600 pounds averaging 1,600 pounds averaging 1,600 pounds.

der 8 years old; total weight, 16,000 positive averaging 1,050.

Discretionary premiums were awarded at to lows: Silver medal recommended to Was Med & Hamilton, Winchester, Ky., on car-let of a steers, 53 and 4 years old, argressie weight, 2,2510 pounds; awarsaging 2,251 pounds. As silver medal, "recommended to H. 1 www. Plattsburg, Mo., on car-let of ten steers, 1s under 3 years old; aggregate weight, II. Bounds, averaging 1,755 pounds.

The cathle composing the above carling were well-developed and first-class beef animal compact, well-quartered, and evenly fattered. They were either thoroughbred Short-Borns, with well-matured facconsidering the age, and were in prime to dition for the block. All handled well, a were good feeders, with well-packed becks thick in loin, with straight top and botton lies and as a collection cannot be too hiraly commended as choice outchers' bullocks. The were well filled out from shoulder point to it rib, with short, neat necks and allocks, and were of attractive and spined style. The animals composing the premium car-load were very uniform, compand blocky animals, short and line in laz, and ly fatted, with fiesh well distributed; small bone; heavy, well-proportioned, square queres and decided to the most profitable is a few services. ly fatted, with flesh well distributed; small bone; heavy, well-proportioned, square 4 ters, and decidedly the most profitable lest the butcher and consum;.

The stoers in the lot awarded the second mium were rather finer in style and equally well fatted as those of the first-premium load, considering the age, but not as well tured or as profitable for the butcher and sumer.

The oldest and heaviest steers extend this car-load premium were exhibited by Meter & Hamilton, of Winchester, Kynwere the

Meter & Hamilton, of Winchester, My, and Meter & Hamilton, of Winchester, My, and Were the Patters Group of Cattle in the ring, but lacked style, and the fieth an ot so evenly distributed; and when compared with the other lots, were leggy, and consent in bone and head, but were in mone above the average of good beer cattle marketed that the Committee usan mously recommended a silver medal to this lot as the fattest car-load of cattle on exhibition. But, from a butcher's standpoint, they went not cut to the greatest profit, or furnish as much destrable meat for the consumer as the lot awarded the prizes.

The car-load of steers, 2 and under 5, years of age, exhibited by H. J. Pawly, of Missour, and feels was not so thick or as well distributed, and, when compared with the premium for were found to lask in style, were longer in leg, and not so blocky.

The breeders and feeders of this lot of fine cattle deserve high commendation for their skill in feeding and handling this stock, which are much superior to the average of good still, and the Committee cheerfully recommended that the Board award the exhibitor a liver medal for the fattest cas-load of steers, 2 and under 3 years, on exhibition.

The Committee on Cattle finished awarding premiums yesterday, but there were process two rings that were not completed, consequently they cannot be published until tomorphing.

The deductions of the Committee, after a careful examination of the cattle on exhibition as experts, were that the sariest market and the transparent and most rapid growth of your cattle whould be encouraged. Feeders in bread evelopment and most rapid growth of your cattle should be encouraged freeders and short in leg, meat in bend as short in leg, meat in bend as short in leg, well in book as short in leg, well rounded and filed the width and the knees of ion from higher a

hock.

The Awarding Committee on finished their labors, their names follows: A J. Barnes, Bloom Shattren, Scraevville; P. W. Slam. C. W. Kleer, Gimm; J. D. Mall paign; J. S. Briggs, Downer's Petz, Polo: William Stocking, John G. Imboden, Decatur.

One cold after another will, with many col

SUBSIDEN

Closing Session of Convention at Orleans.

A Memorial to C "Adequate Appro Wherever Des

The Accents of Jeff Davi the Clamor for Gove

Hogan Whoops 'Em Up Universal Host Up Shout.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 6.of the Commercial Convention m., with President Fitzbugh L The report of the Committ with Foreign Nations was b speeches were made by Cave of Texas, Gen. Busi the Committee presenting Burwell Mailory, of Kentucky tucky, Jeff Davis, of Mississip of Mississippi, and Hogan, a atter gentleman atter gentleman was emphatis THE SALIBNT POINTS OF

ere as follows; Regarding co of duties by such revenue law and increase the business of parties; also the establishment routes on vessels owned, built in the United States; First, b of New York and New Orlean the ports of Rio Janeiro in I Ayres in the Argentine Rep these routes respectively, at terms, pay, and schedule as proper by Congress, with ade tions therefor. The Governme of the Argentine Republic pro of the Argentine Republic pro proposed service to Rio Janen vention honestly expects that road transportation interests curing this much-needed United States urges the reduct charges, favors the Govern the jetties, and recognizing the Great Southern Railway.

of discussion, and a strong and con by the gentlemen Mr. Berry finally withdrew h the report was adopted by On motion thanks were returne President and his associates, to zations of New Orleans, to the ompany, after which the Co sine die.

The Committee to me Hon. Phil Pendleton, of man, held a meeting and a ittee of five members to recedings to Congress, sts of W. T. Martin,

Paramore, of Missouri: J. E. Carolina; Thomas Smith, Adolph Schreiber, of Louis

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—
Convention the Hon. W. M. the Committee on Foreign merce, submitted the foll adopted:
The Committee on Foreign the several subjects to them sideration, and ogg leave to s. First.—Our commerce will siands, Mexico, and South to this subject, our Commit adaption the following resolut W NEMEAS. The unprecedes American industry has created material, and manufactures fat tic consumption or of foreign the consumption of the subject of transportation between the line states and Colonies of legatimately due the Unit greatly obstructed by the and restricted commercial relations between the Unit States and Colonies, respectively and correspondence between

sha correspondence between therefore, Hasolved, That the Preyide United States are respectfully our treaties and conventions of foreign powers, and to mak with such of these powers as pedient and will secure to the respectively such a parity as upon all articles the growth countries as may be imposwithin the dominion or jurised Resolved, Teat the House of Resolved, Teat the House of Resolved, Teat the House of within the dominion or jurisdic Resolved, Tant the Honse of respectfully requested, upon any such treaty or convention revenue laws of the United States of the United States of the Sta

and establish, according to the Pederal Constitution, the following the transportation and delivery of to be carried on vessels entirely or registered in the United States:

1. Between the ports of New Y leans, respectively, and the ports of Real, and Buenos Ayres, in the public, respectively.

2. Between the port of New O Aspinwall, in Central America—mail service by way of each respectively, according to such a schedule amy be deemed around the second of the control of the contro

posed form of a treaty states and France offer tions in regard thereto Resolved. In the opinion that the project of a treaty states and France, together

SUBSIDENCE.

tiowa, two head, and Illinois, bullocks were well filled out, a for animals carrying such and were unusually free of unsalable mest of unsalable mest critical easurement and handling, the warded as noted. The even and uniform distribution of was noticeable. Some of the

warded as noted. The even and uniform distribution of was noticeable. Some of the had been fatted too long to atest profit. The first prize large, handsome, high-grade steer, with even top and ad, straight back, and deep artered, smooth throughout, tad, fine bone in proportion to ck, small head, flesh firm yet, and a very fine handler. The week is the small head first per was well proport, with flesh evenly distribution, not as good top or bottom roportioned, as the animal reside.

RING CONSISTED hey were of such unifor

hey were of such uniform exity as to require the closest best points of a beef animal. Let be the close the control of the con

ereby giving the greater and consumer, and the

fal.
was awarded to a red highsteer, exhibited by Van Meter
Kentucky. Though younger
his competitor of the first
as not so square and compact
but most worthy of the secnificent ring of steers, that
improved in all that is requirime bullock.

bullock.

n was awarded to J. D. Gil-08 days old, weighing 1,885 to gain per day since birth of

emium was awarded to the animal 958 days old, weighing a average gain per day since

ds.

this ring showed remarkable eas, with great uniformity and so of Improved Short-Horn They were a smooth cloped steers, with solid lesh, evenly distributed, as to quality, with salks, deep, round, and fall led out with good quarters, a bone, with neath healts and he steer receiving the first most mature and best-fatted reat compactness in form, remium steer was heavier in have quite as even top abd erwise, the steers

was awarded to J. D. Gil-6 days old, weighing 1,420 gain per day since birth of

nm was awarded to the young-ng, for having the straightest ines, with the best back and were smooth, thrifty animals, rowth for the age, with fine s, compact bodies, and an even seb.

is. In this ring there were first premium was awarded dikhart. Ill., on ten steers 3 ars old, the total weight of

remiums were awarded as folal recommended to Van Meterchester, Kr., on car-los of ten
years old, aggregate weight,
reraging 2,251 pounds. Also,
commended to H. J. Pawley,
on car-lot of ten steers, 2 and
di; aggregate weight, 17,589
g 1,758 pounds.
upostur the above car-loads
sed and first-class beef animals,
artered, and evenly fattened.
thoroughbred Short-Horns or
Horos, with well-metured flesh,
ace, and were in prime conalock. All handled well, and
s, with well-packed backs sed
is traight top and bottom lines,
on cannot be too highly comee butchers' bullocks. They
are from shoulder point to last
t, heat neeks and
re of attractive and spiritanimals composing the first
lware very uniform, compact,
a short and flue in log, eventhwell distributed; small in
Horoportloned, square quarly the most profitable lot for
onsum pr.
le lot awarded the second pre-

acked style, and the fiesh was stributed; and when compared lots, were leggy, and coarser head, but were so the average of good beef that the Committee unanimized a silver medal to this lot ariond of cattle on exhibition. ther's standpoint, they would greatest profit, or furnish as meat for the consumer as the prizes.

steers. 2 and under 8, years of H. J. Pawly, of Missouri, were second premium lot, but the thick or as well distributed, ared with the premium lot were a style, were longer in leg, and

and feeders of this lot of fine nigh commendation for their nd handling this stock, which we to the average of good cattle, tites cheerfully recommended award the exhibitor a silver

ns of the Committee, after a tion of the cattle on exhibition, the that the earliest may be the most profitable ticher, and consumer, and the most rapid growth of young be encouraged. Feeders and rongly urged to grow blocky bly small in bone and guare, broad backs: carrying the condens of the battle and square, broad backs: carrying the condens of the shoulder and the carrying the condens of the shoulder ited well down in flank, making requally well developed with, and carrying flesh down to

Closing Session of the Subsidy Convention at New Orleans.

A Memorial to Congress for "Adequate Appropriations" Wherever Desired.

The Accents of Jeff Davis Prominent in the Clamor for Government Money.

Hogan Whoops 'Em Up Again, and the Universal Host Upsend a Shout.

Maw OHLEANS, La., Dec. 6.—The fourth day of the Commercial Convention met at 10:30 a. m., with President Fitzhugh Lee in the chair. The report of the Committee upon Commerce with Foreign Nations was before the body, and geeches were made by Berry of Louislans, Gere of Texas, Gen. Bussey, the Chairman of the Committee presenting the report, Col. Burwell Mailory, of Kentucky, Green, of Kentucky, Jeff Davis, of Mississippi, Gen. Martin, Jeff Davis, of Mississippi, Gen. Martin, Gen. M d Mississippi, and Hogan, of Missouri. The gentleman was emphatic in wishing the erce of the United States and eventually of the world carried in American steams

THE SALIENT POINTS OF THE REPORT were as follows; Regarding commerce with the West India Islands, Mexico, and South America which is now obstructed by the rigorous relaw), the important relations between resdy transportation and correspondence, it are requested to review the present treaties with foreign Powers, and to secure an equity of duties by such revenue laws as will open up as dincrease the business of all contracting parties; also the establishment of the following routes on vessels owned, built, and registered in the United States; First, between the ports of New York and New Orleans respectively, and the ports of Rio Janeiro in Brazil and Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Republic respectively; second, between the port of New Orleans and the port of Aspinwall, in Central America; pro-viding for such mail service by way of each of ting for such man service of the tings routes respectively, according to such terms, pay, and schedule as may be deemed terms, pay, and schedule as may be deemed terms, pay, and schedule as may be deemed proper by Congress, with adequate appropriations therefor. The Governments of Brazil and of the Argentine Republic propose to aid in the proposed service to Rio Janeiro, and the Convention honestly expects that all river and railroad transportation interests will assist in securing this much-needed commerce. The United States urges the reduction of all port charges, favors the Government further adding the letties and recognizing what as known as

the fetties, and recognizing what is known as the Great Southern Railway. THE RESOLUTION OF MR. BERRY, OF NEW OR-LEANS,
to strike out the word "built," was the theme
of discussion, and a strong fight was made pro
and con by the gentlemen heretofore named.
Mr. Berry finally withdrew his amendment, and the report was adopted by a large majority. In motion thanks were returned to the worthy resident and his associates, to the local organiions of New Orleans, to the press, the pages and the messengers of the District Telegraph Company, after which the Convention adjourned

ise Committee to memorianize Congress, the isen Phil Pendleton, of West Virginia, Chairman held a meeting and appointed a sub-committee of five members to present the drafted precedings to Congress. The Congress consists of W. T. Martin, of Mississippi; J. W. Paramore, of Missouri: J. Englehart, of North Paramore, of Missouri; J. Engrenart, of Atoria Carolina; Thomas Smith, of Virginia; and Adolph Schreiber, of Louisiana. The other members of the entire Committee may attend with those five gentlemen if they wish. B. E. Linehan, of Iowa, is Secretary.

THE RESOLUTIONS. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—In the Commercial Convention the Hon. W. M. Burwell, Chairman of

Convention the Hon. W. M. Burwell, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Commerce, submitted the following, which was adopted:

The Committee on Foreign Commerce have had the several subjects to them referred under consideration, and beg leave to respectfully report:

First—Our commerce with the West India Islands, Mexico, and South America. In regard to this subject, our Committee recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

WHEREARS. The imprecedented development of

lisings, Mexico, and Sooth America. In regard to this subject, our Committee recommend for adaption the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The unprecedented development of American industry has created a surplus of food, american industry has created a surplus of food, american industry has created a surplus of food, american industry has created a surplus of food american industry has created a surplus of food american industry has created a surplus of food american industry has created as surplus of food american interior is a surplus of the construction between the American interior and markets of Europe, rendered the prospective productions of our country in those markets are yunfavorable; and,

WHEREAS, The advantages of a commerce with the States and Colonies of this centinent, though instituted by the rigorous revenue laws and restricted commercial relations established and stating between the United States, have been result as and Colonies, respectively, as also by the absence of acequate facilities of transportation and correspondence between these countries: therefore,

Mexicoles and Colonies, respectively, as also by the absence of acequate facilities of transportation and correspondence between these countries: therefore,

Mexicoles and Colonies of the Colonies of the United States and those states are respectfully requested to review entreaties and conventions of commerce with all foreign nowers, and to make such negotiations with seals of these powers as may be deemed expedient and will secure to the contracting nowers ampectively such a parity and equality of duties you all articles the growth or product of such countries. The contraction of the provisions of the magnetization and neither of the provisions of the progress is respectfully requested to declare the establish, according to the provisions of the Puleral Constitution, the following post-routes for the transportation and celivery of the public mails, a becarded on vessels entirely owned, built, and reparted on vessels entirely owned, buil

Annail, and Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Rebiblic, respectively.

Between the port of New Orleans and port of Assawall, in Central America, —providing for such assays and port of Assawall, in Central America, —providing for such assays are assays of each of the routes respectively, according to such terms of pay and exactic as may be deemed proper by Congress, with assays as the Governments of Brazil and of the Argentine Republic propose to aid in the proposed errors to Hio Janeiro.

Assays, Chat this Convention earnestly recommand to the capital and enterprise interested in the following commerce, and especially to the railmand and river transportation interests connecting very port and every trade-centre of the interior with foreign countries, that they contribute anna and influence necessary to secure the performance of the postal service herein indicated, as well as an adequate commercial transportation to interior countries whatever. Such organized small-service and transportation is especially tiped as being in all cases as solutely necessary to mure that regular and continuous transportation and delivery of passengers, merchandies, and correspondence between production and consumptions is indispensable to the market-control and tassial transactions of moderfi commerce.

The Committee having examined the proposed form of a treaty between the United states and France offer the following resolutions in regard thereto

Resolved. In the opinion of this Convention, that the project of a treaty between the United states and France together with the important towners at each of the companying the same as some and submitted to the treaty-making powers that the countries, respectively, deserve attentive consideration; that, in the opinion of this Convention, an agreement of secipocal trade would greatly promote commercial interests, as it wand confirm the ancient amities of the two construction.

Resolved That the advantage of the two construction.

mental confirm the ancient amities of the two con-metars powers.

Secoled, That the reduction of port-charges, decoled, That the reduction of port-charges, as essential step towards the encouragement foreign commerce, this Convention strongly commend the merchants of every shipping port as take totmost endeavor to secure their re-sctions of ar as may be consistent with the gen-mi interests of trade.

Its of the success the second of the success which attended present efforts for their removal, this ovention trade. importance and necessity of prosecuting the importance and necessity of prosecuting the site of the property of the interest possible im-near is fully and permanently assured. Seed, That we recognise in the great South-ilway, forming with its connections an all-ute from all sections of our country to within miles of Havana, reducing the time from ork to Cuba from about 132 hours to about

sixty, and affording an outlet for the surplus prod-ucts of the great Ohlo States, 982 miles shorter to Cuba than by way of New York, a line calculated to bring us in closer mail communication with the West Indies and Central and South America, and we note upon the Company its completion as calarge upon the Company its completion as c ated to greatly promote our trade with the

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Memorializing Congress met and appointed the Hon. Philip Pendleton, of West Virginia, Chairman, and B. E. Linehan, of lows, as Secretary. The full Committee will meet in Washington Jan. 2.

CASUALTIES.

FURNACE EXPLOSION. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—The ...ender's special from Youngstown, O., says: "At 2 o'cleck this afternoon a terrible explosion occurred at the Upper Briar Hill furnace. The furnace men were in the act of turning on the blast when the were in the act of turning on the blast when the explosion occurred, throwing a bot blast in every direction, and covering the men. Robert Lowe, of Newcastle, had a thigh broken and was otherwise seriously injured; recovery doubtful. George Anderson had his legs and head badly cut. Patrick Saunders, head and shoulders badly cut. The boss had a leg broken, and was otherwise acrownly injured. and was otherwise seriously injured. Cause of the explosion not known.

COLLISION. ADRIAN, Mich., Dec. 6.—The Toledo and Elkhart freight, No. 51, of the Lake Shore Road ran into some gravel cars which had found their ran into some gravel cars which had found their way from a siding at the Dover turnout to the main track last night, and the locomotive and twenty cars were thrown down an embankment and hadly wrecked. The engineer, Cawley; fireman, Gates; and the brakeman, in the engine cab, escaped unburt, but Clarence Conger, a brakeman, was thrown from the top of a car and stunned. The Chicago express west was detained till 4 o'clock this morning, some six hours.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 6.—Hiram Dietz, ANN ARBOR, Mcn., Dec. c.—Hiram Diets, a brakeman on the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, was instantly killed this morning at Azalia while coupling cars. He was a young man, unmarried, and resided in Dundee.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 6.—At Swan's Ind., to-day, E. M. Holmes shot and killed Emerson Boreland by the accidental discharge of a revolver which they were cleaning. Deceased was 17 years of age.

ALL LOST. MACHIAS, Me., Dec. 6 .- The schooner Caledonia went ashore on Libby Island Tuesday morning. The Captain and crew, five men, were all lost.

POLITICAL. ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. ticians of the State continue to come and go, and, though most of them claim that they come here on legal business, they nevertheless find erable time to make and break political

A number of men, who will be prominent in

A number of men, who will be prominent in the House, have skillfully effected a sudden change of base on the question of the Speakership, and the various elements of the party seem to be uniting in support of the Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville, who will be the next Speaker, unless something should come up which would reader a new deal necessary.

Morrison's friends assert very positively that, out of the seventy-mne Republican members of the House, thrty-five are definitely pledged to support him. This gives a very decided lead over the remaining candidates, whose strength, from the latest and best information attainable, is about as follows:

from the latest and best information attainable, is about as follows:

The Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, can count on fifteen to twenty votes, most of them from Representatives from districts adjacent to his, and from sections of the State where positical interests are mutual.

Next to him comes Col. W. A. James, of Lake, who, until within a few days, was a leading candidate with flattering prospects of success. Now, however, it is not believed that he is sure of more than fifteen votes, most of them from Cook County.

The remaining votes are conceded to the Hon. F. K. Granger, of McHenry, and the Hon. James Shaw, Speaker of the last House.

Morrison's prospects of success are very good because he is the second choice of the friends of all the other candidates except James, and the

pressed with hopes of winning are Morrison, Mitchell, and James, and it is said that Mitchell's friends, after giving him a compli-

Madison, Dec. 6.—The Board of Canvasser was in session to-day, but adjourned in order to give time for the receipt of supplemental returns from Richland County. It appears that turns from Michiand County. It appears that there was a mistake made by the County Can-vassers in footing up the Congressional vote, the difference being ten in favor of King. The State Board determined to allow Richland to file supplemental returns, aithough the request to do so was not handed in until past the time fixed by law.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7—1 s. m.—Indicacloudy weather, rain areas, northwesterly winds. generally veering to northeasterly, stationary o ower temperature; in the east portions nigher

pressure.

For the Lower Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, areas of light snow, westerly winds shifting to northerly, stationary or lower temperature, generally higher pressure.

For the Upper Lake Region, partly cloudy weather, areas of light snow. cold northerly winds shifting to warmer southerly, followed by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippiand Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly winds, generally shifting to warmer southerly, lower pressure.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Snowing hard, now eight inches deep.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO. Dec. 6.

Time. | Bur. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | Rn. | Weather

| 11:18 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 3:53 p. m. 9:00 p. m. 10:18 p. m. | 80.066 80.085 80.121 8 | 33 70 | N. W. | 8 Cloudy 8 Cloudy 10 Cloudy 7 Cloudy 6 Lt. sn |
|--|---------------------------------|-------|--------------|---|
| Maximum. 34; minimum. 27. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, SDec. 6-Midnight. | | | | |
| Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weathe |
| Albany | 29.95 | 20 | | h Cloudy. |
| Bismarck | 30.09 | 19 | E., fresh | Clear. |
| Buffalo. J | 29.94 | 30- | W., tresh | Cloudy. |
| Cairo | . 30.24 | 35 | N., fresh | Clear |
| Cheyenne | . 29.83 | 28 | Calm | Lt. snow |
| Chicago | . 30.13 | 29 | N. W., fres | 1 Lt. snov |
| Cincinnati. | | 35 | W., Iresh . | 17 Cloudy. |
| Cieveland | | 31 | W , fresh | Cloudy. |
| Denver | | 29 | N. E., light | Cloudy. |
| Detroit | . 24.99 | 29 | | Cloudy. |
| Duluth | . 30.22 | 12 22 | | Clear, Cloudy. |
| Escanaba Ft. Garry | 90 33 | 13 | W contla | Cloudy. |
| Ft. Gibson | 30. 21 | 45 | | Cloudy. |
| Grand Have | 90.07 | 31 | NE fresh | |
| LaCrosse | | 22 | | Clear. |
| Marquette | | 23 | S. E. fresh | Cloudy. |
| Milwaugee | 80.16 | 24 | | k Cloudy. |
| Nashville | 30, 24 | 38 | N., light | Cloudy. |
| Omaha | | 23 | N. W., gen. | Cloudy. |
| Oswego | 29.98 | 20 | N., gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Pioche | , 29.78 | 42 | N. W., fresh | Clear. |
| Pittaburg | 30,03 | 31 | W., gentle. | Cloudy. |
| Port Huron. | 24.96 | 27 | W., fresh | Clear. |
| Rochester | . 29.94 | 28 | W., gentle. | .02 Lt. snow |
| San Francisco | 0 30, 19 | 55 | W., fresh | Clear. |
| St. Louis | . 30, 29 | 29 | N., fresh | Clear. |
| St. Paul | 30, 22 | 20 | N. W., gent. | Clear. |
| Toledo, O | . 30.03 | 33 | S. W., frest | Fair. |
| Vicksburg | | 59 | | Cloudy. |

INDIANA ORPHANS.

Special Dispatch to The Iribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—The annual report of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown was made to the Governor to-day. The new building made necessary by the burning of new building made necessary by the burning of the old one cost, \$41,238.33, of which \$1,548.17 remains unpaid. The Legislature is asked to reimburse the officers, teachers, and employes for loss of personal effects in the fire of Sep-tember, 1877, amounting to \$2,948. With a capacity for 300 children, not more than half in the State entitled to admittance can be re-ceived. The expenses for the year were \$34,000, and it is believed an allowance of \$2 per week per inmate will be sufficient for the ensuing two years.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived, Baltic, from
Liverpool; Denmark, from London; Neckar,

MIXED.

A Sample of What Is Possible in the Way of a Complication.

The Law-Suit at Milwaukee which Is Bothering the Lawyers.

A Very Large Snarl Secured with the Small Sum of \$10,000.

Thirty-four Preliminary Points Submitted to a Jury for a Starter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune MILWAUKER, Dec. 6 .- In the United States Court, Judge Dyer, on Thursday, the litigation between Easton & Bigelow, bankers, of Decorab, In. and L. F. Hodges & Co., well-known commission merchants of this city, reached a tem-porary conclusion after a trial of three weeks, porary conclusion after a trial of three weeks, the jury to whom the case was submitted, with instructions for a special verdict, finding in favor of the plaintiff. The verdict rendered consisted of affirmative or negative answers to a series of thirty-two questions submitted by the counsel and allowed by Judge Dyer. The findings were in favor of the plaintiffs throughout, and give the full damage sought, the varies of 11,500 bushels of wheat. The answers to the questions propounded were to the effect that the First National Bank of Decorah, Ia., and Easton & Bigelow, of the same place, loaved money in the aggregate sum of about \$10,000, taking as security for repayment thereof certain bin receipts for wheat stored in Vallean's elevator in Decorah; that after the receipts had been so delivered up, the wheat was shipped by Vallean, in Decorah, to L. F. Hodges & Co., Milwaukee: draft was made upon Hodges & Co. of \$10,000, and the wheat was received by Hodges & Co., all with deliberate intent to defraud the plaintiff Easton and the Decorah bank above named. The facts of this important litigation, adduced in the course of the prolonged trial, were these: William H. Vallean, of Decorah, Ia., was a wheat buyer. He bonght wheat at Decoran and several other points in that State, and shipped to L. F. Hodges & Co., of this city, who sold it on commission. He commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced as hipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced as hipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced as hipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced as hipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commenced shipping wheat buyer. He bought wheat at Decoran and several other points in that State, and shipped to L. F. Hodges & Co., of this city, who sold it on commission. He commenced shipping to Hodges & Co. in April, 1875, and the commission firm advanced to him money, to buy wheat and other produce, from \$15,000 to \$25,000, without security. In January and February, 1876, Valleau borrowed of the First National Bank of Decorah, and of Easton & Bigelow, of the same place, plaintiffs in this action, \$8,300, for himself and one J. H. Baker, who bought wheat with him on joint account, and in return gave special-bin warehouse receipts upon wheat in his own elevator. At the time the receipts were taken the special bins were not inli, but it was agreed that they should afterwards be filled with the required quantity, in all 11,500 bushels of No. I wheat. Valleau, it should be stated here, was doing a large business; he was the Mayor of the City of Decorah, and his credit was good at both of the banks. On the 6th of May, 1876, Valleau went to the boans, gave his checks for the amount of the loans, with interest,—in all \$8,000,—took up his own and Baker's notes, together with the warehouse receipts, and at the same time drew two drafts on the defendants, Bodges & Co., for \$5,000 cach. These drafts were protested on May 9, 1876, at which time Valleau was indebted to the First National Bank for about \$12,000, Including the checks above referred to, and owed Hodges & Co. upwards of \$20,000 over May 9, 1876, at which time Valleau was Indebted to the First National Bank for about \$12,000, including the checks above referred to, and owed Hodges & Co. upwards of \$20,000 over and above the value of the property in their hands on which they had made advances. On the 11th of May, 1876, Valleau sold out his interest in his elevator and warehouses at different stations for \$5,000, and paid the proceeds to Hodges & Co. On the same day the First National Bank of Decorah commenced an attachment suit against Valleau, and attachment of the I2th of May, 1857. Valleau up a counter claim for damages for the attachment of his property, and for usurfous interest, exceeding the amount of the claim of the bank. On Sept. 26, 1876, Valleau made a sottlement with the detendants, Hodges & Co., who, through sundry payments by him, extending from the 9th of May to the 20th of September, had reduced their account against him to about \$8,000. By this settlement hand how which that

was released from this balance of account. The next day, Sep. 27, Valleau made a settlement with the bank, by which that institution released him from any personal claim of the indebtedness against him, and from any claim against him for the alleged conversion of the wheat covered by the warehouse receits, but stipulated that judgment might be entered in the attachment suit for the full amount of their claim, to be indorsed only against the property attached. He also released the bank from his counter claim for damages on the attachment boud, and for usury.

also released the bank from his counter claim for damages on the attachment bond, and for usury.

On the Sist of October, 1876, the bank, having assigned its claim to the plaintiffs for the alleged conversion of the wheat by Valleau, brought an action against the defendants, hodges & Co., claiming that the wheat had been wrongfully shipped by Valleau to the defendants, and that the defendants had received and wrongfully converted it to their own use. It was claimed by Valleau and Baker that, some time in April, the bank gave the former permission to ship the wheat, but this the officers of the bank denied. The wheat covered by the warehouse receipts had, in fact, nearly all been shipped from the clevator prior to May 6 of that year. It also appeared that, after the special-bin receipts were given, no special attention was paid to the matter of special bins, but that the wheat was mixed, for purposes of grading, with other wheat in the elevator, and of this mass or mixture the defendants received about 24,000 bushels after the warehouse receipts were given, and other parties about 12,000 bushels.

Hodges & Co. claim that they received the wheat in good faith, and made advances on it without knowledge that any of the wheat had been wrongfully shipped or was covered by warehouse receipts. They showed that they and made advances, as the wheat was received, for more than its full yalue, and that Valleau's indebtedness to them had increased by some \$3,000 from the time the warehouse receipts were taken until the time of Valleau's failureon the 9th of May, 1876.

The plaintiffs claim that the defendants had notice of the warehouse receipts on the wheat to them, promising to stand by him, thereby becoming parties to a frandulent act torough their own solicitation.

Prior to the time when Valleau made his settlement with Hodges & Co. in September, 1876.

coming parties to a frandulent act torough their own solicitation.

Prior to the time when Valleau made his settlement with Hodges & Co. in September, 1870, he and the defendants had some difficulty in relation to future business matters, Vallean claiming that because he had, after his failure, made the defendants preferred payments, they ought to restablish him in business. Upon their refusal to do so he commenced negotiating with the bank for a release of its claim against him, and as a consideration of such release agreed to inraish what evidence he could to cable the bank to recover against Hodges & Co. for the value of the wheat. Pursuant to that arrangement he delivered to the bank a large number of letters written by Hodges & Co. to him after his fallure, devising various expedients for keeping Vallean out of bankruptcy, so as to avoid liability under the Bankrupt law for preferences obtained after the failure. It was claimed that these letters disclosed a collusion between Valleau and the defendants, not only to prevent the bank from putting Valleau into bankruptey, but for observing the wheat exceed between Valleau and the defendants, not only to prevent the bank from putting Valleau into bankruptcy, but for obtaining the wheat covered by the warehouse receipts. The plaintiffs also claim that the wheat was mixed with other wheat in the elevator and shipped without their consent, and that the defendants are liable because they received a larger portion of this wheat than was covered by the warehouse receipts.

wheat than was covered by the warehouse recelots.

As before stated, the trial lasted three weeks,
and resulted in a special verdict covering thirtythree points, which is generally regarded
as unfavorable to the defendants, but
upon which both parties, it is
said, will move tor a judgment. Several interesting law points arose during the progress
of the trial, the more important one being that
the plaintiffs were estopped from briuging this
action by the proceedings of the bank in the
attachment suit against Vallean and the settlement with him. It was further contended that
the warehouse receipts were void under the law
of Iowa, on the ground that the bins did not
contain the property called for at the time the
warehouse receipts were issued, and also because they were issued by a warehouseman upon
his own property as a collateral security for the
payment of his own debt. These legal questions will be further argued and adjudicated in
the motions for judgments on the special
verdict.

There is nothing in this case that will bear

men. It is a peculiar deal throughout, one that involves no general principle for the government of trade, and whichever way it may finally be decided, the result can have no application to trade-laws. There was a rumor current yesterday that when the plaintiffs will fite a bill for exceptions, and that the case will be taken to the United States Supreme Court. In this light, the fight seems to have but fairly commenced. The verdict returned by the jury effectually disposes of the law questions which arose in the early stage of the case.

THE RAILROADS.

OMAHA AND CHICAGO. Considerable grumbling has been done on the part of certain railroad managers because THE TRIBUNE has criticised the Iowa pool lines for allowing the business of Omaha to be diverted from this city, where it naturally comes unless forced in another direction. But before many days have passed these men will admit that TR TRIBUNE has done these railroads a service in pointing out the mistake that has been made, thus giving them an opportunity to correct the evils complained of. The danger to Chicago interests can best be seen by the savage manner in which the shippers of Omaha and the papers of that city daily attack the lowa pool lines and do their numest to turn the trade to St. Louis and other Southwestern points.

The Omaha Hera'd of Dec. 2 has the following

the lowa pool refused to gave before, on Eastern business.

Chicago's distress is Omaha's opportunity, and as the lows pool dies of limitation on Jan. 1, 1879, our merchants should unite with those of Chicago, our most natural market, and secure equitable terms of freight,—and this can be secured by united combination of business between the two cities, over the line that will offer the best inducements.

The Owner Learners of Exchange has the fel.

The Omana Commercial Exchange has the fol-The Omaha Commercial Exchange has the following on the same subject:

The Omaha & St. Louis uir-line is attracting universal attention and the lowa pool begins to feel the effect of the aritation of the new Gulf route. If Nebraska and lowa gain a market for their immense crop of corn this winter it must be by the Mississippi River and the Gulf to Europe. The present rates to Chicago by the Iowa pool is simply extortion, and no wonder that Chicago is in great distress at its wining grain trade. Omaha alone has handled one-third as much No.—2 spring wheat this season as Chicago according to official statistics, and our grain trade is worth contending for. Look at the figures! Omaha elevators have handled 600 per cent more grain this fall than three years ago. St. Louis, Tolodo, Baltimore, Peorla, Milwaukee, and New York are work contenting for. Look at the signess: Omana elevators have handled 600 per cent more grain this fail than three years ago. St. Louis, Toledo, Baltimore, Peoria, Milwankee, and New York are working for Nebraska grain shipments, but Chicago dealers and railroads are idle. The only outlet for your products, farmers of the West, is by the Mississippi River, the great, free, nation's highway of commerce. In this connection the excursion of the Omaha Board of Trade, as a body, to St. Louis, has a significance which will soon be certer understood. Fifty millions of grain and immense products of pork and beef are now waiting for a market and an outlet at rates of freight that do not make the shipper poorer than before he sold. A great and herculean effort is needed to burst the bands of extortionate monopoly, and to-day is Omaha's opportunity. Competition is the supreme law and will prevail.

CAN'T BE BEAT. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad deny the correctness of the statement made by an English paper that the "Flying-Dutchman" and other English trains which make fifty to fifty-three miles an hour are the fastest in the world. Fully equal, if not greater, speed is claimed for some of the trains running on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia. Train No. 19 on this line makes Jersey City to P

ninety mites, in 110 minutes—over forty-nine miles per hour. This train has to cross three important drawbridges and pass through five cities at reduced speed, to comply with their ordinances. The train consists of a thirty-nine ton engine and five coaches, while the "Flying-Dutchordinances. The train consists of a thirty-nine ton engine and five coaches, while the "Flying-Dutchman" consists of a thirty-nine ton engine and four coaches, each coach being only about half the weight of one of those used on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The track of the English roads is as level as a billiard-table, and fenced the entire distance. The train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between New Brunswick and Trenton, makes twenty-six miles in twenty-seven minutes, nearly fifty-eight miles an hour, but for short distances on the route even faster time is made. Between Millstone Junction and Deans, a distance of 5.66 miles, six minutes' time is consumed, and there are other short distances where equally food speed is made. This is the regular schedele time, but on sundry special occasions still faster time has been made. This work, however, is not considered by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad as good as that done by the regular trains, consisting of thirteen coaches, two of them railway post-office cars, filled with beavy mail matter, seven Pullman sleepers, weighing twenty-six tons each, and the rest express-coaches filled with passengers. These trains go through from Jersey City to Philadelphia in two hours and fifty minutes.

THE CANADIAN SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, Dec. 6.—The papers this morning publish long articles on the subject of amalgamation between the Grand Trunk and Wabash Railway Companies by which it is expected that all the freight of the West may be diverted via Montreal to the exclusion of New York and schemes to control traffic from the West. Wa-York Central, the Great Western, and the Can-ada Southern for through traffic under the man-agement of Mr. Garrison, who is also President agement of Mr. Garrison, who is also President of the Missouri Pacific Railway, running from St. Louis and Kansas City, and two of whose associates are Directors of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road. The Wabash will not alone fight the Chicago & Alton Road, now building a counceting line to Kansas City, but will extend their present line from Decatur to Chicago, and get possession of the Hannibal & St. Joe. The execution of the plan will hurt the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Illinois Central will be deprived of its St. Louis connection from Decatur, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will have to do its Missouri River business by a much longer route than at present.

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy will have to do its Missouri River business by a much longer route than at present.

SOUTHERN ITEM.

Recald Dispute to The Tribuna.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. &—For some weeks there has been ugly feeling between the Green Line sill-rail route and the fishtimore & Ohio rail and water route to the goutheast. The struggle has been over the Wistern freights, the Baltimore in proposing to cut rates so as to capture freights. The Gree Line appealed to the Southern Railroad & steamship Association, of which both are members. A meeting was held in Atlanta. In the fine time time time to deal the fight is inevitable and imminent. It will be a bitter struggle. The Kenesaw route Tuesday cut the price of tickets to New York to \$25. The Piedmont Air-line at once cut to \$7.50. A conference was had before the Air-line's cutting circular was posted, and rates were restored. It is conceded on all sides that the pool is in great dauger of breaking up. When it does, the Southern lines will open a ruinous war. Each meeting of the pool is more protonged and unsatisfactory than the preceding one, and the cutting circular was posted, and rates were restored. It is conceded on all sides that the pool is in great dauger of breaking up. When it does, the Southern lines will open a ruinous war. Each meeting of the pool is more protonged and unsatisfactory than the preceding one, and the cutting circular was posted that the works if twenty acres of marshipson, pec. 6.—Aount of rates may be looked for any day.

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE.

Recicl Dismatch to The Tribune

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE.

Recicl Dismatch to The Tribune

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE.

Recicl Dismatch to The Tribune

Recing to an evening paper, a prominent merchant is under accusation of four ying his child in a common box in his own garden.

The tribute of the proton of the pr

about the middle of this month. This prospect has been swept away by an accident to the roadbed of that railway between Stoops Ferry and Shonestown, which will delay the opening for six weeks or two months. The road at the place where it has given way was filled in a rocky foundation. The recent heavy rains washed the soli away, leaving the ties and rails without adequate support. A force of laborers is at work making a cut in the side of the hill to secure a safe lodgement for the road. The cut will have to be made for a half-mile, varying from twenty to fifty feet through solid rock. The loss, which is estimated at \$20,000, will fall on the contractor, Mr. McGrau. The delay thus caused in the opening of the new outlet is a great disappointment to our business people, who affect to see in it their liberation from the Pennsylvania monopoly.

VANDERBILT GETS IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 6.—Definite and reliable mation received in this city this afternoon sets at rest the conflicting rumors floating about concerning the final disposition of the Eastern Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Kallroad. It is a fixed fact that Vanderbilt has Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad. It is a fixed fact that Vanderbilt has secured its control by purchasing the bonds of the Albany bondholders who controlled the pending litigation. This not only secures an outlet for the Chicago & Northeastern from Lansing to Flint, which he controls, but also defeats the Grand Trunk's scheme to secure a Chicago connection by grabbing up the Eastern Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron. The precise terms of purchase are not yet known here. The extension of the Canada Southern to Sarnia as an eastern outlet to this line will naturally follow. One result of the purchase of the Albany bondholders of the Chicago & Lake Huron, asking for the appointment of a Receiver for the Chicago & Northeastern, fixed for Monday next before Judge Baxter at Cincinnati. The transfer of the Eastern Division involves a complete break in the through line of the Chicago & Lake Huron unless the Western Division be sold at such a sacrifice that Vanderbilt might regard it as an object to purchase it also. A meeting of parties holding Receiver's certificates was held at Port Huron last night to devise a mode of action if the State persists in forcing the sale of the road for taxes past due, but nothing definite was agreed upon.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—The Lafayette Muncie & Bloomington and Indianapoiis omington & Western Railroad cases will, it s thought, both be settled the week after pex by Judge Drummond. They are now in the

hands of Receivers. The commotion over treight-rate discrimination against Indianapolis shippers still contin-ues, and will not down. East-bound pool man-agers will hear a big buzzing about their ears next week.

It is stated that the Jackson, Lansing & Sagi-naw Railroad will extend its line to Indian River early next season. The Grand Rapids & In-diana Road will also extend its line northward in the spring to Crooked Lake, Mich.

The magnificent new dining-car Brevoort, be In the magnineest new diffing-car Brevoort, be-longing to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which during the last two weeks has been in the service of the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, returned from Canada yesterday, and will make its first regular trip on the 10:30 train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy this morn-ing.

The war in passenger rates from St. Louisstill continues, and all efforts made during the last few days to stop it have been of no avail. The rate from that city to New York is now \$10, or only half what it costs to go to New York from Chicago. The rate from St. Louis to Cincunati has also been cut by the Ohio & Mississippi Road from \$9.50 to \$7.

sippi Road from \$9.50 to \$7.

The Board of Trade men of Indianapolis held a meeting in that city a day or two ago to express their disgust with the East-bound pool from Indianapolis. A committee of five was appointed to meet with the General Managers of the Indianapolis roads on the 10th, and request them to remove the disadvantages under which the shippers of that point are now suffering.

The strike of the bog-scrapers in this city is The strike of the bog-scrapers in this city is seriously affecting the railroads. The yards are reported fuil, and notice has been given to the railroads by the Stock-Yard authorities to stop all shipments until further notice. This will inflict a serious loss to the railroads, which at this season of the year usually derive a great part of their profits from the transportation of the generators.

CANADA.

Thieves. The Female Orange Lodge-Iron Works in Toronto-Small-Pox in Montreal

and London.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MONTREAL, Dec. 6.-This afternoon local bank stocks were depressed by rumors from England to the effect that the Western England & South Wales District Bank had suspended, and a dispatch to the effect that the Caledonian Bank had closed its doors. The capital stock of the Western England Bank is \$5,000,000, and it had forty one agencies. The rumors appear to be confirmed by cable dispatches to banks here. The depot of the Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa & Occidental Railway at Mile End was last night burned down. Subsequeent investigation shows that it was the work of burglars. The safe was blown open, in doing which it is surmised the thieves set fire to the building. A considerable sum of money was taken, besides valuable do

sum of money was taken, besides valuable documents.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribuns.

OTTAWA, Dec. 6.—The following letter has been received by his Worship, the Mayor:
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Dec. 6, 1878.—
DEAR SIR: I am requested by his Excellency, the Governor-General, to say with what gratification he witnessed the beautiful illumination of the city on the night of the 4th inst., and to ask you to convey to the citizens of the Capital of the Dominion his sense of the hearty loyalty shown, and of the good taste and beauty of the display so generously made. I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obsellent servant, W. Dzwitnes.

Governor-General's Secretary

John Cameron, who was recently extradited

John Cameron, who was recently extradited from Jeffersonville, Ind., charged with robbing his employer here of \$7,000, was to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Detective Bauning has recovered Maj. Me-Donald's gold watch and chain, stolen from him on the night of the illumination, and connected on the night of the illumination, and connected it with the gaug of pickpockets at present under arrest. All the thieves carried two cars, so that a sudden change of appearance could be effected. All are supposed to have given fictitious names. With one, Miller, was found a \$1,000 bill and ten \$100 bills. He is supposed to be the notorious Paddy Gueriu, implicated in an extensive jewelry robbery in Chicago.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—The Hon. Mr. Langevin has notified the employes in his Department (Post-Office Bureau) that any application for promotion or indrease of salary would be regarded as a resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal. Dec. 6.—The Female Orange Lodge here has now lifty members. The objects of the Society are as follows: To belo needy families identified with the Orange Order, and to visit them to see that they are not in

itants. There are a number of cases at the Small-Pox Hospital in the city, and sanitary precautions are becoming reneral.

CANADA'S NEW LOAR.

TORONTO, Dec. 4—A special dispatch to the Globe, from London, savs the Government loan was placed on the market to-day by Baring Brothers and Glyn, Mills & Co. It amounts to £3,000,000 of 4 per cent Canada bonds half of which bear the guarantee of the Imperial Government. The bonds bear interest from Oct. 1, 1878. Bidders must offer one price for both stocks united. No offers which do not bid one price for the two stocks, and treat them as identical, accepting half of each, will be received. The minimum price of issue is 60% par cent. The guaranteed portion of the loan is in bonds to bearer. Dominion 4 per cents may be had either in bonds or registered stock. The loan is redeemable in 1918. The Dominion portion of the loan is to be provided with a sinking fund of not less than % per cent a year. Canada 6-percent bonds, maturing in January sext, will be taken in lieu of cash in exchange for new bonds. A little more than half of the loan will be employed in redeeming 6-per-cents; the remainder will be devoted to the construction of public works of the Dominion. The Standard, Chromicle, Daily News, and Daily Telegraph accompany the announcement of the loan with comments. The Times, in its editorial, says that, owing to the redeeming 6-per-cents and saving in interest charges effected thereby, the annual increase made by the loan in the burdens of the Dominion is calculated to be only £27,000. That a satisfactory loan will be made is probably inevitable, for Canada is too deeply in debt and too deeply involved in costly public works to be able to get on without constant borrowing.

DAIRYMEN.

New York, Dec. 6.—The dairymen, exhibitors, and merchants in attendance at the International Dairy Fair, have appointed a Committee to organize an International Dairy Fair Association. Over one hundred persons have ap-George C. Lawrence of Chicago, H. D. Sher-man of Iowa, R. P. McGlincy of Elgin, D. E. Wood, of Huntley, Ill., W. D. Hoard of Ft. Atkinson, Wis., and Frank Moulton and Francis B. Thurber of New York. The present fair has proved a great success. Over seven thousand persons were present to-day.

A PROBLEM LONG SINCE SOLVED. A PROBLEM LONG SINCE SOLVED.

How to remedy those prolific causes of disease, an impoverished circulation and an impaired digestion, was a problem the solution of which had often baffled medical skill, but which was solved over a quarter of a century ago by the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to public and professional notice. Since that time, which may well be said to have initiated a new epoch in the history of medicine, the remedy and preventive referred to has obtained a foothold in the confidence of the American people that each succeeding year has only served to strengthen. It is recognized throughout the Union as a tonic of the first order, a remedy for and sure means of preventing fever and ague, and disorders of the stomach and bowels; as a reliable means of reforming a disordered state of the liver, and of counteracting a tendency to rheamatism, gout, urinary and uterine disorders.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisiona, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays. until so clock p. m. during the week, and until sp. m. on Satirdays MMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

Twenty-second-st.

N.M. WALDEN, Newalcaler. Stationer. etc., 1009

West Madison-st., near Westera-av.

KUBERIT THIUMSTON. West-Side News Depot. 1

Blue Island-av., cornor of Haisted-st.

H. C. HERRICE. Jeweler. Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., coragr Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-24X188 FRET ON INDIANA-AV., BE. tween Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., east front. MATSON HILL, 67 Washington-st. FOR SALE-A GOOD 14-STORY HOUSE. WITH hot, at \$1,000 less than cost, on Portland-av., near Twenty-eighth-sit, sewer and water. Near street cars. GEO. A. McLANE, American Express office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTAT FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A GOOD IMPROVER farm, or will exchange for a stock of goods of an kind. Address M. M. MILLER, Milford, Ili. MISCELLANEOUS.

A MERCHANT 35 YEARS OLD, AND A BACH-lor, would like to form the acquaintance of a young lady or widow of 30 or 35 years, with means to take part of business, possibly with a view to matri-mony. Address 70, Thunge office. A BRAND NEW AND BLEGANT MINK MUFF AND

C NEAT REDUCTION IN GAS-EVERYBODY buys W. F. SHERMAN'S automatic expansion gas-burner, saving one-third. The greatine sola at store 7 Dearborn-st. only. Globes and test-meters soid UNEXCEPTIONABLE PEOPLE WANTING FIRST class rooms, with or without board, can get fre-information as to the best in the city at the 1600M RENTING AND BUARDING EXCHANGE, Room : Tribune Building.

WASHING-MACHINES, WRINGING-MACHINES, colandering machines, colandering machines, for sale by G. M. & L. MUNGER & CO., d85 Wabash av. Send for catalogue.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to toan on watches, diamonds, a 1d valuable of every description at GOLD-SILP'S Loan and Bullios Office (ficensed), 80 East Madison-st. Established 1863. Omec (hoensed), so East Madison-St. Established 1883.

M ONEN TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN SUMS to suit, at lowest rates. E. S. DREYER & CO., is Dearborn-St.

W ANTED-IMMEDIATELY—\$15,000 ON THREE to five years' time, at 7 per cent, on first-class real entate; none need respond except those who have the money. Address for three days, S.S., Tribune.

Q PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE City and farm real estate. DRAN & PATNE, state Agents North western Mutual Life-Insurance Co., Randolph and Dearoord-sts., Chicago.

\$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON City property and farms in Illinois. BUSINESS CHANCES. FOR SALE - TWO-HOESE GRAIN ELEVATOR of Coffice, scales, ave lots, corn-cribs, and coni-house, at Chatsworth, Ill.; a good business: large crop of corn to handle; am out of besith and will sell cheap, Address or call on B. F. TURNER, and get a bagrain. FOR SALE-EXCELLENT RETAIL BUSINESS State of Wisconsin; established 19 years, Particulars given by addressing, in full name, B B, Tribune.

FOR SALE-A SMALL, WELL-SELECTED STOCK of merchandise (mostly simple goods), purchased Oct. 1: no trade accepted. Address 8 72, Tribune. Oct. 1: no trade accepted. Address 8 72, 1719 and.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPutation, manufacturing an article used in nearly
every business establishment, desires to make arrangements for an accept in Cincago to control the city and
such adjacent territory as may be agreed on. A capital
of 810 (xxx) will be required to conduct the business
properly. This is a leritimate business and will stand
investigation; the more capital employed the greater
the advantages granted and larger the territory incinded. With energy a profitable business can be
done. For further information direct, with full name
and address, INVENTMENT, Post-Office Box 402, Cincinnati, O.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

North

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OP-posite Palmer House -Comfortable rooms, with board, 85 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNEI! WANTED—IN A CARRIAGE MANUfacturing and repairing business; wood-worker or
painter preferred. Address BOX SS, Lanark, iii.

PARTNER WANTED—WATH FROM SS, con TO
SS, COX, to take nafe interest in a planing-mill and
box-factory. Address S 78, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STOR-ed: advancesmade, 10 pc year; money loaned lowest rates on good se curity without removal, 180 W. Monroe.

POR SALE-ARMY OVERCOATS. JACKETS blouses, rubber and woolen blankets, guns, revolvers, etc. Government Goods Depot, 75 Randolph-st., up-stairs. uo-stairs.

VOR 18-ALE—A SHAWL WORTH \$25-FOR \$20 OR
less, suitable for an elderly lady. Call at 588 West
Admis-st. Monday and Tuesday Dec. 9 and 10 in the
moraling. A. di. W.

LOST-AT CORNER OF LAKE AND STATE-STS...
LIST Monday, a pocketbook containing money, carticket, etc.: It was piecked by a lady, who will oblige the owner by returning to the Cashler of the Tribune. the owner sy returning to the cassing of the in-ed 25 Rkw ard No Questions asked-pose ed 25 return of French black horse, weight about 9.0 bounds, heavy manut two small white stots on back, and letters and C branded on nuck, under mane, stolers from 120 Kroger-st., Monday signs. Lewis BitUNDAYE.

NICE QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CON-fluement; female complaints a specialty; doctors constantly in attendance; strictly confidential. Box pol. Chicago. FOR SALE-CHEAP-ONE 10-HORSE BUCKEYE PRESTICE, 57 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

WANTED-BOOKKEPER AND CORRESPONDont: young man. Is to 25, ambilious, strictly honest, with a \$500 to in west in a paying business of hid own in our office. Half of time and \$10 per week/given. This is no clap-trap offer, and we solicit correspond-cace and investigation. A rare opportunity for a go-shead man. Refer by permission to Horsalto. Kins., former publisher "Christian Union." Q.W. E., Hoom 50, 128 Washington-st, Chicago. III.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY GOODS SALESMAN; must be sober, single. Societo or Irish preferred. Call on BERLITZHEIMER tobacconist, SI South Clark. WANTED-A THORDUGH ACCOUNTANT W is also enough experienced to take general charge office. Salary, \$1,500. Address \$ 60, Tribu

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER, ONS thoroughly capable, who is also a steam starr. Canal-st. WANTED-TWO CARPENTERS APPLY AT WANTED-A GOOD CARRIAGE FINISHER AND a good walnut finisher; only experienced mean need to call at 176 and 178 Adams st. WANTED-TWO GOOD HORSESHOERS, TURN er, and floorman, H. McCARTNEY, Hyde Park-av., near corner Fifty-fifth-st., Hyde Park.

WANTED-SIX OF THE BEST COATMAKERS three vestmakers, and two pantsmakers, at 42 Archer-av. K. MULLER. Miscellaneous,
WANTED-ENERGETIC BUSINESS MEN TO
manage business for the Cirveland Gas keonomixing Company in different cities; a few hundred
dollars cash and references required; business will pay
\$10 per day. Full information at their office, 150 kinst
Madison-st.

WANTEL-25 AGENTS TO SELL OUR ILLUS-trated Christmas books. We will pay the largest commissions ever offered by any publisher and tave the finest books ever gold by agents. Send for price list. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 50 Lake-s, Chicago. WANTED-AGENTS CALL, AT ONCE AND SE Verre best streets on Climas Clothes Wringer Price only \$1. 126 Washington-4c., Room Oclewator). WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE ORDERS for written cards. I will write them for see per hundred. S 66, Tribune office. WANTED - TEN FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitors: liberal inducementa. Call on Saturday between 8 and 9 o'clock. P. E. POST & CO., 5 Arcade-court. cade-court.

WANTED-A BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, somewhat accustomed to handling horses. Call at 198 South Water-st.

WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE and Territory in the Union; a fair salary paid. Call or aidress I a Belle Manfg Co., 93 Clark-st., Chicago

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-TWO FIRST-CLASS
Protestant girls, English or Scandinavian, as
cook and second girl; both must be competent and reliable and have references. 707 Michigan-av. WANTED-ONE GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron and one nurse-girl. Apply at 53 Pine at. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook. 22 South W ANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSE.
Work: one in family: \$2 per week, 1172 South WANTED—A STEADY WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in the country for family of six must be good cook, washer, and ironer; good wages to a competent woman; widow, with boy and girl old enough to work, preferred. Address P. O. Box 23, Elkhart, III.

WANTED-PANT HANDS TO TAKE OUT JEAN and cottonsde pants. CHAS, P. KELLOGG & CO., corner Monroe and Franklin-4ts.

WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN NURSE GIRL.
Twenty-alnth-siz.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-LADIKS-WE WILL GIVE PERMAnent employment at wages of \$5 to \$18 week) to reliable ladies. W. ABBOTT & CO., Defiance, 0. WANTED-SMART GIRLS TO WITAP NEWSPA-pers for mailing, to begin this morning. Osborne Reaper Warehouse, 600 South Morgan-st. WANTED-THIRE ACTIVE GIRLS IN BINDERY, 150 State-st.; come early to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED_MALE. SITUATION WANTED - BY A MECHANIC TO Stake care of boilers, engines, and machinery; also mest-cutters of all kinds-do my own gridains. An competent steam and gas fitter and blacksmith. Experienced in all the above-named branches. Economical. Good references. Address 8 13, Tribune office. STUATION WANTED - BY A FIRST-CLASS
Stallor's cutter; is a thorough expert in the whole
trade; is steady; also has references. Address F.
ALBERTS, Appleton, Wis.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. DomesticsSITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO
Cook in a small family.or to do housework for two,
Please call at ride-door 304 Thirrieth-st. near Wabash.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A competent, energetic American lady: cheerful and capable in every respect; fond of children: widower's family preferred: no objection to the country; Lost of references. Address S 74, Tribune office. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 212 SOUTE Peoria-st., near Van Suren: is first-class locality, pano. etc. 1 two-story brick, \$50. PIKHUK & WALLS. 143 LaSaile-st.

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH RACH, TWO-STORY to brick dwellings, 13 Fillmore-st., and 424 Irvins-place; two-story frame, 30 Harvard-st., \$10; six large rooms, 10 Harvard-st., \$10; six large rooms, 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-\$25 PER MONTH-FINE TWO-STORY and basement frame dwelling, 182 Thirty-second-st. I liquire of W. GRAY BROWN, Hoomes, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

To RENT—\$1. 30 PER WEEK—NICELY FURNISH-ed rooms to gentlemen only: transient gentlemen taken; free, warm sitting-room attached, \$76-State-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING IN THE PASCENTIANS.

TO RENT-DRSIRABLE ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING IN THE PASCENTIANS.

TO RENT-DRSIRABLE ROOMS FOR MANUFACTURING IN THE PASCENT CORTURING IN THE PASCENT CORTURING IN THE PASCENT CORTURE IN THE PASCENT CORTURE IN THE PASCENT CORTURE IN THE PASCENT CORTURE OF THE PASCENT CORTURE OF THE PASCENT CORTURE WELL LIFHTED. DESIRABLE TO THE STATE OF THE WELL LIFHTED. DESIRABLE TO THE STATE OF THE PASCENT CORTURE WELL LIFHTED. DESIRABLE TO THE STATE OF THE PASCENT CORTURE WELL LIFHTED. DESIRABLE TO THE STATE OF THE PASCENT CORTURE WELL LIFHTED. DESIRABLE TO THE PASCENT OF THE PASCENT OF

NEW UPRIGHT PLANOS-NEW SQUARE PLANOS, NEW ORGANS,

NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS,
To rent or for sale on instaltments, at
W. W. KIMBALL'S.
Corner State and Adams-six.

STILL A PEW LEFT OF THOSE SECOND-IIAND
Mason & Hamila Cabinet Organs, in first-class order, and fully warranted. Also, several second-inand
organs of other masus, all of which will be soid very
low to close th-in out. New and elegant etyles of our
own make at the lowest prices for cash, or or easy payments. MASON & HAMLIN Organ Company, 230 and
252 Wabash-av.

252 Wabash-av.

\$\frac{400}{200}\$ WILL PR'CURE A SAFE AND RELIABLE business that will pay \$1.00 to \$2.000 clear profits yearly. Address \$54. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE

FOR EXCHANGE**-THE MOST PROFITABLE MANUTATION BUSINESS IN the city (mono, \$\sigma\$) for \$\sigma\$ big in \$\sigma\$ central if located; value \$\sigma\$. Like, \$\sigma\$ washington-sit, southwest corner Fifth-av. Washington-st., southwest corner Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A SAW-MILL WITH
40-horse power engine, bollers, and all complete, to
exchange for an improved farm in kausas. For parficulars address N. J. CLUTK. Plymouth, Ind., or
ECHIGE R. CLARKE & CO., 52 Washington-st.

TO THADE—GOOD CLEAR LOT OR LOTS AT
Nouth Englewood for horse and buggy. THOMAS
KANE, 248 Wabsah-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN KLEVATOR,
with steam power, in a good corn section, capocity 30,000 bushels and corn-crib room of \$4,000
bushels, for a house and large lot in or near Unicago,
or a good farm, or Western land, value from \$6,000 to
\$10,000, Inquire of JACOB WELL, 37 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NY PERSON HAVING A SECOND-HAXD ONEA horse sieigh can find a customer by addressing 8 cs.

Tribune office, giving description and artice.

L AME AND SICK HONSES, PENNOUNCED INL curable, curred free of cost. Gilles Liniagent,
busches, thorough plus, spring knees, curred without
blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease
shoe-bolls, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphiet containing full information to

DR. W. M. GILMS, 120 West Broadway, New York,
Wholesale, VAN SCHACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
Chicago.

Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers.

Trial size, 25 cents.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
FURNITURE BELOW COST
TO CLOSE THE SEASON.
MARTIN'S, 285 AND 907 STATE-ST.
WANTED—CASH CUSTOMER CAN BE FOUND
for a first-class fide-board, modern style. Inquire
of W. E. McQUISTON, 28 Chamber of Commerce.

AGENTS WANTED.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH AND American books will be sold at auction on Tagaday, Dec. 17, as Butter Auction House, 17st Ingantoppen, catalogue will be ready Dec. 10: parties despring one will address William A. Buffasting to

"which were nearly at par with gold," but

in greenbacks at a frightful discount; this is

especially true of the vast amount of the public debt. But, if such were the case, he

will receive, if paid in silver, the amount of

money exchangeable for more property

have bought at the time he loaned

depreciated paper. (5) Resumption in gold was "not solemnly promised." The

language of the Resump ion act is that "on and after the first da of January, A. D.

1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall re-

deem in coin," etc., etc. Congress and the people meant gold or silver, for it was not then known that a suspension of silver coinage had been made to operate as a perma-

nent disuse of silver for monetary purpose

Though the "option" of payment has been called the debtor's option because the money-lending class have sought to defeat it, it is

an option employed by all classes whenever

there exists more than one kind of money.

The present creditor elgss do not go out of

their way to secure gold for the payment of taxes for which greenbacks are receivable. But the effect of the option is to equalize

values in the double standard, and to pre

scarcity of money. Under the double

standard, the creditor would avail himself

of this option in all his purchases and

in all new loans. If gold is the dearer by

reason of a deficiency in the supply, he will

operate on a silver standard; if silver is the

learer, as it was in this country for a long

period prior to the demonetization thereof,

ne will operate on a gold basis. But the

natural impulse of all men to use the more

available currency tends to check the corner

on either metal, and to counteract the tempo

rary influences that might otherwise increase

the purchasing value of either metal stand

ing alone. The option pertaining to the

ouble standard is a constant check upon

The editor of the Times maintains that the

silver dollar is worth only 85 cents. But the

American silver dollar is worth 3 per cent

nore than the French silver coins, and, on

his theory, a silver five-franc piece is only

worth a little more than four francs. To

carry out his theory, then, every man in

France who discharges a debt or pays for a purchase in silver is a scoundrel and a knave.

as there are \$600,000,000 worth of silver

coins in France, nearly all legal-tender and

nearly all in actual circulation, a good many

people must be making purchases and pay-

ng debts in silver. If the Times editor were

publishing a paper in France and should undertake to designate all these people as scoundrels and knaves, the probability is that

ne would spend most of his time in prison,

where the mass of scoundrels and knaves in

France who are availing themselves of "the

debtor's option" are accustomed to consign

he fluctuation of prices.

vent an unnatural contraction and oppre

than the same amount of gold

Let us note some of the palpe

The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAID 2.50

es may be made either by draft, exp TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS. delivered, Sunday excepted, 23 cents per work, delivered, Sunday include1, 30 cents per week tres.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F.T. Mo ADDEN, Manager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere H. MANLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand.

IERNY F. Gill-16, Agent.

ban Francisco. Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre

Hooley's Theatre.

ph street, between Clark and LaSalle. En
t of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. Afternoon, "Eas

Academy of Music. d street, between Madison and Monroe. En-ts of Sid C. France. "Marked for Life." Af-

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Oliver Doud Byron. "Hero."

Metropolitan Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House. crtainment. Afternoon and evening.;

Exposition Building. Art.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 99%.

tions among the employes of the ment for promotion or increase of sal-He simply notifies them that any apion of the kind will be regarded as a

oformation regarding the employes in the chicago Custom-House, which he could probably have obtained upon inquiry at the Treasury Department. Such a course, how-ever, would have been less gratifying to parties who evidently desire to give the affair

The Grand Jury of the United States Court at Yankton, D. T., have found twelve ents against Dr. LIVINGSTON, the 100 false wonshow against which the Statute which the Government will institute civil

The Tow Scorr Texas Pacific Subsidy bill now pending in Congress has few friends in California. In the Constitutional Convention at San Francisco a resolution was tabled requesting California Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the measure. California is vitally interested in the ure. California is vitally interested in the ine, but her people know perfectly well that if Congress keeps its hands off the road will be built by private capital and without asking a dollar of Government subsidy.

It is now hinted that England and Russia

may possibly play the part of Mr. Justice Monkey, and by their joint nibbling at the Monkey, and by the joint incoming Afghan cheese about the Ameer's territory, leaving that pote tate without an occupa-tion or a title. This scheme has even received pointed notice in the English Hous ons, where the plan was attributed to Lord Lyrron, Vicercy of India. Mention of the fact was supplemented, however, by the statement that the Indian Vicercy may have expressed an opinion covering the above point, but that the English Government was not at present prepared to enter into such an

evening has' proved to be in every respect a most gratifying success, having brought to gether a collection of choice butcher terial such as has never before equaled in the United States, and one which is well worth a visit to the Exposition Building to see.
For a first effort it has been managed with
excellent judgment, and no fault can be
found on the score of an intent to award the premiums honestly and fairly. Chicago will do better next time, from having learner what mistakes to avoid and what improve ments can be made with advantage hibitors and the public.

Canadian railway people are much excited and elated over a scheme by which the Mis-souri Pacific, Hannibal & St. Joe, Wabash, and Grand Trunk are to work together to the ruin of VANDERBILT and his pool, and the tal destruction of New York and Bal-What the Kanneks are going to de with the freight of the country after they have emptied it into Montreal is not at pres-ent known. It is believed that the scheme mning ice-boats to Halifax has been doned. If the Canadians would offer the people of the West any relief from the BILT unhappy.

ctary SCHURZ had his inning yester the Joint Commission to consider the sed trapafer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and improved it by giving an extended statement of his reasons for

by labors and responsibilities so troub and thankless. Mr. Schuzz is mar sincere in the belief that the per Indians can best be looked after by civ who, in turn, need to be closely looked after by the head of the Department or Bureau to whom they are accountable, and that the troublesome Indians only should be handled

The New Orleans Subsidy Convention yesterday finished its labors and adjourned, having accomplished everything for which it was brought together—that is, the recomion of subsidies for everything and everybody who had an ax to grind. Orleans, and various South American ports, came in for their share of the proposed bounty, but great care was taken that JOHN ROACH'S shipperd should not be left out in the cold, the Convention showing such determined opposition as to necessitate the withdrawal of an amendment contemplating that the subsidized lines might possibly be made up of steamers not built in the United States, but bought and owned in this country. If there is anybody else who wanted a ubsidy and didn't put in a claim at New Orleans, he will experience a pang of regret when he sees how liberal the Convention was with the Government's money.

The President said in his message that Secretary Sherman, while still holding the same views as before about the use of silver as money, had faithfully executed the law restoring the silver dollar. We presume the President was convinced of this or he would not have said so; indeed, if he thought otherwise it would be his duty to compel the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the law or appoint another financial agent who would do so. A good many other people seem to labor under the same impression, and, believing that the Remonetization act has been tested, they have come to the conclusion that it is a failure. The bullion value of silver pending the discussion of the act was such as to make the pure silver in the standard dollar worth about 92 cents i gold; the passage of the law seemed to have the effect expected, for the same amount of silver became worth about 94 cents in gold. Since then, however, ther has been a decline in its value till it is now worth only about 86 cents in gold. This fact is cited to show that remonetization of silver in this country will not restore the equilibrium of values between gold and siler; but the conclusion is necessarily founded on the assumption that remo has been fairly tried, and this is not true,

The purpose of the Remonetization act was to restore the silver dollar to the monetary system of the country,-not in theory alone, but, as soon as a specie basis shall reached, in practice as well, It was designed Silver bill that the standard silver dollar should be brought into active circulation that was the object the people had in demanding its remonetization; in one word that was the only way in which silver could be actually remonetized. this purpose has not been worked out, and the Secretary of the Treasury does not propose to put any such interpretation upon the law. There could have been coined, under the provisions of the act, about \$40,000,000 : there has been actually coined only about \$19,000,000. If Secretary SHERMAN says that the mintage capacity of the country during the first few months was not equa to the coinage of \$4,000,000 a month, in connection with the other demands upon it, the answer is that the New Orleans mint addition to the fraudulent transactions set could have been put in working order long forth in these indictments, there are over before, and the deficiency of the first few merely has the Secretary of the Treasury confined the coinage of silver dollars \$19,000,000 when it should have be \$40,000,000, but of the former amount only \$4,000,000 are in actual circulation. This fact cannot be explained by saying that the silver will not circulate, whatever the pretext may be. It has no chance to circulate, because the Secretary of the Treasury has not paid it out. He has not permitted the silver dollars to leave the Tree vaults except when actually demanded preference to other money. He announce his intention to pursue the same course in the future. Is that a faithful execution of the law? It is probably true that, during a suspension of specie-payments and while silver has with gold an exclusive function in the payment of duties, it would quickly flow back to the Treasury for customs paymen but the process of flowing out and flowing back would have been circulation, and this has been prevented by the Secretary of the

Treasury. That the Remonetization act, as adminis ated to increase the bullion value of silver is silver dollars since last February has not been equal to the product of the mines during the same period, and Amer-ican silver bullion has had to seek of things scarcely calculated to increase the value of silver bullion in the London market, along with an abatement in the demand for India and continued supplies from the German demonetization. It is absurd to contend that remonetization has been fairly tested under these circumstances. Had Secretary Sherman coined the 40,000,000 stand ard dollars authorized by the law during the period that has elapsed since its passage, the current product of the American mines would bullion which might have offset the depress ing influences exerted by the supply from the coinage of more, had he treated the silver dollars as money and not as bullion. He could have paid them out to a certain roportion on all the interest coupons re med by the Government; he could have listributed them throughout the country in ischarge of salaries in the customs, postffice, army and navy service; he could lave paid the enormous salary-list in Washington, in part or in whole, taking his own share. Then there would have been at least a partial test as to the effect of American remonetiza that was possible under the law as it stands; but even this has been denied by the practical nullification of the law which President Haves has been led to regard as "faithful

Those who think that the Silver law been fairly carried out in this country ignore some plain facts to the contrary. There is more silver to-day in active circulation in Great Britain, where it is treated as subsidiary coinage only, than there is in this country. There is twice as much legal-tender silver in circulation in Germany to-day.

these facts that remonetization has been a that there has been any genuine remonetization? Before the influence of American re-monetization can be determined, it will at there is a serious intention to use silver a money in this country, and that must b still a matter of a good deal of doubt in other countries in view of the American policy of the last eight months.

About four years ago a Chicago gentle-man of wealth made a sale of property, receiving in payment one hundred thousan dollars in money. He came into posse of the money in New York City, and, b well acquainted with Mr. Cor, President of the Clearing-House Association, sought his advice on the subject of investments. He said in substance, "How can I best and most safely invest \$100,000?" Mr. Con is reported to have replied promptly: "Convert it into greenbacks and lay them away in a vault." This incident throws a flood of ight upon Mr. Coz's calibre as a financier It shows, if Mr. Con represents the purposes of the association of banks of which e is chief executive officer, the real reason of their late action in regard to the silver coinage of the country. Their object is plainly to make money as dear as possi and commodities as cheap as poss Whether the Chicago capitalist followed the advice of Mr. Coz is not important. Sup pose he did not, but made a 4 er cent investment. The net result in 1878, compounding the interest annually, in round numbers is \$124,500. Here is an increase by use of \$24,500, or a fraction over 24 per cent for the whole term. What would have been the increase under the plan proposed by Mr. Coz, as gauged by the relative value of commodities? In 1874 pig-iron was worth about \$40 per ton. With his \$100,000 in 1874, the Chicago capitalist could have purchased 2,500 tons of pig-iron. But with his \$100,000 in greenbacks drawn from the vault in 1878 he can purchase 5,882 tons of pig-iron. Here is an increase in the value of the capitalist's idle greenbacks, as represented by the shrinkage in the value of pig-iron, for the whole term, of per cent. To make the illustration still nore striking, let us suppose that the owner of the 2,500 tons of pig-iron decided in 1874 to store it in warehouse and let it lie idle, and that the Chicago cap-italist decided to pursue the same course with his \$100,000 in greenbacks.

tered by Secretary SHERMAN, has not operatnot at all strange. The entire coinage of York City, to force gold into exclusive use as the labor and industrial classes of the community for the benefit of the money and market abroad. That is a condition credit holding classes. We are inclined to the opinion that both these assumptions are true,-that Mr. Con is both ignorant and victous. "The debtor's option." so-called, is a phrase which has excited the New York the very essence of the double standard have been exhausted, and there would have been a demand upon the old stock of silver seems to have led the Times to think that there is something new about the proposition, and it denounces as a villainy what was always practiced in this and every other German market. He could have used all country under the double standard, viz. : the that, and much more if the law had permitted shoice of either com on the part of the perthe Times to discover dishonesty in a practice that received the approval of law and comlenders, and the Times is ready to furnish In preparing this code, that journal has compiled a remarkable mass of misstate n the following extract : The impossibility of upholding a double standard f these views prevail, is too manifest to call for

coins. In France there are \$600,009,000 of ments in this paragraph: (1) The silver in active circulation at par with gold and bank-notes, while only \$4,000,000 of he loaned the cheapest money, and with the understanding that he should be repaid in egal-tender silver has been permitted to get into the channels of trade in this country. Isn't it a farce to maintain in the face of the cheapest money; that is the very nature of a double standard. (2) He did not "pay gold for his bonds"; for the most part he paid depreciated paper money for his bonds, but when he paid in metal money at all prio to 1878 he paid gold, because gold was cheaper of the two standards then prevailing. east be necessary to convince the world that (3) He was not "promised gold payments in return," but promised payment in coin; if he assumed that his bonds would be paid in gold and not in silver, the assumption was based on the fact that gold was the cheaper of the two. (4) The great mass of outstanding loans was not made in greenbac

The owner of the pig-iron finds, in 1878, that his property, which was worth exactly a as that of the Chicago capitalist in 1874, is now worth but \$42,000, while that of the Chicago capitalist is worth an even \$100,000. Mr. Con's advice was equivalent to a prediction that from that time on com-modities would decline in price a greater percentage than any rate of interest capitalist would likely be able to secure on any safe investment. And he was right. We have shown that pig-iron declined 70 per cent in four years. It is a fact that mess pork declined nearly 50 per cent in the same time; and the average decline of commodities for the period named is not less than 3 per cent. It follows that Mr. Con's advice was sound. But on what state of facts did he base his calculations? Doubtless, silver having then lately been demonetized by Germany and the United States, drive silver from use as money throughout the civilized world would prove entirely successful. (2) That the Resumption law of 1875 would be carried into effec on Jan. 1, 1879. (3) That such resump tion would make greenbacks the equivalen of gold. (4) That, by virtue of this chain of circumstances, the legal gold dollar being increased in value by reason of its enlarged use, owing to the disuse of silver as money, would render it greatly more valuable as measure of the values of all other commodities, including the commodity silver. Judgng Mr. Coz by his advice to a capitalist to loard greenbacks, it may be assumed that his only object in sustaining the exclusive gold standard in preference to the double standard-gold and silver-is to increase he value of the dollar, and so to depreciate

money in order the more easily to plunder

"THE DEBCOR'S OPTION."

Times into a very frenzy of epithets. The

act that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has recently

pointed out that the option thus defined

public libelers. SUN-SPOTS AND BUSINE The despair of astronomy is the use of the sun-spot. Astronomers, without regard age, condition, or sex, are agreed upon existence of the spot. They also conede that these spots reach a maximum in cycles of ten years. As astronomy is nothng if not precise, the term may be stated at 10 46-100 years. Just at this point, however, with the obstinacy and perversity eculiar to the class, they commence to dierge, some claiming that the presence of un-spots in maximum produces hot weather, and others that it produces cold weather As there will be another maximum at or about the year 1881, we are accordingly left n a perplexity of doubt whether at that time we shall be burned up with heat or frozen with cold. Prof Jevons, with a charming disregard of the doubts in the case, has stablished a theory that sun-spots are in he value of all other commodities. If this some mysterious way connected with combe true, it may be assumed with equal asmercial panics, and that when the surance either that Mr. Coz knows nothing spots are numerous the market values shrink of the science of money and its legitimate up and panic ensues. He makes no account functions, that he is a mere usurer, or that, of the fact that commercial panics have their knowing what the logical results of the scheme of the single gold standard crusaders maxima in cycles, and that these cycles may correspond with those of the sun-spots must be, he desires, through his position at the head of the Bankers' Association of New which would bring his argument down to

> iisease. The whole business is an embarrassing one The President in his message has informed the country that we are entering upon an area of good times and general business prosperity, when along comes Jevons and insists that sun-spots determine panics, which will make the next panic due in 1881. Again. in the face of the declaration of one class o astronomers that sun-spots produce periods of great heat, we have had during the past summer a most remarkably heated erm, -a term so hot that St. Louis was almost burned up, and nearly all her popula tion came to Chicago, -and yet the nothing the matter with the sun in the way of spots. As in the case of some children there was hardly a measle made its appearnce and the attack was very light. But, whether the sun-spots have anything

the absurdity of the popular fiction that

tomatoes produce cancer because some peo-ple who eat tomatoes have died with that

son making a payment. It has remained for o do with the existing condition of things or not, we have reason to be satisfied wit mercial probity in this country for a whole t. The summer heat produced an abundant crop, and has knocked prices down. We entury. There must be a new code of thics to accommodate the clique of moneyhave had a warm and delightful fall, and low we are fairly past Thanksgiving and lmost up to Christmas and the ground is not yet fairly frozen. The thermometer has ments, a small part of which may be found ranged higher than at any time during the past twenty years, and although the obfuscated muskrat has built his house doubly strong this year, and the disgrantled goose has lit out with absurd haste, there is a fair prospect that we shall not suffer much, having already less than three months ahead of us before we reach the lengthened days and warmer sun. The effect of all this has been a saving in the expenses of living, such as coal, clothing, furs, and other necessities which a cold fall would have imposed. It has opened the gagor has had a law enacted for his benefit, and will rid himself of the deot by paying 85 cents on the dollar. Carry the illustration into all branches of business life and the outcome is the same. A measure that gives the debtor class the "option" of using a debased coinage as the equivalent of gold is simply a measure that legalizes fraud. Any raik about "option" in such a case is nonsense. And the Remonetization act, thus frankly exway for the continuance of out-door employment even into the winter. It has saved much out-door relief. It has made the poor comfortable, and, if its value could be cor puted in money, it would reach millions of dollars. In all this there is great encouragedread of the long, cold winter that was threatened. From this standpoint it is of little consequence what significance astron-omers may attribute to sun-spots, or what effect they may have upon commercial panics.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD EXTORTIONS. The exactions and extortions of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railway Com panies in the way of charges for freight and passenger transportation have reached that point that it becomes the duty of Congress to interpose the national authority to protect the public. These roads are simply rapacious. They defy the law and the Courts, and, relying upon the protection of JAY GOULD, confidently do what they please, in utter con tempt of all protests and complaints. We printed yesterday a statement showing some of the enormous exactions made by these Companies. The charge from Omaha to San Francisco for passengers is at the rate of five cents per mile, while the average rate on all roads east of Omaha does not exceed three cents per mile, and for long distances is per haps less than that,

It is, however, upon freight transportation that the extortions are more striking and grievous. The longer the distance the less the cost of transportation per mile. The distance from Omaha to San Francisco is 1,916 miles. On first-class goods, -cottons, woolens, silks, etc.,—the rate from Omaha to San Francisco is \$4.25 per 100 pounds. This is about five cents per ton per mile. The rate on this class of goods from Chicago to San Francisco is \$5 per 100 pounds, for which the road from Chicago to Omaha (500 miles) gets 75 cents and the Pacific Roads \$4.25. The Chicago road gets three cents per ton per mile and the other road about five cents per ton per mile. Nor is this all. Unless the shippers and consignees sign contracts to move all their freight by the Pacific Railroads, they have to pay \$10 per 100 pounds, or at

rate exceeding 10 cents per ton per mile.
On flour, which is generally classed as grain, the rate from Omaha to San Francisco is \$2.50 per 100 pounds, or \$5 a barrel, or at the rate of .260 per ton per mile; but in the absence of a general contract to ship all goods by these roads the rate will be five cents per ton per mile, or \$10 per barrel for moving flour from Omaha to San Francisco. The rate on all roads running east of Omaha rarely if ever exceeds one cent per ton per mile on this class of goods, but is often much less. Thus on grain and flour the rate between Chicago and Omaha, by the Iowa pool lines, including the Northwestern, Rock Island, and Burlington Roads,-is 25 cents per 100 pounds, or one cent per ton per mile, and the same rate is made between Chicago and the Mississippi River points,-St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Leavenworth. corn the rate is 20 cents per 100 pounds, or eight mills per ton per mile. From Chicago to New York the rate on grain and flour is 35 cents per 100 pounds, the distance being 930 miles. The summer rate was from 20 to 25 cents per 100 pounds, or about five mills per ton per mile. Let us state these various rates comparatively:

Omaha to San Francisco, 1,916 miles New York to Chicago, 930 miles.... Chicago to Omaha, 500 miles.... Omaha to San Francisco. Omaha to San Francisco (m. New York to Chicago.....

maha to San Francisco, flour and grain... The rate from Chicago to Omaha included bridge. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the eastern terminus of

the Union Pacific Railway was on the Iowa bank of the Missonri River, and that the bridge was a necessary part of the road. Nevertheless, the Union Pacific Railway Company demands and exacts a toll of \$10 per car on all cars from the east crossing that bridge, and that toll has to be paid or all cars going west from Chicago and the East. The charge of five cents per ton per mile

on merchandise, when the charge on the same goods from New York is but 12 -cents, is nothing less than robbery, without the slightest pretense of justification. The road from Omaha to San Francisco cost no more to construct than the Eastern roads, and even the actual cost was paid by the Government. The roads were built at the cost of the country. The cost of operating the Pacific Roads is not any greater, if it be as great, as that of the Eastern roads. The Companies have large annual surpluses, and are voting themselve large dividends on stock which has practical. ly cost them nothing. All appeals to the reason and the justice of the managers have been treated with contempt. These roads bid the country defiance. They feel secure in their monopoly, and depend on corruption to sustain them in their robbery of the public. The Commissioners, appointed nom-inally to represent the United States, are of no possible protection either as guardians or as witnesses. Fraud finds them blind, and corruption finds them asleep. The greatest and latest of schemes to avoid paying the debts of these Companies finds a friendly and sympathetic support from the Commis sioners, who are supposed to defend the public interests. There is no remedy but in the exercise of

national authority. The question of power is no longer an open one. The Supreme Court in a score of cases has determined that the power of legislative control is inheren and inalienable. It is the duty, therefore, of Congress to exercise this power now. That Senator and Representative who will prepare a well-digested bill, establishing a maxpassengers and freight over all the roads constructed or to be constructed west of the Miscouri River, placing that maximum at a rate equal to that at which roads east of the Missouri River do business at a profit, will merit the thanks of the whole American people. The theory of building a third road by subsidy that there may be competition is fallacious. A third road does not mean competition; it means a combi-nation and a stronger monopoly. There is nothing left for the protection of the robbed and plundered people save the interposition of authority. The law must place a limit on extortion, and that limit must be enforced by penalties sharp, severe, and summary. The Bailroad Commissioners should be discharged—dismissed. They are merely perfunctory dead-heads, without power and without any disposition to be of any possible utility. Let the law establishing rates be enacted, and its execution placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, with full power to enforce it promptly and efficiently. The struggle is

overeign powers or mere creatures of aw; whether they are absolute in their power or whether they are within the con-trol of the National Government. This struggle may as well be decided at this session as at any time hereafter, and the sooner it is determined the sooner will come the national deliverance.

HOW SILVER WAS DEMONETIZED. o rediscuss the question whether the standard silver dollar was demonstized openly and publicly or stealthily and fraudulently in 1873 and 1874. But a correspondent in another column maintains the former proposition in answering a question by a "Farmer" through the medium of THE TRIBUNE. His statement of the history of demonstization is so inexact and misleading that it calls for orrection, and that is our excuse for recur-

ring to the subject at this time.

The demonetization was accomplished by two acts,—the first by the bill which "J. P." says was "printed thirteen times." It was entitled "A bill for the better regulation of the Government mints and other purposes." There is no hint or intimation in this title that demonetization of the old tandard silver dollar was proposed. If the object was to remove silver from the list of coins thereafter to be minted, it should have been stated; a change of so much impor-tance should not have been hidden under a title that gave no clew to the intention. The Mint Reorganization bill was very long and very dry reading to the average Congressbill was to revise and codify a multitude of mint acts scattered up and down the statutes

for a period of eighty years' legislation, many of them conflicting and obscure.

As far as we have been able to trace its history in Congress, the bill was never even once read through in the hearing of either House, the members being too impatient to listen to its numerous and dry After it passed the House there was not a section of it read in the Senate, -it went through on assurance of the Chairman of the Finance Committee that it was all right. But the bill, in point of fact, did not demonetize the silver dollar. It simply omittee it from the list of coins to be minted. trade dollar was slipped in and made legal-tender for \$5, and by the act of July 13, 1876, this legal-tender power was slippe out of it. It was the statute-codifiers wh stealthily and fraudulently demonstized the standard silver dollar and unit of value in the Revised Statutes of 1874, a year or more after act of Feb. 12, 1873, had dropped out the silver dollar from the list of silver coins to be minted. It was in this codification of 1874 that gold was declared to be the mon tary standard and unit of value. Then i was that the silver dollar as the American tandard of value was dethroned. The statute-codifiers had no legal right to create new laws, or repeal existing laws, or change them. Hence their act demonstizing silver was fraudulent and surreptitiously done. As ate as the 9th of April, 1876, Senator Maxey, of Texas, asked Mr. John Sherman in the Senate, and then Chairman of the Commit tee on Finance, whether any bill had passed demonetizing silver. In response to that question Senator SHERMAN replied that no law had passe I demonetizing the silver dol

lar ! That was three years after the passage of the bill. "It may be that John Sherman was not aware at the time of the trick that had been played on silver by the codifiers of the statutes in 1874, who finished by stealth the demonetizing conspiracy, the first part of which had been clandestinely passed in the innocent-looking bill for the "better

Last February, shortly before the passage of the Silver bill over the veto, a dis arose in the Senate as to how the provision n the Mint act omitting the coinage of the standard silver dollar slipped through the House unobserved, and the following col-

loquy occurred :
Mr. BLAINE said he had received numerous Mr. BLAINE said he had received numerous inquiries upon a point that had been inagnified into
importance, viz.; the question whether the bill of
1873 was read, and said that the official Globs said
the reading of the bill was begun, and, later, Mr.
McConnick called for the reading of the eighteenth
section again. A dispatch in the New York Priounes said the bill was read, consuming an hour,
and the files of the Washington Republican and the
Chronicle, in their reports, aid: "The bill was
read at langth, and then passed under a suspension
of the rales." It would be dound that the subject
was not as well understood then as now; the silver
dollar was not in circulation then, and no one saw
that affect of the act. It would be quite as well if
they all acknowledged their ignorance. He desired
that no stain should rest upon the name of one
now in his grave, who, when in the House, was the
peer in financial matters of any gentleman in the

This was an an attempt to whitewash HOOPER, who stealthily worked in the clause dropping the silver dollar.] Mr. VOORHEES, of Indians, asked if the Senator from Maine, who was then Speaker of the House, knew that the bill demonstized the silver dollar.
Mr. BLAINE—I did not. Did you?
Mr. VOORHEES said he would frankly say he did

Mr. THURMAN, of Onto, said this was a singula Mr. THURKAN, of Onto, said this was a singular catechism. One Senator asks the other if he knew the bill demonetized the silver dollar both being, members of the House at the time, and the reoly was: "No, did you?" and the other says "No." Neither knew that the bill demonetized the silver dollar, because it did not. [Laughter.] Thus it was in the bilt for "the better regulation of the Government mints," and by the statute-codifiers' illegal trick, that one of the most injurious acts ever passed by Congress got into the statutes, and when the rascally act was discovered an almost universal outcry went forth for its abroga-

But the mischief has yet been only half indone. The silver dollar is but partially restored to its old place as the America standard and unit of value. The restoration nust be completed.

The San Francisco Evening Bulletin is very much stirred up about the proposed visit Chicago merchants to Mexico. It says: Chicago merchants to Mexico. It says:

The Chicago merchants will have a good time in Mexico.

She is rich in natural resources, but is bankrapt as a nation. The best part of the trade is in the hands of foreigners. If the chicago merchants can change this drift they will do more than the shrewdest of their countrymen have ever been able to accomplish. But to the Chicago trader all things are possible; at least he assumes that they are. What a revolution he would create if he could infuse this spirit into poor, torpid Mexico. There are her mines, traditionally the richest in the world.

What will 2,000 Chicago merchants do if they could have their own way in Mexico? They have literally taken possession of the rich mining districts of Dakots Territory, and furnish all the supplies. This was natural enough, since Cnicago is nearer to that point than San Francisco.

And much more of the same sort.

The Montreal correpondent of the newspaper founded by Honacz Grenter" thinks Mr. "founded by Horack Greekers' thinks Mr. Lorne will succeed for a number of reasons, among others this: "How can any one help liking this handsome Saxon blonde, with his flaxen hair, his clean-cut features, his bright eyes, his gleaning teeth, and his winning smile?" The writer also believes "that the Royal quality of the wife of the Gover eral will serve to unite all parifes and factions, and bring them nearer the Crown."

A good many jokes have been cracked at the expense of Oshkosh, but Judge Pulling is not sort of man for the boys to have fun with. This week a trial came on there in the case of a

since, and in the present case he could not accept the plea set up by the attorney as good ground for homicide. The attorneys were given until afternoon to make their defe

The Sabbath reformers in Cincinnati are hay, ing a jangle over the Sunday newspaper. At one of the public meetings, a Mr. King said he "did not see how a Sunday newspaper hurta anybody, because that is not the paper that is printed Sunday. It is the Monday moreing record which yielders the Sabbath Sabbath. paper which violates the Sabbath. The good man whose smoke so gracefully rises good man whose should morning is one of the gr his building Monday morning is one of the gr tlemen who work all day Sunday." Mr. Kn is right. The wickedest paper of the two is that issued on Monday morning, much of the work being done on Sunday. Sunday's paper is mainly prepared on Saturday, though of co tween 12 and 6 o'cheek

Tom Ewing must be credited with of good sense when he said the other day to the Banking Committee of the House "that any at-tempted legislation now to impede resumption would not avail anything and would look to the would not avail anyuning and would look to country as malicious on the part of those were opposed to the policy founded on exi-law. He did not believe it would be a succ Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, another a anti-resumptionist, occupies the same nostion Both of these rentlemen have probably been consulting the full returns of the late elections

The St. Louis Republican (Dem.) thinks there was no excuse for "FREMANDY WUD" to in-augurate a row on the first day of the session. augurate a row on the first day of the session. It says "there is nothing in the message to justify Mr. Wood in thus flinging his hat into the ring and precipitating a fight." It then advices the Democrais to appoint a Committee of Safety to keep the Wood-be leaders from making fools of themselves. After west Nature has done for a majority of the Democratic leaders, it would be hard for any Advisory Committee to restrain them.

For a Republican newspaper, the Toled has a decidedly emphatic comment on the President's message. It closes its unanimous growth with this characteristic sentence: "We have not seen such a feeble conception of the duties and powers of the Presidential office after Buchanan—as some one once truthfully remarked—sat in Washington like a bread poultice, and drew the Rebellion to a head."

BILL SPRINGER has suggested a way to rid Congress and the country of the Porran Committee. Everybody is sick of it, and it is sick of itself. Bill says the \$20,000 already approtwineth, and if no more money is voted thing must collapse. As the Democrate vote down any more appropriations for purpose, Bill's plan is good.

The boys on 'Change will petition the nar Legislature to have a law passed making it a penal offense for any man to make a pun with the use of Mr. KRENE's name. So much unartistic work has recently been done in that line that a law on the subject seems to be necessary. Some of the Keenest wits have perpetrated the very worst puns. It is worse than a corner.

If cotton is king in the South, corn may justly put in a claim to the title in other portions the country. The amount of corn exported 1868 was only 7,000,000, while this season is total acreage this year will probably reach 000,000, agd the total yield will not be less that 1,500,000,000 bushels.

Shape's Advocate (Fiat), published in New York, has collabord. The editor blames the press with the truth is, the country is becoming disputed with the flat-paper foolery. The Advocate lamed a circulation of half a million; 50,000 copies per week were sent to Massachusetts to infunct the election in favor of Ban Burlers, but a did

Gold never reached a premium in Paris The French pever demonstized their allve

and no party in France advocates Fint n

BEN BUTLER and HORATIO SETMINE DATE been making speeches before the outer ap-cheese mongers in New York. The Grager then and there assembled must have been we derfully-edified by the words of wisdom the fell from the lips of those horny-named, as perienced, and sunburnt farmers

Isn't there a man or two in Cleveland! At the last meeting of the "East End Literary a Scientific Circle" eight essays were rea "showing much study in their preparation," as the papers say, and seven out of eight ware read by ladies. The blue stocking seems to show pretty well in front in that city

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, speaking of FERRANDO Woon's speech on the President's message, says: "A glance at the clock showed that the Democratic leader was about to commit the first blunder of the session less than three bours after it had

MR. CARLYLE is not in favor of the present Afghan war, and recently expressed his discuss of the Braconspirito policy with characteristic sarcasm. He wanted to know "how long John BULL would stand having a miserable Jen on his belly,"

WENDELL PHILLIPS said to a reporter the other day in Indianapolis that "BEN BUYLER will never be fully estimated in his lifetime." Well, if he is not, it will not be the fault of the newspapers. They have been estimating him at his full value for some time.

Judge McAllistun's decision to the effect that option dealings were illegal does not seen Louis, which upholds them as leval and leximate in an able and elaborate opinion recent

The Milwaukee Daily Murphey crider thinks Mr. KEYES is the strongest man in field for the United States Senate. Hence continually punching the head of the afore KEYES. However, it helps the "Boss."

Three whole days and no quarrel reported at taking place between the sweet singers of Mr. STRAKOSCH's opera troupe. Is the enterprising manager paying for all his advertisemental We names for small We pause for a reply. It is a little curious that there is no more

in Washington about impeaching Mr. B But then BEN BUTLER has been talking butter and cheese before the Dairymen

There has been considerable sissing and ing up between the Washington poliately, if the correspondents are to be used it is good for brethren to dwell tog-

If EDISON keeps on inventing at his present rate of speed Commissioner-of-Patents Paris will have to establish a separate burean on purpose to examine and decide upon his district. The Memphis Asalanche objects to b

nore of the two SAMS-RANDALL and T

one for Speaker and the other for Pre-has had enough of both. The doctors report that the condi Hampton's broken limb is not se the political condition of the Gove decidedly bad.

GAS.

The Aldermen Have Mr. Billing

ning New Ones.

Le Wants the Old Acre

The Joint Committee on Findeld another meeting yesterday iding, and there being present on, Knopf, Saunders, Smyth Valdo: and also Mr. Billings, o Gas Company, and half a dozen dropped in to see the Comm dropped in to see the Comm worst of a bout with the old ma The Chairman stated the obje-ing to Mr. Billiogra,—to secure they could for gas from May 30, 1879. The Committee wish proposition from him. re were old matters ex

and there were old matters axial Company and the city which settled up. He had not been de other company had been as to city had required him to furni thousand feet, and he was will vided past arrearages were settle the other company had been,— were made equal. That had not and gas had been furnished under protest, the bills being m old rates under the contract, i that when there was a i ble settlement there enough the price charged, been no settlement. His Conkept out of its money, had not other company had been. There ing a settlement a year ago, but a settlement a year ago, but a settlement a year had. other company had been thereing a settlement a year ago, but Committee thought they had what they called interest on the Bonfield believed they had the ris wards changed his mind. Will wanted to nave done was, it thought to nave done was, it thought to proper, to have the whought up and acted on by the cleared up, and the Company knot is stood. Then for all gas the in the future it would be furnism price to be agreed upon.

The Chairman remarked that was appointed to confer with Mithe price for the year beginniand ending April 30, 1879. Old withheld, and they could not reference to them.

Mr. Billings said the old matter difference with the Company, the matter could not be jumbelieved the ten-year contract witgood, although Judge Drummon adverse decision. The contract figured in the bills, and the city Finance Committee (the one has tood the matter. and felt the

figured in the oills, and the city Finance Committee (the one last stood the matter, and felt the pay what was claimed, but con way in law to do it. He wished to be submitted to the Judiciar and the whole thing cleaned up, ran until next April anyhow. He or intend to take any advantage of it a Court should say the contract should not enferce the payment amount.

The Chairman asked what thi The Chairman asked what that A PROPOSITION TO FURNISH GA. Mr. Billings replied that very much upon whether the obliged to go to law with the city to law they contract. The city wanted side their contract and under the chart of and compromise without treating them as it did any.

Mr. Billings—The fact is the

time way.

The Chairman—Were they paid Mr. Billings—No; but the city sidn't pay us.

didn't pay us.

The Chairman—Were your accounts Builings—No.
Ald. Smytn—Do you know any rere not paid?

Mr. Billings—No; I cannot tell are my real legal objections the clear up, we might as well go find go in a friendly way—as to do any The Chairman—But this Commontainers of the chairman—But this commont aim of the chairman—but this commont aim of the chairman—but the matter commontainers. port simply upon the matter come what you will furnish gas for the Council passed a resolution fixing sand feet.

Mr. Billings—That might all be.
The Chairman—Whether that for not I can't say.

Mr. Billings—I suppose they could be the council of the council of

The Chairman—Have you any make to the city for this year?

Mr. Billings—1'll make a propetion with a settlement—not a description.

DISCOURSE OF AS THEY TREAT They are all paid-up—have their have laid out of our money, and city must make it good, either in other form. I don't care what y terest or not. We want it made was paid other people.

The Chairman—Then you refus the Committee for the present year. I have a paid of the people with the committee for their mane. I understood so the ment is made as to preceding year. Billings—I make a proposition that the committee what it shall do. Being committee what it shall do. Being committee up in such a way that it called the Council and the committee what it shall do.

make a proposition that the water and in such a way that it can taken up in such a way that it can taken up in such a way that it can the Council and the authorities as to secure a settlement without trouble. I don't present wouldn't do this, or wouldn't do The Chairman—But the trouble the can be set to be a can be a can be set to be a can be set to be s Billings had no doubt the

Mr. Billings had no doubt the give them the power. He did Council or the Committee unders ter. He thought it could be present to that they would agree with heter to have the whole matter once.

The Chairman—You have gas to city wants it. What we want to price. Regarding differences bethe city, we were not appointed to Mr. Billings wanted them to do would assie, by having the facts, if or the fatture. He felt that he the facts in a shape that would them to fix a price for the fut could without knowledge of them. Ald. Seaton supposed the onis Billings had not been paid was funds. As he understood it, there but a to the price per orbit feet. Billings had not been paid was funds. As he understood it, there pute as to the price per cubic feet. Mr. Billings remarked that the had been received under protest. The Chairman understood that did not recognize the obligation to at \$2.

at 20.

Air. Billings said be would furns ame rate as by the contract with the contract without having the facts of the contract without having the facts. The Chairman couldn't see when the contract without having the facts of the contract without having the facts of the contract without having the contract with the contract w

Whenever there was a legal object technical objection—in favor of the always took "advantage of it, a it, whether the equities were in city or not. He didn't properly of the equities were in city or not. He didn't properly of the city took such steps as they felt good ways out of the way."

Some further talk ensued of a stranger of the city took such steps as they felt good ways out of the way."

Some further talk ensued of a stranger of the city took such steps as they felt good ways out of the way."

Some further talk ensued of a stranger of the city took such steps as they felt good ways out of the way."

Some further talk ensued of a stranger of the city took such steps as they felt good ways out of the way. The council to the would of the chances. If the city didn't ask the a cent, but would furnish as it was required. The Company and the the city. If the city is the would furnish the stranger of the city is the would furnish the city. If the city is the would furnish the city is the would furnish the city. If the city is the city is the would furnish the city. The council appropriate we would be the city.

less from a tem emotional insanity had highest authority long by the attorney as good The attorneys were given

s the Monday morning the Sabbath. The truly morning is one of the gen-day Sunday." Mr. Kino dest paper of the two is day morning, much of the Sunday. Sunday's paper

spaper, the Toledo Blad ament on the Presi ses its unanimous growl c sentence: "We have nce truthtully remarked

the \$20,000 already appro-

reach 85,000,000.

a million; 50,000 copies pe of BEN BUTLER, but it di

a premium in Paris from the demonstized their allver,

d Horatio Sermour have New York. The Grange

ed must have been wo the words of wisdom that of those horny-handed, exor two in Cleveland? At

eight essays were road,

of FRENANDO WOOD'S sident's message, says: "A commit the first blunder of an three bours after it had

not in favor of the present D policy with characteristic

LIPs said to a reporter th estimated in his lifetime will not be the fault of the

en's decision to the effect a were illegal does not seem he Court of Appeals at St. ds them as legal and legit-d elaborate opinion recently

Daily Murphey evidently a the strongest man in the States Senate. Hence it is g the head of the aforesaid

and no quarrel reported as cen the sweet singers of Mr. troupe. Is the enterprising or all his advertisements?

us that there is no more talk out impeaching Mr. Harms. LER has been talking about before the Dairymen's Asso-

iderable kissing and makthe Washington politicians spondents are to be believed.

ethren to dwell together

alanche objects to hearing any
MS—RANDALL and TILDEN—
d the other for President. It

rt that the condition of Wans a simb is not serious. It is not of the Governor that is

GAS. Aldermen Have a Talk with Mr. Billings.

the Old Accounts Settled Before Beginning New Ones.

The Joint Committee on Finance and Gas held another meeting yesterday, Ald. Cary presiding, and there being present Pearsons, Seaton, Knopf, Saunders, Smyth, Throop, and Waldo: and also Mr. Billings, of the West Side Gas Company, and half a dozen Aldermen, who dropped in to see the Committee "get the worst of a bout with the old man."

The Chairman stated the object of the gathering to Mr. Billings,—to secure the best terms they could for gas from May 1, 1878, to April 20, 1879. The Committee wished to receive a MR. BILLINGS

dithere were old matters existing between his mpany and the city which had not been the up. He had not been dealt with as the other company had been as to payments. The day had required him to furnish ras at \$2 per thousand feet, and he was willing to do it pronted past arrearages were settled as those of the other company had been,—if the payments were made equal. That had never been done, and gas had been furnished up to this time moder protest, the bills being made out at the old rates under the copurace, with the tacit uncerstanding with the Mayor and Comptroller that when there was a fair and equitable settlement there should be no differences regarding the price charged. But there had been no settlement. His Company had been ket out of itamoney,—had not been paid as the other company had been. There came near being a settlement a year ago, but the Finance Committee thought they had no right to pay what they called interest on the account. Mr. Bonfield believed they had the right, but atterwards changed his mind. What he (Billings) wasted to nave done was, if the Committee thought it proper, to have the whole question brought up and acted on by the Council, or by its Committee, so that the account could be desired ap, and the Company know just where it stood. Then for all gas the city might want in the future it would be furnished at a fixed price to be agreed upon.

The Chairman remarked that the Committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Billings as to the price for the vear beginning May 1, 1878, and ending April 30, 1879. Old matters were withheld, and they could not negotiate with relerance to them.

Mr. Billings said the old matters made a great difference with the Company. The middle of the matter could not be jumped into. He believed the ten-year contract with the city was good, ethough Judge Drummond had given an asterne decision. The contract price had been fusured in the bills, and the city authorities and Pinnec Committee (the one last year) understood the matter, and felt that they ought to pay what was claimed, but couldn't see any way in law to do it. He wished the arrearages to be submitted to the Judiciary Committee, and the whole thing cleaned up. The contract rin until next April anyhow. He didn't desire or intend to take any advantage of the city, and if a Court should say the contract was good he should not enforce the payment of the full amount.

The Chairman asked what

The Chairman asked what that had to do with The Chairman asked what that had to do with Appropriation To FURNISH GAS THIS YEAR! Mr. Billings replied that "It" depended yer much upon whether the Company were collect to go to law with the city. If they went to law they would do so on the whole cantract. The city wanted them to lay said their contract and their rights toler the charter and compromise upon the rates whout treating them as it did the other Company.

Chairman-How much is due for last ar's consumption?

Mr. Billings—I don't know,

Aid. Seaton said he was a member of the Fibec Committee last year, and he recollected
at the only disputed question was as to inter-

Mr. Billings—The fact is the other Company a paid. All we asked was to be treated in the

The Chairman—Were your accounts and Mr. Bulings—No.
Aid. Smyta—Do you know any reason why you were not paid?

Mr. Billings—No; I cannot tell you. If there are my real legal objections that we cannot clear up, we might as well go into the courts—go in a friendly way—as to do anything else.

The Chairman—But this Committee is to re-

hat on will furnish gas for this year. The ouncil passed a resolution fixing \$1.25 a thou-und feet. and feet.

Mr. Billings—That might all be.
The Chairman—Whother that is satisfactory or not I cin't say.

Mr. Billings—I suppose they could pass a resolution allowing us 10 cents on the same principle.

pit.
The Chairman—Have you any proposition to
make to the city for this year?
Mr. Billings—1'll make a proposal in connection with a settlement—not a one-sided one, but
one

RESIDENCE OF AS THEY TREATED THE OTHER

They are all paid-up—have their money. We have laid out of our money, and feel that the city must make it good, either in price or some other form. I don't care what you call lit—in-less to rot. We want it made equal to what was paid other people.

The Chairman—Then you refuse to treat with the Committee for the present year?

Mr. Bulings—No, sir.

The Chairman—I understood so, unless a set-liment is made as to preceding years.

Mr. Bulings—No, sir.

The Chairman—I make a proposition before the Committee for their consideration. I don't undertake to dictate to the Council or the Committee what it shall do. Being called here, I make a proposition that the whole matter be lake up in such a way that it can get before the Council and the authorities in such form as to secure a settlement without a lawauit and without trouble. I don't present on say that I wouldn't do this, or wouldn't do that.

The Chairman—But the trouble is the Committee has no power to go back of the present jeur.

Mr. Bullings had no doubt the Council would

Mr. Billings had no doubt the Conneil would fire them the power. He didn't think the Council or the Committee understood the mat-ter. He thought it could be presented to them so that they would agree with him that it was better to have the whole matter considered at soc.

see to have the whole matter considered at sec.

The Chairman—You have gas to sell, and the any wants it. What we want to know is your size. Recarding differences between you and he cit, we were not appointed to treat.

Mr. Hillings wanted them to do so, because it would assist, by having the facts, in fixing rates for the fature. He felt that he could present the facts in a shape that would better enable them to fix a price for the future than-they could without knowledge of them.

Ald, Seston supposed the only reason Mr. fallings had not been paid was the want of funds. As he understood it, there was no dispute as to the price per cubic feet.

Mr. Hillings remarked that the money paid had been received under protest.

The Chairman understood that Mr. Billings at the last recognize the obligation to furnish gas it ig.

in the immen understood that Mr. Billings at at recognize the obligation to furnish gas at the second of the contract with the other Cannany if the payments were equal.

In Chairman—Do you insist on the difference between \$3 and what has been allowed?

Ar. Billings didn't insist on anything. He sourts no controversy, but wanted to go on the leouten to controversy, but wanted to go on the leouten to controversy, but wanted to go on the leouten to controversy, but wanted to go on the leouten is seen as way as to atand justly. He content see how the Committee could act with disretion without having the facts before them. In Chairman couldn't see why they could not spottate at to the price for the current year without reference to difficulties, if there were any, which existed in the past.

Whenever there was a legal objection—a cold, tennical objection—in favor of the city, the city is any took advantage of it, and enforced hy whether the equities were in favor of the city of the didn't propose to but he company so far away from the law that it would have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have no ground to stand on, "provided the did have not feet a different propose to but he did have not feet a different propose to but he did have not feet a different propose to but he streets, he would do it. He didn't ask the appropriation of a cent, but would proposed the "facts" would be hemating, but what effect they would have

upon the business the Committee was appointed to transact he couldn't say.

Mr. Billings did not propose to fritter away his rights. The money which the Finauce Committee agreed ought to be paid, should be paid in some way.

The Chairman asked why a proposition could not be made, reserving rights under any prior contract in regard to differences.

Mr. Billings didn't. think there would be any controversy between the Committee and himself, if they knew all there was to the matter.

After a running conversation among the Aldermen they seemed to reach the conclusion that the only thing they could do would be to report that Mr. Billings would not make an offer.

Ald. Throop said the Council had refused to pay Mr. Billings because he would not come to terms. No question, however, was raised about his accounts. He had been settled with up to May last, but no interest was allowed.

Ald. Waldo remarked that, in consideration of not allowing him interest, it was thought the price ought to be liberal, and it was fixed at \$2.

the price ought to be liberal, and it was fixed at \$2. It was finally decided to give Mr. Billings a chance to present his figures Tuesday afternoon.

SOUTH SIDE COMPANY.

The proposition of the South Side Company was then taken up. They agreed to furnish gas at \$31.50 per post a year, doing the cleaning, repairing, and thawing, but not furnishing the glass; and at \$1.65 a thousand for the gas used the city buildings.

Ald. Waldo suggrested that the same prices be offered Mr. Billings, and, if he didn't accept, to recommend that the Mayor be instructed to sbut off the gas on the West Side.

Mr. Watkins, who was present, said he would agree to light the street lamps twenty-seven mights a mouth for \$21.50.

Ald. Smyth was the only one who looked unfavorably upon the proposition, and he carried the point he made the other day, that the Committee had no authority to recommend its acceptance, since the Council had aiready fixed a price. Accordingly the Committee will submit the proposition without any recommendation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COMBINATION CONCERT. The programme for the combination cot at the Union Park Congregational Church evening will be as follows:

1. Trio— "Separazione" Part I.

Niss Lelioga, Mr. Sessenden, and Mr. Whitney.

2. Rectation— "Money Mask" Taylor

Miss Jesse Conthous.

3. Aris— "Return. O Lord" Gounod

W. H. Fessenden.

4. Quartette— "Lead Kindiy Light" Dudley Buck 4. Quartette— 'Lead Kindly Light' Dudley Buck

St. Cecelia Ladies' Quartette.

5. Aria— 'Concert Polks' Mulder
Miss Fanny Kelloog.

6. Song— 'The Two Grenadiers' Schumann
Myron W. Waitney.

7. Recitation— 'Muclain's Child' Mackay
Miss Jessie Couthou!

8. Quartette— 'Swedish Wedding March'

8. Sondermann St. Cecelia Ladies' Quartette.

St. Cecelia Ladies' Quartette.
PART II:

9. Quartette | a. "Soft Through Fields," |
b. "The Stars are Shining," |
White Keliopg, Miss Clark, Mr. Fessenden, and
Mr. Whitney,
a. "Little Jacob" |
10. Songe | b. "The Farmerand | Taubert
Pigcons."
Miss Fanny Kelloga.

11. Song—"Douglas Tender and True". Marston
Miss Jessie Confession"
Emerson
Miss Jessie Couthoul. Miss Jessie Couthoui. Emerson

13. Duet- "Mira Blanca Luna". Rossini
Miss Kellody and Mr. Fessenden.

14. Song- "My Lays" Diehl
Myron W. Waitney.

15. Quartette- "Ye Spotted Snakes". McFarren
St. Cecelia Ladies' Quartetts.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL Mr. Eddy will give his seventy-fourth organ recitat tals noon at Hershey Hall, with the fol-lowing programme: "Preludio" in G, by Bruhus; the "Adagio Religioso" from Meu-delssohn's "Hymn of Praise"; Bach's Fugue deisohn's "Hynn of Praise"; Bach's Fugue in C minor; the Andante from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony; Silas' Fantasia in E minor; Guimant's Communion in G, No. 1, op. 15; and Thayer's "Grand Offertoure de Concert," op. 5, No. 1. The Chicago Ladv Quartette will sing Costa's "No Evil Shall Befail Thee," Beethoven's "Heavenly Father," and Soedermann's "Wedding March."

THE ODD FELLOWS.

United States, who have been in session in this city for a couple of days, had a street-parade yesterday, in which the Western Star, Golden Fleece, Hutchinson, and Ezckiel Lodges, of this city; the Hill City, of Vicksburg; Pilgrim Rock, of Mem-phis; Adams, Union, and St. John. of Louisville; more; and others, took part. There were between 300 and 400 people in line. more; and others, took part. There were between 300 and 400 people in line. The procession marched through the centre of the city, made a good appearance, and was looked at with considerable interest. While marching along Monrys street an omnibus attempted to force its way through the ranks, but "the colored troops fought nobly," repelled the invader, and drove the team over on to the sidewaik. There was but one unpleasantness to mar the march. The procession formed on LaSaile street, near Washington. When it moved, the Marshal, J. O, Jones, rode bravely northward on LaSaile until he got about midway between Washington and Randolph. The policemen who headed the procession, however, turned left and went west on Washington street. After a while the Marshal began to miss the sound of the band, which was cut off by the buildings, and, on looking fround, he discovered that he was alone and separated from his procession. So it became necessary for him to turn around and ride with great rapidity in order to resume his proper place at the head of the line of march.

About 3.0 clock the Convention went into secret session for the election of olicers and the transaction of other business. The result of the election was: Grand Master, Redmond Fawcett, of New Jersey; Deputy Grand Master, Solomon Taylor, of Kentucky; Grand Secretary, B. B. Bowser, of Philadelphia; Grand Tressurer, R. H. Jones, of Philadelphia; Grand Tressurer, R. H. Jones, of Philadelphia; Grand Master, Redmond Fawcett, of New Orleans, W. A. Freeman of Washington, Gen. T. M. Chester of New Orleans, and B. H. Crosby of Cleveland.

During the afternoon was announced the fact that the Grand Order of England has remitted £150 for the relief of the suffering prethren in the South.

that the Grand Order of England has remitted £150 for the relief of the suffering prethren in the South.

After adjournment the eighty-four delegates, attired in the gals decorations and insigns of office, marched to McCormick Hall, where they paraded through the halls and into the audience room. The delegates took sears on the main floor, the Chlcago Lodges occupied the stage, and the spectators the gallery. B. J. Hawkins called the assembly to order, led in the preliminary exercises peculiar to the Order, and delivered an address of welcome.

The orator of the evening was Gen. T. M. Chester, of New Orleans. He spoke for about an hour and a half upon "Odd-Fellowship, and its Mission." In the course of his remarks he said that there were now 410 Lodges of the Grand United Order in this country, with an aggregate membership of 14,219. In the past year 1,201 reliefs had been given to sick and unfortunate brothers; 242 widows and 100 orphans had been succored; \$18,029 had been expended for the assistance of sick brothers; \$9,385 for funeral expenses; \$2,928 for widows support. The total of charitable expenditures for the year was \$50,270. The Order had invested \$35, 150 in property, and already owned effects and real estate worth \$85,175, which amounts, with halance of \$28, 138 on hand, made the assets of the Order \$448,476. The speaker referred to the good effect which the admission of women had exerted upon the Order, and closed his address with a glowing sulogy of the general aims of Odd-Fellowship.

The Hon R. A. Dawson, State Senstor of Loui-

a glowing eulogy of the general aims of Odd-Fellowship.

The Hon. R. A. Dawson, State Senator of Louisiana, then made a brief address, which was enthusiastically received.

After the deciamatory exercises the delegates repaired to the supper-room, where an ample collation was to be found. Thereafter the dance was inangurated to the music of Nevins' orchestra, and was continued to a late hour this morning. The attendance at the ball was about 500 persons, including the delegates. The ladies were not conspicuous for their great number, but rather for the quiet good taste in dress and demeanor.

SUICIDE. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 6.—Richard Rowe while in a fit of jealousy about a prostitute shot himself in the head several days since, survived until this evening. His people are quite worthy, residing in College City, Callfornia.

Becciel Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DAVENPORT, Is., Dec. 6.—Charles W. Anderson, a farmer, living a mile and a half south of Tipton, Cedar County, was arrested Wednesday at his home for forging notes on several Tipton. at his home for forging notes on several Tipton parties in sums ranging from \$200 down. Before leaving his house with the officers he swallowed the contents of a vial of strychnine. Antidotes were administered, and every effort made to save him, but without avail, as he has since died. He confessed his guilt when first arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Grand Rapids. Mich., Nov. 6.—Mr. Von Olmets, the man who attempted to commit suicide Monday night, succeeded in dying to-day. Every effort had been made to save him, but he would not live. There is no doubt that he was

a swindler of the first water, and he was wa to answer several criminal charges at Flint, was about 60 years old. Nothing is known a

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will meet in Chicago on the second Monday in May next. A committee has been appointed to consider any cases submitted and report the facts to the Roard at the part meeting. There are now 183

cases submitted and report the facts to the Board at the next meeting. There are now 158 parks in the Association.

In the case of C. L. Railey, of Medway, Ky., against the Kentucky Trotting Horse-Breeders' Association, an application for third money, the Board held that the rules must be strictly adhered to. Aidine shall have first and third moneys under the ruling, as he distanced the field in one heat.

A. D. Hark against W. S. Languetn and B. M. Histie, of Detroit. This is an old case where both man and horse were suspended, and the Board confirms the suspension until the entrance-fee in dispute be paid.

BILLIANDS,

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

New York, Dec. 6.—The experts entered for the World's Championsbip Billiard Tournsment, to be held at Cooper Institute in January, meet, to be held at Cooper Institute in January, met to-day to perfect arrangements as to a trophy and money stakes. There are to be eight coutestants, and discussion arose as to which three of the players (Heiser of Boston, Besserer of Chicago, or Gallagher of St. Louis) should be admitted. The three are to play a private contest, the winner to be entitled to enter the tournament. Vignaux has not signified whether he will be present.

PEDESTRIANISM. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—O'Leary had made 337 miles to-night when he retired for his midnight rest, leaving sixty-three miles to ac-

THE PACKING-HOUSES. A Very Weak Strike. The situation at the Stock-Yards was unchanged ast evening. The quiet noted as one of the peculiar features of the strike in progress remain culiar features of the strike in progress remains undisturbed. The outlook is considered favorable to an early settlement of affairs at the packing-houses now affected by the movement, which is regarded as having attained its limit, and inflicted all the damage probable, if not possible. Indeed, it seems to be universally believed that the dissatisfied isborers will resume

which is regarded as having attained its limit. and inflicted all the damage probable, if not possible. Indeed, it seems to be universally believed that the dissatisfied laborers will resume work Monday, if their force is not augmented in point of numbers, as it possibly may be to-day. This conclusion is based upon the alleged fact that a large majority of the strikers are single men, who were paid of Tuesday, and who, while in possession of a to them—a comparatively large sum of money, undertook to run a same they were unable to win. By Monday, it is said, their means will have become exhausted, when they will return to their work.

As an evidence of this it may be said that a portion of the men employed by 0. W. Higgins & Co. and also by B. F. Murphy & Co., went to work again yesterday morning. Last evening the force in both these establishments, though not visibly increased since morning, was bard at it, and one unfamiliar with the existence of a strike would not have known that such a calamity had happened. It was also said that the "gang" of the Chicago Packing Company had applied for the vacancies they had created, but were refused. Another story was that lithethinson had offered to take them all task and call the "deal" square if they would come, but the strikers declined to treat with him at all. Indeed. at the Stock-Yards the feeling among scrapers, shovers, gut-runners, and those generally employed about packing-houses, toward the Chicago Packing & Provision Company is said to be very bitter.

Wait the opinions cited above prevail generally among outsiders, those who started and maintain the strike, though not outspoken, seem determined to insist upon the concessions demanded, and with not yield until compelled for do so by grinding necessaity. One thing is very appacent, and that is the lack of enthusiasm that ordinarily attentise similar occurrences. In none of the backing-houses ave those already mentioned is a strike anticipated, even by those unduly apprehensive. At Armour & Co. "A vested and mai

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE. Judge Lawrence's Special Instructions.

If there was one thing yesterday more than another on which the reportorial eye would fain gaze it was those instructions said to have been received by Judge Lawrence from Attorney-General Devens in relation to the conduct of the Custom-House cases. A calm, deliberate, and undisturbed look of those instructions were related. by Judge Lawrence from Attorney-General Devens in relation to the conduct of the Castom-House cases. A calm, deliberate, and undisturbed look at those instructions was wanted, and it was wanted badly, too. For it had been whispered around town, with many mysterious winks and nods, and amidst frequent and dark allusions to a certain individual irreverently referred to as "a shad-bellied Yankee," that those instructions were a little "queer," and, not to speak it profanely, consideraby. "Of colo?" Patting finiand that together, as it was eathered up the end there, under the usually solemn promise in the effect. Those it was the work of the aforeand together, as it was eathered up the effect. Those it was the work of the aforeand to place the entire conduct of the cases in the hands of Judge Lawrence, to the excitation, or what practically amounted to the same, of everybody elsewho had previously had anything to do with the now historic investigations. This was a startling revelation, to be sure, provided it was true, and it was this question as to the correctness of the story which made a peep at those instructions something most to be desired. In the course of the day the seeker after knowledge worked down towards the Post-Office, mounted the elevator, and was whisked up into the fourth story of the building where Judge Lawrence has lately taken commodious and elegantly-furnished rooms. The Judge was in, fortunately enough, and the reporter's object; "really, I couldn't disclose the nature of the aforessid communication from headquarters, as far, at least, as it was proper to disclose them. The reply was not wholly unexpected.

"Well, really," said the Judge, with his blandest smile, and an evident appreciation of the reporter's object; "really, I couldn't disclose the nature of the communication which I have received. It would not be proper for me to do so, you know, with official correspondence. Besides, it is so difficult to say anything that will not be missconstrued and a wrong impression given to it. No, I

the know was inner in the known of the position. He thought a moment, evidently studied his words, and said very slowly and very emohatically: "I think I may state to you that, so far as I know, there is no intention whatever of excluding Mr. Thomson; and that, so far as I am able to judge, the Government is intent on a thorough, vigorous prosecution of these important mattern,"

THE WHEAT DEAL.

steady at \$354@83%, the most of tast inthis onances done being at the intermediate figure, \$35%. Some of the boys who were closely watching the deal thought that the Keerie combination had made a few purchases for January, while in other quarters it was positively asserted that they had done nothing. The advent of Kiene & Co. has killed all loing. The advent of Kiene & Co. has killed all local speculation. The byps show no disposition to put out a line of short's neither do they feel inclined to follow the had of the Keene party. Masterly inactivity mar is their course. There are very few orders arriving from the country operators, who seem to have been plunged into the same state of glorions uncertainty as their city brethren. If Keene wants cash wheat he will have no difficulty in purchasing it, as the receipts are about 300 cars a day of all grades.

The P. L. of the Board of Trade, which means Poet Laureate, has once more taken a drink at the Pletian Spring, and the following is the result:

erian Spring, and the following is the result in KERNE's "SONG OF THE BUREAT."
With mind distracted and worn, With cyclish heavy and red.
Jim Keene lay in canopied state, itoling and tossing in bed.
Reporters, and brokers, and bears, shunning nor wishing to meek.
And grouning in awful nightunked.
He sang this "Song of the Wheak"

Wheat! Wheat! I what!
I wish I'd stood aloof.
And Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!
Till it's piled up to the roof.
It's O! to be a tramp.
And round free lunches lurk,
Where cornering wheat and samp
Is called unchristian work.

Whest! Wheat! Whest!
Till in it I fairly swim.
Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!
The D—I take Rumsey and Jim
Kumber one, and two, and one,
Number three, and two, and one,
Till over swe millions! I've bought,
And they tell me I've only begun. oh, Werst, and Rumsey, and Fisher;
Oh. Fisher and Rumsey dear,
If's not your money you're paying out
And spliling like water here.
Checks! Checks! Checks!
On the "First" and the "Union Banks
Paying for wheat in money worth gold,
And never a word of tranks.

But why do I harp on wheat, That phantom so accurat? I find I haven't a cent to spare since I got those figures from Werst, Since I got those figures from Werst, So many receipts I keep:
O God! that brains should be so scarce
And Two Spring Wheat so cheap.

Wheat! Wheat! Wi st!
And the Granger of Ar flags.
Why don't be hold be \$1? He does the straw
For studing his beds and has.
But Bloom and fitchost-bully bulls—
Are lugging a bundly in store.
And Mr. Fairboak! a bomeetimes thank,
For buying a million or more.

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! From weary chime to chime. Wheat! Wheat! Wheat!

Wheat! Wheat! In the dail becomber light, And Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Wheat when the yeather is warm and bright. And all the joily Bears. Their "dres" and 'tens" still bring. And thank their happy stars. As they load me with "Two Spring."

Of for a stop to receipia
Of this evertasting wheat,
Counties as stars above my head
And the sands beneath my feet.
For only one short hoar
To feel as I used to feel
Before I knew these Boars
And the money it costs for a deal. O! for only one day, A respite however brief, A resulte nowever brief.

When I may be able to say:
These Bears are coming to grief.
Of how it would ease my heart
And quiet my restless head
If Lina and Adams would cover their shorts
And put up the brice of bread.

With mind distracted and worn,
With evelids heavy and red,
Jim Kidone and the consistency of the consistency
Checks! Checks! Checks!
On every bank in the street.
And still with a voice of dolorous pitch,
Would that its tones could result the rich,
Butch, and Dov. and Kent, and stok,
He wang this "cong ac the Wheat."

PRESS ASSOCIATION. held an adjourned mee ing yesterday morning a S. Alles, of the Pontine Sentine!; J. W. Balley, of the Princeton Republican; Charles Holt, of the Kankakee Gasette; Cos. W. H. Haskell, of the Amboy Journal; George Burt, Jr., of the Henry Republican; S. P. Ronnds, of the Printers' Cabinet; and Judge Bradwell, of the Legal News. Mr. Cadet Taylor, President of the Association, occupied the chair, and Mr. Fred S. Alles acted as Secretary.

mr. J. W. Bailey moved that the Association hold a winter session at Springfield, commencing Wednesday and continuing until Saturday, Feb. 5 to 8 inclusive. The resolution was adopted, and that date fixed for the next meeting of the Association was adopted. ation. After some discussion of various matters of routine the Committee proceeded to fix upon a programme for the session. The meeting will be call to order Wednesday evening at 7 p. m., when Secretary-of-State Harrow will deliver an address cal) to order Wednesday evening at 7 p. m., when Secretary-of-State Harlow will deliver an address of welcome, to be replied to briefly by the President of the Association, Mr. Cadet Taylor, of the Wenona Index. The remainder of the evening will be devited to miscellaneous business. Thursday morning Col. Haskell, of the Amboy Journal, will speak on "Amateur Journalism," which will be followed by a discussion of the question of legal affectising and the publication of the laws of the Yorkising and the publication of the laws of the Yorkising and the publication of the laws of the Yorkising and the publication of the laws of the Yorkising and the publication of the laws of the Yorkising and the publication of the laws of the Yorkising and the publication of the Pontar Journal, will read a paper on "Local versus Display Advertising." He will be followed by Mr. Joun H. Oberly, of the Cairo Bulletin, on "What I Don't Know About Printing." The annua address will be delivered in the evening by Mr. Jul Selby, of the Springfield Journal. Friday yoorning Mr. J. W. Clinton, of the Folo Press, will tell what he knows about "Jup Printing in Connection with a Newspaper." The atternoon will be taken up with the election of Alcers and other business. Friday evening and Sagarday morning such of the members of the Association for requested to bring specimens of their papers and job work to the meeting for mutual exchange and comparison.

The Secretary of the Association was instructed to publish the proceedings of former meetings now in his hands at once, or send the manuscript to the Kxecutive Committee so that printed contest may be in the hands of the members by Jan. 10.

In view of the recent scourge in the South, and the present desolated condition of affairs in that part of the country, the Committee decided to abannon the proposed excursion to New Orieans this winter. An invitation has been received from the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Association will probably make an excursion some time in June. The Excentive Com

REPORTORIAL ZEAL.

How a Talented Correspondent Lost His Life.

The sad news comes from Paris of the death of W. Benton, the King of American reporters, who for seven or eight years past—so M. E. Deschaumes says in *Le Figaro*—has been drawing a fautastic salary from one of the great American dairies. The lamented W. Benton seattered abroad the doilars of his journal with princely munificence, was on intimate terms with all the political and military celebrities of with all the political and military celebrities of Europe, spoke eight ianguages with perfect fluency, and assisted at all the wars of the Old World as a most conscientious spectator. He had gained admission to Prince Gortschakoff's presence as a tailor, to Bismarck's as a dog merchant, to the Congress of Berlin as a photographer; he had gone to Royal banquets disguised as a waiter and to Royal burials as a coffin-bearer; in 1867 he made the acquaintance of Mile. Schneider in the role of a Brazilian diamond miner, while during the Franco-Prussian war he figured as a Turco (blacker than life), a Zonare, or a Uhlan, according as the exigencies of the situation demanded. This accomplished journalist was about three weeks ago in a great German city, where the sensation of the time was a troupe of trained bears. There were six of them, and they were through their drills and other performances with such startling regularity that it was very generally suspected that they were not bears, but men disguised in bearshins. W. Benton thought as much, and offered to wager with the inanager that he would enter the den, but the manager declined to sanction his enterprice. W. Benton thereupon invited all the journalists of the city to dinner, assured them that the bears were frauds and invited them to be present at the afternoon performance next day, when he intended to unmask the humbug. Having bribed an employe of the menagerie, Benton, disguised as a bear, entered the care. "His five companions seemed furiously excited, but he attributed this to their desire to fend off suspicion. The public applanded most enthusiastically. It was then that the unhappy being, desirous of carrying out his plan, turned toward the press-box, removed his bear's havd, and howed politely. A tremendous roar of laughter ensued, followed by an immense chriek of terror. The bears, on seeing this human face, precipitated themselves upon the unfortunate man. Before the tamer could take steps to save him, the reporter, frightfully mutilated, had breathed his last. Thus perished the poor W. Benton, whose editor-in-chief seeks vainly a man fit to replace him."

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE

Sons.
Correspondence of the Shoe and Leather Reporter.
BELFAST, Ireland, Oct. Si.—I went out about
half a dozen miles to Lisburn to see the flax
thread works of WILLIAM BARBOUR & SONS, the

house so well known in America under the style of Barbour Brothers. In the three manufacto-

of Barbour Brothers. In the three manufactories of the house they employ nearly 4,000 hands, and consume 3,640 tons of flax a year.

The firm has just received THE GRAND PRIZE and gold medal of the Paris Exposition for their fine display of threads. This is the only prize of this grade given to any linen-manufacturer in Great Britain, and the only one in any line coming to Ireland.

The case of goods shown by William Barbour & Sons at Paris is twelve by five feet in size, black ebony, picked out with gold, and its contents give a very good idea of the variety of the manufactures of the firm. There are shoe and saddlers' threads in balls and of all colors, sole-sewing threads, twines, lines, etc., in balls, sewing threads, twines, lines, etc., in balls, spools, and banks, and in nearly a thousand varieties. There are also exposed nine medals gained by the firm in various expositions and a framed picture of the Hilden flax-mills.

At the Hilden Mills they spin, bleach, dve, and fluish all grades of yarns; at the Spruce-field Works they spin coarse yarns for carpet-weaving, etc., and in Paterson, N. J., they spin all sorts of flax thread. The raw flax used at the last-named establishment comes principally from Ireland. The structures are absolutely fireproof, and the firm insure their own property. The buildings, sheds, and bleaching-grounds embraced in the works cover some ifteen to ewenty acres.

All the lands for almost a mile in each direction from the Hilden Mills are owned by the firm. On this estate they have built nearly 300 cottages for their workmen.

GROWING FLAX.

tion from the Hilden Mills are owned by the firm. On this estate they have built nearly 300 cottages for their workmen.

GROWING PLAX.

The raw flax used here is grown in Ireland. Belgium, and France. The stalk of the flax plant is covered with a fine fibrous bark, which, when stripped and put through various processes, becomes the linen of commerce. The North of Ireland produces large quantities of this material. The Irish flax is superior for length of staple and strength, but the French flax is the finest, and, by the way, only the finest of the Irish flax will answer for manufacturing stwing threads,—a fact readily understood when it is remembered that threads are manufactured by this firm in lengths of 1,000 yards, entirely free from knots or irregularities of any kind. The Lagan River, celebrated for its water for bleaching burposes, flows through the property, the mills being located on its banks on both sides of the stream.

FROCESS OF MANUFACTURING.

The flax, after being received, is stripped and combed, and subjected to the process of hackling, to clean it out and forn the fibre. It then goes to the sorting shop, where the different qualities are separated, then to the preparingroom, where the flax is put on a spread-board and stretched, going through four or five drawings, according to the quality of the flax. It now goes to a roving-frame, and is twisted on large bobbins to make it ready for the spinning-rooms. The strands, having been wound on bobblus, are, by the use of beautiful and delicate machinery, twisted according to the nature of the article required, and are then ready for the bleachers and dyers. Before dyeing, the thread is bolied and whitened to remove all impurities, without which it would be impossible to produce the more delicate tints, and to produce strength and evenness of texture. From the dye-house the thread goes to the drying-sheds, and then to the finishing-room, where it is put up in balls or skeins, or wound on spools, by machines made for the purpose.

This firm make eve

ing for bobbins, etc., is done on the premises.

BENEFICIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

On the estate is a school for the children of workmen, and attendance is compulsory. It was established many years ago, and every expense is paid by the firm. At the time of my visit there were 150 scholars under instruction. All children must attend this school until they are 14 years old. There is also a free lecture-room and reading-room for the use of the operatives. A co-operative store for furnishing supplies to workmen is also established here.

Aged workmen and their families on this estate have always been provided for by the firm, but a beneficial organization is now being started on the plan I have described in other factories on the Coutinent of Europe.

The threads made by the firm of William Barbour & Sons and Barbour Brothers are now favorably known and sold all over the world. In all the qualities which go to make the highest grade of thread they have never been excelled, for they do not neglect one portion of their work for the advantage of another. In all their goods they give the greatest obtainable strength, with an evenness of fibre and an excellence of finish which can only be obtained where perfect workmanship, the most improved machinery, and the best quality of raw material are employed. manship, the most improved machinery, and the best quality of raw material are employed. These threads have been on the market nearly a hundred years, and merchants and manufacturers have confidence in their well-known trade-mark, for, however keen competion may have been, William Barbour & Sons, of Ireland, and Barbour Brothers, of New York, have never sent out any but the very best quality of goods.

MIDNIGHT MURDER. A Barkeeper Shot and Killed by a Medical College Stadent. At about 12:30 this morning James C. Hay-ward shot and almost instantly killed James ward shot and almost instantly killed James McMahon, keeper of a saloon at the northwest corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-sixth street, during a dispute regarding the payment for drinks. Hayward is only 21 years of age, and came here from Fond du Lac. Wis, to study at the Chicago Medical College. Hayward was arrested almost immediately after the occur-rence, and was locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. McMahon was about 45 years of age, and leaves a son and daughter, a mother, and a brother, residing at No. 52 Nebraska street. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the information reached down-town, no additional particulars could be gleaned.

MYSTERIOUSLY STABBED. At 1:40 this morning Officer O'Grady found well-known thief named Thomas Connors' lying in front of Collins' saloon, No. 154 West Harrison street, bleeding profusely from a severe stab in the back, but he would not give the officer any information as to would not give the omcer any information as to how he received it. His companions took him home, and said they would get a doctor for him. The wound is a severe one, and may possibly prove fatal. Connors was released from the House of Correction yesterday.

ORVILLE GRANT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—The Tribune says: "Orville Grant was released from the State Lunstic Asylum at Morris Plains, N. J., yesterday, and was accompanied to his home at Elizabeth by his son." ELGIN ASYLUM. Special Dispatch to 2-se Tribens.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 6.—The Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane held the regular monthly meeting at that institu yesterday, and audited the bills for the mo amounting to about \$10,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lewis Bartels, ex-Deputy Sheriff, dealer in imported wines, liquors, and cigars, at 161 East Adams street, will open Saturday, Dec. 7, 1878. I will be pleased to receive all my friends and acquaintances at above number.

P. S.—Turkey lunch.

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

DRESS GOODS

Extraordinary Sacrifice!

LOWER PRICES

25-inch Saxony Suitings

Imported Damasse Satines. Formerly 45, now 25c. 27-inch Broche Cyprote
Reduced from 87 1-2 to 25c. Double-width Poplin Taffetas,

Afghan Bourettes. Double width, formerly 90c, now 45. **48-inch Fancy Suitings**

48-inch Novelty Suitings, Formerly \$1.25, now 70c.

All our Richest and Choicest French Dress Novelties. Formerly ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00, reduced ONE-THIRD. Camel's Hair and Cashmere

des Indes Reduced 25 per cent. 5 cases "West End Foule"

Dress Goods

North Clark and Erie-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Tales from Foreign Tongues.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO. Have Just Published

MADELEINE; A Story of French Love. Translated from the French of Jules Sandeau, by Francis Charlet. Uniform with "Memories," "Graziella," and "Marie." Red line, sull glit. Price, \$1.50. three meritorious predecessors of the series of mas books to which it belongs." The Tribune says: "Remarkable for its purity of thought and diction, for the idyllic tenderness which pervades it, and for the simple pathos of its narra-tive."

SUPPLYING A WANT LONG FELT. A Short History of France

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. By Miss E. S. Kirkised, suther of "Six Little Cooks" and "Dora's Housekeeping" (Just published). 12mo. 400 pages. Price. \$1.50.

The Times says: "Miss Kirkisand befrays a knowledge and research that puts carping criticism at bay. She follows her theme with a grace and charm that will fascinate the most illiterate of young people, and has the rare faculty of never forgetting her sudience. She makes entertaining the most uninteresting topics, and unravels, and makes comprehenable the most intricate portions of her story. In her descriptions of Revolutionary scenes she becomes entusiastic, vigorous, and paints most graphically."

TALES OF ANCIENT GREECE; By the Rev. G. W. Cox, M. A., Trinity College, Oxford.

The London Saturday Review says: "It ought to be in the hands of every schools and of every school-boy." The Tribune says: "The book of a scholarly production, and a welcome addition to a department of literature that is thus far quite too scantily furnished."

TALES FROM FOREIGN TONGUES Full gilt, red line, tinted paper, uniform in style. Price. \$1.50 per volume. The four volumes in hand-some box. Price, \$5. Comprising some box. Price, \$8. Comprising—
MEMORIES: A Story of German Love.
From the German of Max Muler.
GRAZIELLA: A Story of Italian Love.
From the French of A. de Lamartine.
MARIE: A Story of Russian Love.
From the Russian of Alex Publich.

MADELEINE: A Story of French Loye. From the French of Jules Sandeau. IX LITTLE COOKS .. For sale by all Booksellers, or sent by mail, postpaid, in receipt of price by the Publishers.

117 and 119 State-st., CHICAGO. THE GRAMMAR OF PAINTING & ENGRAVING Translated from the Presch of Charles Blanc, by Kate Newell Doggett. With the Original

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

PRICE REDUCED. MESSRS. S. C. GRIGIGS & CO., who me now the publishers of the above work, had ing purchased the balance of the edition of hand of Messrs. Houghton, Oagood & Os have reduced the price of the FINE EDITION from \$6.50 to \$5.00 POPULAR EDITION from \$4.50 to \$3.50 "Ail who wish to lay the foundation of asthetic culture should give their hours to the study of these pages."—Albany Journal. of these pages. "Albany Journal."

M. Blanc's book comes as near to the ideal
p iner or first book in reading the language of art as
anything we have in any language. It is clear; it
will be understood eright by a tolerably careful reader; it is consecutive, and does not ramble. The critJoism is of the safe kind. "The Nation.

"Rich in the refining and ennobling topics of
which it treats: rich in the thoughts and solid information which a novice or amateur may gather from
its well-written paragraphs, as a bee gathers honey
from the flowers: rich in its voiuminous illumination
and in everything which makes a book attractive."

Providence Press.

Sold by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage paid, or receipt of price, by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Publishers, 25 Washington-st., Chicago.

Chas. Gossage

BRAWLS

Unequaled in extent and variety. "All the Latest Novelties, and many exclusive styles" from the best European and American manu-factories, including a Special Line

English Beavers
In new designs, plain centres and

Job Lot Heavy Beavers at \$5, SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Camel's Hair and India Dacca In the usual large assortment, to which we invite attention, confident that an inspection will insure purchase. Job Lot India Daceas at less than half price. Extra

assortment in French Cashmere, Broche, Long and Square, Stripes, &c. **Attractive Novelties** In Evening, Opera, Ball, and Carriage Wraps, very desirable as

Holiday Gifts. STATE-ST .-- WASHINGTON-ST.

DECORATED WARES, Etc.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. Burley & Tyrrell

83 & 85 State-st.,

DECORATED AND ENAMELED WARES

DINNER, TEA, LUNCH, and BREAKFAST SETS

In Minton, Spode, and Wedgewood GIEN & LONGWY, in new designs & choice shapes. Ornaments from the makers, in Porcelain, Bisque, Royal Dresden, Worcester, and Copenhagen.

Haviland & Co.'s New Faience. Amount & D7 in feat

CIENEE. Our stock is unsurpassed in quality and variety, and will be sold at uniformly LOW PRICES, Retail and Wholesale.

the motion of CLOAKS, by had Extraordinary Offer

3,000

Bought at a sacrifice at Assignee's Sale in New York, being the Entire Stock of a Cloak Factory, ARE NOW BEING OF-PERED AT HALF VALUE!

BANDSOME CLOARS 6.

ELEGANT CLOARS 10.

MAGNIFICENT CLOARS 15.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS 50/C

CLOTH CIRCULARS 60/C

Beautiful Fitting, Handsome Trimming, Newson, C. O. D. — Will send C. O. D., with privilege of mation, on payment of express charges. R.T. MARTIN MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS, 265 & 267 State-st.

KUMYSS. AREND'S KUMYSS

MILLINERY. MILLINERY WEBSTER & COMPANY Importers and Retailers.

Are now ready with the largest stock (natural-lost Artificial Flowers, from the best makers in Paras in this country. Also, REAL HEADS in Ostrick, and Feathers. Flow French Dress Bounets, not see yet by the people. Also, pretty Dress Homes, a second of the people. Also, pretty Dress Homes, a second of the people. Also, pretty Dress Homes, a second of the people. Also, pretty Dress Homes, and the people of the people of

6

Dull Days Among the Chicage Banks

—The Prices of Stocks.

The Produce Markets Generally Steady -Provisions More Active-Barley Stronger.

Other Grain Steady--- Hogs Demoralized by the Strike.

FINANCIAL.

Gold opened at 100% in New York, advanced to 100%, and fell back to 100%, where it remained the little close. New York gold exchange was sold in Chicago at 100%, and coin at 100%. The course of the gold premium since Jan. 1 has been:

1578.

Opening. Hobest, Linguist, Change.

The manipulators of the gold market are said to have pricensed about \$12,000,000 of coin. The have purchased about \$12,000,000 of coin. The New York Kationai Banks are declared by the New York Kationai Banks are declared by the New York Kationai Banks are declared by the New York Commence to have generally refused to carry any bart of it for the conspirators, fearing that by so doing they will render themselves amenable to the law, and the majority of the private nankers are justiced enough to refuse to aid the gamblers in carrying out their scheme. The discomingance by the Treasury of the issue of innance by the Treasury of the issue of stiffectes will compel those who wish to embarrass the Government by gold operations to em-barrass the Government by gold operations to find storage at their own cost. Hitnerto the Govern-ment has given rold coin granultons safe keeping. The last door statement showed that there were Size form statement showed that there were \$32,075,000 gold certificates outstanding. Secretary Sherman, it is stated, intends, if the gold speculators routinus their manipulation of the premium, to sell \$1,000,000 of gold a day in order

wipe cot the premium.

The market for Governments was not active. Prices remain as before quoted, with lew exceptions. The new sign advanced from 103% to 104, the 4s advanced from 100%. The carrency & declined from 130 to 110%. The decline rency & declined from 120 to 119%. The decline in registered consols of 1865 and in 1867s is due to recommendations in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury: "That the notice to be given for called bunds be, at his discretion, not less than ten days nor more than three months. In this way he will be able largely to avoid the payment of double interest, as well as the temporary contraction of will be able largely to avoid the payment of double interest, as well as the temporary contraction of the centrency, and may fix the maturity of the call at a time when the interest of the called bonds become due and payable." The outstanding '55s, as being liable to be called at short notice, and likely to be called before the close of the year, are worth as more than use in cold. worth no more than par in gold.

There was a larger supply of grain bills, and an

There was a larger supply of grain bills, and an average business in provision bills, but rates, which are controlled by the supply and demand at New York, were famer. Sterling was 482% and 486. Grain bills were 479% currency for sterling, and 525 for French grain bills. Paris, 523% and 520%; commercial, 526% bid; 527% asked. Reichmark, 94% and 95%; commercial, 326%. Antwerp, 524% and 551%; commercial, 30%. Guilders on Holland, 40 bid; 40% asked; commercial, 30%. Gonsola opened at 144 3-16, declined to 94%, and Consols opened at 14 3-16, declined to 94%, and Consols opened at 14 3-16, declined to 94%, and subsequently advanced to 94%, closing at 94 3-16. The failure of the Caledonian Bank, on account of its liability on only four shares of the City of Glasgow Bank, reveals the terrible pressure of that calamity. The Caledonian Bank stood high. At the stockholders' annual meeting last August a dividend was made at the rate of 14 per cent a year free of income-tax, and \$29,235 was added to the surplus. The report of the bank made June 29 this year shows: Capital, \$750,000; surplus, \$375,000; deposits, \$5,730,000; discounts, \$5,419,000; Government bonds, etc., \$1,250,000; cash on hand, \$789,000. The failure of the Caledonian Bank has renewed the distrust in London about the Banacial force.

donian Bank has renewed the distrast in London the Snancial fature. The London Times of of the 22d vit. says:

This reasonable distrust has been much hightened by the way that facts have been kept out of signt. For example, it is tolerably well known that there are in Loodon at this present moment something like £3,000,000 of City of Glasgow Bank acceptances, but no one knows with any approach to accuracy in wnose hands they are. Not one-third of that amount has been confessed to. Now, £3,000,000 should not be such an enormous sum for the credit institutions of London to face.

sum for the credit metitations of London to face. Were they to write it all off as a bad debt—a step they are not called non to take—it probably would not crippie them taken altogether, far less do them permanent injury. It should therefore have been their policy to allow the facts regarding these acceptances to come out at the various creditors' meetings now being heid. They have not followed that policy, and what is the consequence? Distrust has been fostered by all sorts of wild reports and exaggerations.

The Chicago banks report a light demand for discounts and decreasing country orders for currency. Rates of discount are 6@10 per cent, with the bulk of transactions at 7@8 per cent. The bank clearings were \$3, 800,000.

Annual England, OLO Michael and the mark two-waters of the control of the Water there is well included to the water than the control of the c

Battimore & Ohie continues to advance. On Tuesday there was a firm market for Baltimore & Ohio, 26 shares common selling at 88, and several lots of the dividend scrip, agrregating 5744, at prices ranging 83, 874, 875, chiefly the latter.

Alchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in Boston on Tuesday sold & lower, at 85%, closing steady at 85%, 94,85%, Pueble was neglected at 62@62%. In railroad bonds, Atchison firsts remained at 107%@108; land grants at 106%@107, and seconds at 102%@103. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts opened % lower, at 53, but raillied to 53%.

The West is intimately interested in the prosperity of the South. A Georgia correspondent of the New York Daily Bulletin says: "All crops in that section are immense. All in all, it is by far the best season for the farmers in nineteen years, or since 1859. Corn is very plenty at 50c a bu. The very best sugar-cane sirup is offered at 25c per gallon, with no demand. The

ou. Sweet potatoes are not much in demand at 35c a bu. The very best sugar-cane sirup is offered at 25c per gallon, with no demand. The cotton-crop is very good. One of our best and largest planters said to me: 'The price is of no consequence,—this year the large quantity will fully make up for the low prices; and as long as I can sell for &c I am satisfied, and can make plenty of money with bacon at 5@tc per b and core at 50c per bu.'"

From the 1st of November to the 20th the builton shipments from the Bodie summed up \$47, 422.32. and from the Standard \$36,311.23. The total ballion shipments from the Bodie mine, the first of which occurred July 30, to date, sum up \$945, which occurred July 30, to date, sum up \$945, 481.92. The Standard has shipped since April, 1877. \$1, 637, 080.48. 'In a month the district,' says the Bodie \$tandard,' will have one, and possibly two, more dividend-paying mines, and then bullion production will be begun in carnest."

The following shows the fluctuations of the

STOCKS. N. Y. Central
Mich. Central
Lake Shore.
C. & N. Western.
Do preferred.
Do preferred.
Do preferred.
Do preferred.
Chicago & Alson.
Chicago & 714 3134 8 14 3494 35 4514 2734 8619 28 The following are the quotations

Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. United States 6a of 81
United States 5-20s of 95
United States 5-20s of 97
United States 5-20s of 97
United States 5-20s of 98
United States 10-40s.
United States new 2a of 81
United States new 2a of 81
United States new 4 per cent coupon.
United States new 4 per cent coupon.
United States new 5 per cent coupon. LOCAL SECURITIES.

Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long) 1035
(thicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long) 1035
(thicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long) 103
(thicago City 7 per cent water long (long) 103
(long) 103
(l *And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Dec. 6.—Gold weak at 100%. Carrying retes, 1@2. Borrowing rates flat to 1.

Governments generally steady. Railroad bonus mostly firm. State securities were dull.

The stock market was erratic throughout the day. Coal shares were heavy, and declined 1@2 noon there was a recovery of 1/2 to 1/2, but the improvement was lost at the close. Lake Shore advanced 1 and Western Union 11/2, but the latter reacted 11/2 at the close. Granger shares were a specific block in any dealings but declined as

LIFE-INSURANCE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF FOUR TO ONE.

To the Editor of The Tribung.

CRICASO, Dec. 6.—Unwarranted and inequitable as many of the details in the management of the Munal Life certainly are, there is a liability to condemn some features of its conduct undeservedly. One of these cases, I think, occurs in your columns of yesterday, wherein William Ripley, Esq., complains of injustice in the Company's offer to give him paid-up insurance. If he is rightly understood, he entered the Company at the age of 53, paid premiums of \$407.32 per sunum on policies

Paid death-losses, endowmenta, and surrendered policies. \$23,600,000
Paid dividends. 19,200,000
Paid expenses and taxes. 8,10s,000
Assets on hand January, 1876. 30,200,000 \$81, 100,000

For every \$4 received, this Company has already returned in payments of deaths, endowments, and dividends, \$2.10. It holds in sound assets for future payments as they will fall due, \$1.50, and has expended for the procuring of business and management of its funds, 40 cents.

Another old Company, also of first-class standing, shows from 1846 to 1876 the following results:

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT WINSTON. DAVENDERI LETTER TO PRESIDENT WINSTON.
DAVENDERI IA., Dec. 6.—Frederic S. Winston,
Esq.—DEAR SIR: It cannot be possible that your
quick discernment has falled to note the nature
and extent of the remonstrance on the part of policyholders against your present administration of
the affairs of the "Mutual Life." While you may
exercise a somewhat antocratic control over the the annie of the autual Life. While you may exercise a somewhat autocratic control over the two component parts of the premiums which you receive, viz.: the Death Fund and Expense Mar-

exercise a somewhat autocratic control over the two component parts of the premiums which you receive, viz.: the Death Fund and Expense Margins, which constitute the contributions of the insured to the Company, as an insurance company, your administration of the "Self-Insurance" or "Trust Fund" confines your action to the limits of a custodian of private funds deposited for a specific and previously definitely ascertained purpose, both as to nature and amount.

The institution over which you preside is dual in its nature and composition—, one portion being an "Insurance Company," the other a "Savings Bank." Of the contributions to the insurance company, on may use such portion as may be found necessary to pay the death claims and legitimate expenses of management, limited only by the honest judgment of a disinterested and fair-minded man and agent.

As to the contributions to the "Savings Bank," you are not at liberty to make any choice. Your duty is plainty before you. You are to receive them and keep them safely invested, in accordance with the theory of the business and the mandates of the law, in such selections and the mandates of the law, in such selections in force the function of the esoie and only purpose of paying the claims of the amount at risk and to apply toward the payment of the claim under the policy which contributed it should the death of the party occur during the term covered by the policy, or to the payment of the entire amount stipulated in the contract should he live through the term.

Between these two interests—the "insurance" done by the Company and the "self-insurance" and the "self-insurance" of the entire amount stipulated in the contract should he live through the term. Into the owners of it the term.

Between these two interests—the "insurance" done by the policy incider—there is built up an impose of paying the contract should he live through the term. Yes and the "self-insurance" and the "self-insurance" of the funds, limited only a wase discretion: into the domain of the compa

ever form of excuse, so sacred and noty a trust as this.

Be admonished in good season, and desist from the accomplishment of your purpose. Remember that, while the outside world has an indirect interest in the faithful performance of duty by every man, which shall conduce to the elevation of the tone of business morality, the policy-holders themselves have a direct interest in the form of dollars and cents, and that while you may defy the outside world, there is no hope of escaping the righteons and fery indignation of the policy-holders themselves.

DEFAU. ESPAUE.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Priday, Dec. 6:

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for December delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday. In the leading articles for the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday. In the leading articles for the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. In the last two business days:

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday.

Mess pork. Thursday.

Mess pork. Thursday. Friday.

Mess pork. Thursday.

Mess pork. Thursday. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago: 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877.

vicinarawa from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,895 bu wheat, 1,582 bu cora. 732 su cots. 958 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city pesterday morning: 1 car amber wheat, 1 1 car No. 1 red, 23 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do. 1 car rejected (32 winter wheat). 4 cars mixed

1 car No. 1 red, 22 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do. 1 car rejected (32 winjer wheat). 4 cars mixed wheat, 79 cars No. 2 spring. 102 cars No. 3 do, 79 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (208 spring wheat); 1 car yellow corn. 80 cars high-mixed, 16 cars new do. 34 cars new mixed, 117 cars No. 2 corn. 26 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (275 corn); 22 cars white oats, 27 cars No. 3 mixed. 5 cars rejected; 4 cars No. 2 spring. 3 do, 8 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars extra No. 3 do, 8 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 3 cars feed (19 barley). Total, 972 cars, or 280, 000 bu. Inspected out: 9,566 bu wheat, 1,435 bu oats, 4,922 bu rye, 4,995 bu barley. barier.
It is suggested that the cutting of rail-freights

It is suggested that the entiting of rail-freights might easily be stopped by falling back on the lines which take produce out of this State and say that the cutting is done by theis connections. They are responsible, and could be reached by the Warehouse law of this State, whatever the Commissioners may think to the contrary. ers may think to the contrary.

There is already a snag in the matter of commissions. A local firm announces that it has contracts out to handle grain all through this winter for certain parties at least

out to handle grain all through this winter for cer-tain parties at less rates than those recently adopt-ed, and inquires what shall be done about it. The rule is imperative that parties accepting less than the tariff rates shall be subject to discipline by the Board.
"I admit I am in with Jim Keene as much as any one, but I am not slipwed to say anything," is the way the thing was stated by a would-be big man on the Board the other day. He would be thought to walk in the shadow of the wheat Koen-ig.

Koen-ig.
The Registrar of Grain in this city is revising his The Registrar of Grain in this city is revising his statistics of grain now in store, by comparing them with returns specially made by the warehousemen at his request. The statement to be published next week will contain the revised work.

A reduction of 20@40 per cent in the fees for inspecting provisions is announced by the Chief Inspector.

Inspector.

The leading produce markets were generally steady yesterday, there being little fluctuation in prices. Barley was firme, and hogs declined as a consequence of diminished demand on account of the strike in some of the packing-houses. This, with unfavorable advices from England, tended to make provisions easier, but they were relatively firm and more active. There was little change in the quotations on wheat, born, oats, or rye.

Jobbers of staple and fancy dry goods were not doing a very brisk business, the demand being restricted to small orders of a miscellaneous character for the reassortment of stock. Prices were in good demand, and ruled steady were moving quite freely, and a liberal inquiry for straps, molasses, spices, and teas was also noted. No changes were developed in the butter and cheese markets. A good demand for the former existed, but the latter was dull and heavy. Dried fruits were quoted as before. In the fish market there was in change. Canned goods met with a liberal demand, and peaches and sill small fruits were very firm. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted as before. Tobacco, leather, coal, and wood were also unchanged. Bagging was quiet, and grain bags were quoted a tride lower, at 23c for Stark, 224c for Brighton, and 19c for American.

Trade at the lumber yards continues fair, considering the lateness of the season, a good share of the bisiness being with the West. Prices remain as they have been for some time past. At the cargo docks the offerings were small, and nothing of importance was done. Wool, bay, and broom-Inspector.

The leading produce markets were generally

as they have been for some time past. At the cargo docks the offerings were small, and nothing of importance was done. Wool, hay, and broom-corn were unchanged. Seeds were quiet timothy being firm, and other kinds rather easy. The hide market was raisly active at the given prices. Potators were saisly and firm under The hide market was fairly active at the given prices. Potatoes were salable and firm under meagre offerings, the rooter weather making shippers afraid to forward stock. Poultry was in better request and firmer, under rather moderate supplies of fresh fowls. The old stock is disappearing. The weather is cooler, and the weather suppries of fresh lowis. The old stock is disappearing. The weather is cooler, and the week closes with a better outlone for poultry and game.

Rail freights were nominal at the advance of last

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. Dec. 5.—Receipts—Flour, 17,474 bris; wheat, 135,300 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu corn-meal 358 brls and 158 bags; rye, 5, 300 ou; corn-meal 358 bris, and 158 bags; rye, 5, 300 bu; barley, 1, 100 bu; mait, 1, 640 bu; pork, 1, 441 bris; beef, 3, 859 pkgs; fut meats, 3, 362 pkgs; lard, 6, 881 pkgs; whisky, 1, 095 bris, Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 16, 000 bris; wheat, 181, 000 bu; corn, 54, 900 bu; oats, 3, 000 bu; rye, 4, 600 bu.

choice do, 4169 sic for yellow, and 46446c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet as 57, 7842

8.00 for mass, 54, 5098, 75 for extra mean, and \$13,5000

14.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 66646c for city and 5466c for country.

control of the service and and analysis of the service and analysis of the

ered. Total, 23,300 bu.

MORSING CALL.

Sales were made of 1,500 bris mem pork, at \$7,000
7,92% for January and \$8,02% for February. Lard
7,92% for January and \$8,02% for February. Lard
7,92% for January and \$8,02% for February at \$5,70%,
Two o'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 120,000 bu, at 83% 833% for January
and 84% for February at \$5,70% for January
Corn—10,000 bu, at 83% 636 for January
Accember, 316,621% for January, and 35% for Mary
for January. Lard—1,000 tcs, at \$5,65 for January
Short clear—1,300,000 bis seller February at \$3,72% 6

Wheat—Was see lower, and rather quiet. December sold at x35c. January sold at x35c. January sold at x35c. January sold at x35c. and closed at the matide. February closed at x35c. and closed at x35c. Coro.—Sold at 315c for exember, 315c. 315c. at x35c. Mess Pork—Was steady with aless of 1.500 bris. at x5.00 for January and x5.05c for February. St. 72% for February. and x5.05c for March. Short ribs were steady. Sales were reported of 200,000 so at \$3.75 for February and \$5.05c for March.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8—CAYTLE—Fair demand for all going receipts, 500; shipments, 300; mixture—United the fact of face; mixture—Unchanged; fair to face; muttons, 32,750 c. 3,75; receipts, 500; shipments, 300.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—HOGS—Inactive and lower:

WHISKY-Sales were consisted the sales of \$1.50 per gallon for a funished goods on the basis of \$1.50 per gallon for a funished goods on the basis of \$1.50 per gallon for a funished goods on the basis of the sales of the sales

LIVE STOCK. 232, 420 202, 682 208, 383

1.470 1.017 2.123 2.344 2,025 2,575 2,779 2,955 10, 334 Supt. J. B. Sherman yesterday notified the different railroad empanies of the overstocked condition of the market and of the inability of the Stock-Yards Company to accommodate any more bogs at present. The goodpeople of Cinchnati having learned that, owing to a suspension of work at some of the packing-houses in this city, resulting from the "atrike," the accumulation of hogs at the Stock-Yards was becoming incomfortably large, Mr. Keck, President of the Cincinnati yards, sent following telegram:
CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—George T. Williams: I have plenty of room for hogs. Send them this way.

To which Mr. Williams.

uncomfortably large, Mr. Keck, President of the uncomfortably large, Mr. Keck, President of the uncomfortably large, Mr. Keck, President of the cincinnati yards, sent following telegram:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—George T. Williams: I have plenty of room for hogs. Send them this way.

J. L. KECK.

CINCIAGO, Dec. 6.—J. L. Keck: All richts will send them in barriels and draw at sight. Only 55.000 hogs daily: Will that feed you. Groose T. WILLIAMS.

At the packing-houses there was little change in the position of affairs. There was a partial resumption on work at Higgins', but Murphy's and the C. P. P. & P. Oo.'s houses remained closed. At the other houses work was going on as usual, though it was rumored that the employes of Armour's were about to quit work. It is freely charged, though with how much truth we do not presume to, say, that the present strike was instituted by the packers themselves for the sole purpose of breaking down the price of hogs, the present time being fixed upon on account of the enormous receipts.

CATILE—For fat grades—cattle good enough to send tast—there was a very good demand, a very moderate supply, and a firm market. Other descriptions were as dull as on either of the previous days of the week, and even the extreme low prices of Thursday were with difficulty sustained. The vecepits, as will be seen by reference to the foregoing table, were light by comparison, but there were stale cattle enough to swell the supply to large dimensions and preclude the days of the week, there was inquiry or export cattle fagures, and the few existence in the previous days of the week, there was inquiry or export cattle fagures, and so of the ruling prices, however, was face of the previous and the few entitle ions offered were taken at full fagures, and so of a sile. So of fair to choice sile of the suitable for shipment. The anarkst closed heavy for suitable for shipment. The anarkst closed heavy for suitable for shipment. The anarkst closed heavy for suitable for shipment.

all common grades.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
Bs and upwards.

Extra Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 500 hs.

Sound Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 hs. Good Beeves—well-fastened steers, weighing i, 150 to 1, 350 Bs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing i, 050 to 1, 350 Bs.
Sutchers Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter
weighing 500 to 1, 050 Bs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
50 1, 050 Bs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700
interior—Light and thin cows hosters stars.

The First Person Produced Control of the Control of to I. OSB 18. Inferior - Light and thin cowa action, stage. 225-22. 85 Inferior - Light and thin cowa actions, stage. 225-22. 85 Inferior - Light and scalawar steers. 1.77-32. 20 Vesia - Per 100 2s (natives) 1.77-32. 20 Vesia - Per 100 2s (natives) 2.75-24. 20 Vesia - Per 100 2s (natives) 2.75-24. 20 Vesia - Per 100 2s (natives) 2.75-24. 20 Vesia - Per 100 2s (natives) 2.75-25. 20 Vesia - Per 100 2s (na

common, \$2.1002.40; Hent, \$2.4502.60; packing \$2.60 &2.70; butchers', \$2.7032.80; receipts, 1,621; site. ments, 1,677. LUMBER

hingles. A standard to extra dry..... hingles, standard green....

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
of Trad

Livenpools. Dec. 6—2 p. m.—Weather fair. Bressstaffs weaker. Winter, 20 edges 1d; spring, 7s edges
5d; white, 20 edges 2d; club, 20 8dg00 1d; spring, 7s edges
changed.

London. Dec. 6.—Liverpool—Wheat dow. Callfornia club. 20 edges 1d; California white as action
sid; spring, 7s 10d for No. 3, and 2s 2d for No. 2 Corn.
22s 9d. Mark Lang—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes
off coast—Wheat steady; California dis ed. Corn.
22s 9d. Mark Lang—Wheat and corn pather easier. Good
off coast—Wheat steady; California dis ed. Corn.
poos on pasage—Wheat and corn rather easier. Good
shipping California wheat, just shipped, 45s ed. nearly
corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s.

Livenpool. Dec. 6.—Prome mess pork—Eastern.
27s; Western, 41s. Bacon—Cambriands, 20s show
cles, 40s ed.
28s. India mess beef, 5ss. Tallow, 27s.
20s. Lard, 32s. India mess beef, 5ss. Tallow, 27s.
20s. Lard, 32s. India mess beef, 5ss. Tallow, 27s.
20s. Livenpool. Dec. 6—11:30 a. m.—Floure—No. 1 2m;
No. 2, 19s.
Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 2s 10d; No. 2, 2s 2d.
Provisions—Pork 42s. Lard, 32s ed.
Livenpool., Dec. 4.—Corron—Dull and huchanged as
Marks 9-16d; sales, 8,000 hales; speculation and export, 1,500; American, 8,000 of which speculator
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Forwarded from
ship's side direct to spinance, 7,000 bales. Rowerless,
28s, 000 bales; incust afford American, 28s,
28s, 000 ba

LONDON, Dec. 6.—TALLOW—301.
REFINED PETROLEUM—984.

LINSEED OIL-248 5d.
ANTWERF, Dec. 6.—PETROLEUM-22. AMERICAN CITIES,

NEW YORK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribung Epecial Dispatch to The Tributal
NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Winter when
ately sought, spring rather weak and irregula
stances (Glice bu cheaper, but railying one in
lighting of the selecting about as yesterias;
wheat structed little more attention, is
y delivery quoted a shade firmer;
advices of weakness: 8,000 bu No. 2 Millwacke
at \$1.00. A livelier movement in corn at railer
prices for early delivery, and in most instances a
garses on options though; No. 2 for Januar
shade easier; mixed Western was

in fair demand. Bacon in fair demand at steaty price, we western steam lard fairly active at easier price, on fing firm, sales of 1,250,000 at \$0.005, olosing at 20.005 bld.

Tallow—in fair demand and firm; prime to choice of 11-16660 (c.)

Suoars—Raw less sought on a basts of chiefe for me to good redning Cuba; refined quiet.

Wittenty—30 bris at \$1.00 and 80 bris at \$1.004 demands in the good redning Cuba; refined quiet.

Wittenty—Accommodation for grain in molecular request, though shippers had advantage as to raise; for Liverpool engagements included for reash in the growth of the prompt shippers had advantage as to raise; for Liverpool engagements included the prompt shippers had advantage as to raise; for Liverpool engagements included the prompt shippers had advantage as to raise; for Liverpool engagements included the prompt shippers had advantage as to raise; for futures weak; Dece. 6.—Corron—Waki; demands for futures weak; demands for ship of the futures weak; demands for futures at all united States ports for all fates for futures futures for futures futures for futures futures futures for futures futures futures futu

BYTER-Dull and drooping.
Lisseed Oil Firm: held at San
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—
eady. GRAIX—Wheat weak: opened as gready.
GRAIX—Wheat weak: opened as J Milwaukee hard, 93%c: No. 1 Mil 2 do. 82%c: December, 83%c: Jan. 1 Milwaukee, 63%c: Jacked, 51c. Corn scarce; nominative steady: No. 2 Milwaukee, 64%c. Bariay quiet; No. 2 apring, 80%c. Bariay quiet buiet; No. 2 apring, 80%c. Bariay quiet buiet

Bacon nominal: suxar cured nomin WHISEY-MARKET EXTER A \$1 03, INCHANGE IN THE STATE OF THE STATE

RECEIPTS -Flour, 3.500 bris; co 1.044; December, \$1.044; Jelpia 17.721 bu; shipments, 100 Progra, Dec. & Highwings GALTESTON DEC. 4. COTTON.

Jow middling. Scr. 200d ordinary, et coo bales; sales, 2.251, stock in receipts, 30, 318; 2708 receipts, 30, 318; 2708 receipts, 20, 218; 2708 receipts, 40, 218; 2708 receipts, 20, 318; 2708 receipts, 6, 560 bules; shipments, 2, 2, 2008 receipts, 6, 560 bules; shipments, 2, 2, 2008 receipts, 6, 560 bules; shipments, 2, 2 COTTON.

SAVANAM. Dec. & COTTON—Out low middling. 8 3-180: good ordin ceipts, 4,473 bules; sales, 5,400; sto net receipts, 21,867; gross receipts, 100: exports to Great Britain, a tipent, 27,400; coastwise, 4,001.

NEW YORK, Dec. C.—Business con-commission houses, and the jobbus cotton goods quiet and fairly sizes moderate request: prints cuiet and goods slow of sale; apring woolens moderate request by the clothing tre quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8.—61

LAKE NAVIGATION
PRACTICALLY O
The season of navigation of 18
ended, although quite a number
riers continue in commission, an
on duty in the harbor, but most on
their last trip, and nearly all o
be laid up to-day or by Monday,
been a long, dall, and unprofitat
rs of sail craft, and has
with many disasters and
life, especially on Lake Michiglars of their disasters have
columns of The Takuwe, toge
important events and matters of
to those engred in marine pursal
rate on corn from this port to it
Il to Nos. 30, was about 9%
propeller lines had an anusually
the reason that they have ha
freight in the shape of gener
which has paid as well, if no
grain freights. The well, if no
grain freights. The well, if no
grain freights. The well if no
the town from the port of the trip
esson, and boosts running from
met with a serious accident.
The true lines have not made a
deed, they have not lost any they
covers may have not lost any they
covers may have not made a
fine last year the two regular
panies made a handsome exhibite
has been so bad this season that
association will not be in existen

MBER.

ELEGRAPH.

at and corn rather easier. Good ceat, just shipped, 43s ed: nearly se quality of American mixed sent by sail, 23s. B-Frime mess pork-Eastern. Bacom-Cumberlands, 30s; short at, 26s ed; hams, 30s; shoulders. a mess beef, 6sa. Tallow, 37s.

ter, No. 1. 9a 10d; No. 2. 9s 10d; No. 2. 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 10s ub. No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2. 9s 9d. 19d; No. 2. 7s 9d. 25 19d; No. 25 19

ker: California white wheat, as admins id; No. 2 to No. 1 red site 5d; do winter, as addes 10d, ork, 40s. India mess bed, new, id lard; American, 22s. Bacon-ort 40, 24s.

ICAN CITIES.

ought on a basis of % @7c for fair c refined quiet. \$1.08 and 50 bris at \$1.08%, clos-

st relined cutes

\$1.08 and 50 bris at \$1.08% clearable to much stronger.

modation for grain in moderate
pers'had advantase as to rates: for
nat included by steam 1,630 bris
6, at 38 3d per bri; 6,000 bu wheat.
7d per bu.

stern Associated Fress.

6.—COTION—Weak; 96,600/661
smber, 9.10c; January, 8.10c;
srch, 8.44c; April, 9.49c; May.
5 at all United States ports
600 bales; last year, 176,643,000;
62 bales; last year, 176,643,000;
63 57,000; last year, 99,000; total ex8tates ports to date, 1,000,000; last
at all United States ports
62,000; stock at all interior towns,
400; stock at all interior towns,
400; stock at all one of 200;
62 of American adjoat for Grest
pear, 224,000, 70,000 bris; super
85.4935,85; common 0 good
odd to choice of 181,8008,00; 8t.

Minnesota patent process, 85,746

2 red a shade firmer; other kinds

Minnesots patent proces. 35.702

1.2 red a shade firmer; other kinds

135,000 bur ungraded spring, 15ci
lwankee, \$1.00; ungraded red, 15ci
02; No. 2 do, \$1.07541.0845; No.
4; ungraded amper, \$1.00841.0846;

\$5.81.05; ungraded white, \$1.076

1.0856; No. 1 do, \$1.085631.0846;

1.094. Rye quiet out steady; No. 2

riey steady; 4-rowed State, 15c.

10c. 30, 41564134c; steamer, 45564

49c. Oats-Demand active; re
10. 3, 295662396c; do white, 313

18c; do white, 3156633c; No. 1,

166346; mixed white, 295663154c;

ull: Western, 9807c, Festern, 3604c.

and heavy; jobbing only. Moss Sulk meats—Loose shoulders new, see saskic per car-load; packed on—Shoulders, old, 3/4335/c; clear ble. Hams—Sugar-cured, new, see choice; dull for other grades; olls unchanged, and nominal; crude and refined

heavy; Rio cargoes 11160166. From and unchanged. erpool, per steamer, quiet; cottos, in, cité. 3, cs.3 bris; wheat, 04, 700 Bu; cora, bu.

bu. 1, 101, 400 bu; corn, 36,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. Sec. 8.—Flown—Scarce and firm: 1, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.12964.75; high

and weak at \$16 90c.
ket dull at \$2.0 90c.
ket weak; at \$2.12466.25.
ket weak; aboulders, loose, \$360.
ket weak; aboulders, loose, \$360.
ket at dull and mominal; aboulders, \$2.0
ket at the mominal; aboulders, \$2.0
ket but not weakly higher art to prime to prime to prime to prime to prime to thote, \$300.
ket \$460.
ket \$2.0
ket \$

- Nominally unchanged.

- Flour, 25, 000 bils: wheat, 90,000 bilcorn, oats, 7,000 bil: rye, 12,000 bil.

Firmer: Improved demand: Ohio, Pennsylvinger: Improved demand of the Computer of the Computer

resident medium, 356-36ct coarse, 30631c; combing resided, 25642c.

CINCINATI.

CHECKRATI. O. Dec. G.—COTTOR—Market cull and coarse shade lower at elect.

FROUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat nominally unchanged; red and white.

GRAIN—Wheat measure and a food of the coarse and a fair demand, at a food and and a fair demand, at a food and a food and a fair demand, at a fair demand, at a food and a fair demand, at a food and a fair demand at a fai

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—PLOUR—Quiet but seady.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 6.—PLOUR—Quiet but seady.

Daain.—Wheat weak: opened and closed cutef; No. 1 Milwaukee, 884gc; No. 2 do 83/cc; December, 873cc; January, 83/dc; February, 84/dc; December, 873cc; January, 83/dc; February, 84/dc; December, 87/dc; Planta, 1 No. 2 31/dc; December, 87/dc; December, 87/dc; December, 87/dc; Milwaukee, 67/dc; More 1 No. 2 31/dc; December, 1 No. 2 31/dc; December 2 31/dc SuiPHENTS-Wheat. 20,000 bu.
TOLEDO.
TOLEDO. Dec. 6.—GEAIN-Wheat dull; amber Michigan, spot, 94c; January, 25c; No. 2 red winter, apole of December, 94-9c; January, 25c; No. 2 red, 894c; Mosters amber, 494c; Corn steady; high mixed, 45c; new, 32c; No. 2, 344c; new, 32c. Oats duil; No. 2,

RECEIPTS - Wheat, 32,000 bu; corn. 19,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, II.000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu.

BUFFALO. Dec. 6.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected; saking \$1.12 for No. 1 hard Dulisth. \$1.10 for No. 1 hard Seebogsan. Corn duli; sales of 1.00 on new at 365-36 for track. Oats duli, at 2662 20. according to castly. Bra held at 54c. Barley duli sales of 3 cars. Canda at 80c.

RAILDOAD FERIOUTS—914c for wheat and 9c for corn to New York.

Receirre - Flour, 5.500 bris; corg. 51,000 bu; wheat.

raros, Dec. d.—Corrox—Eney; midding, Signidding, Scienced ordinary, Thich mit receipts, balos; males, 2,251; stock, 114,754; weeking act as 30,316; gross receipts, 50,637; males, 13,061; to Great Britain, 17,371; to France, 6,637; to pers to Great Britain, 17,371; to France, 6,697; to be Continent, 7,752; constawisc. 8, 813.

MERPHIS, Tenn.. Dec. 8.—COTTON—In Road demand; cepta, 5,560 bales; shipments. 2,575; stock, 77,506; 83, 800; exports, 2,800; spinners, 1,400; abeculars, 100; middling, 814c; sec. 87. Louis, Dec. 6.—Cotton—Lower: middling, 814c; dec 200 bales; receipts, 1,500; ahipments, 1,400; stock, 550.

O.

SILK, Dec. 8.—Corron—Weak and trregular; middect low middling, Sc; good ordinary, 7%;c;
secipta, 5,025 bales; sales, 1,500; stock, 40,270;
In net receipts, 24,981; sales, 12,500; exports to
te, 1,427; to the Continent, 1,422; constwise, CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—CONTROLL, CAST, COMMUNIC, 15.65.
CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—CONTROLL SHE PROCESSA, smidding, 8%c: low middling, 8%c: good ordinary, 7%c:
net receipta, 2,501 bales: sales, 1,000; stock, 83,151;
verkly net receipta, 18,772; sales, 13,400; exports to
Great Britain, 2,687; to France, 4,007; to the Continest, 1,750; coastwise, 2,663.
SAVARYAR, Dec. 6.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 8%c:
low middling, 8 3-16c; good ordinary, 7%c: net receipta, 4,475 bales; sales, 3,400; stock, 66,963; weekly
net meelpta, 21,887; gross receipts, 21,975; sales,
18,100; exports to Great Britain, 8,428; to the Continest, 27,432; coastwise, 4,051.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. C.—PETROLEUM—Steady; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

Oll. City, Dec. C.—PETROLEUM—Market opened firm, but quigt, with sales at 04Mc; advanced to 97%; cloring at 66% bits; shipments, 52,000 integrated to 97%; cloring at 66% bits; shipments, 52,000 integrated to 97%; cloring at 66% bits; 176,000.

Pitrasurno, Pa., Dec. C.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; cride from \$1.76% at Parker's; reduced, 8%; Philadelphia cultury.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Dec. 6.—Business continues quiet with commission houses, and the jobbing trade singgish; cotton goods quiet and fairly steady; cottonades in moderate request; prints quiet and ginghams and dress goods alow of sale; spring woolean for men's wear in moderate request by the clothing trade; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 6. SPIRITS OF TURPEN-

MARINE NEWS.

LAKE NAVIGATION FOR 1878
PRACTICALLY OVER. The season of navigation of 1878 has practically raded, sithough quite a number of lumber-car-ners continue in commission, and twenty tugs are a daty in the harbor, but most of the former are a daty in the harbor, but most of the former are an their last tenp, and nearly all of the latter will be hid up to day or by Monday. The season has been a long, dull, and unprofitable one to owners of sail craft, and has been fraught with many disasters and great loss of its, especially on Lake Michigan. The particular of these disasters have appeared in the columns of Tax Taxuna, together with all the important events and matters of general interest to these engreed in marine pursuits. The average ale on corn from this port to Buffalo, from April 11 to Nov. 30, was about 2%c per bushel. The propeller lines had an unusually goodly-eason, for the reason that they have had plenty of up freight in the shape of general merchandise, which has paid as well, if not better, than the crini freights. The passenger lines have had a fair season, and boats running from this port have not mate with a serious accident.

The tug lines have not made any money, if, inset, they have not lost any they are incky. A few overer may have made a little over expenses, but the towing business generally has been unprofitable, Lat year the two regularly-organized companies made a handsome exhibit, but the business has been so had this season that it is probable one abscission will not be in existence next year.

VESEL MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.
The wind blew strong from the northwest yesterty, and the craft that left port for the east shore
were compelled to run back for shelter and await
a tworable wind.
The schr Scotia, Capt. Brown, is the last sall artina from below this season. She brought coal,
ass experienced a rather rough and cold passage.
The schr will lay up here.
The sarge Hale was towed into port by the prop
order City, which is the last Northern Transit
has boat so this season. The former brought coal
has a Lake Ontario port.
The steam barge Chauncey Hurlbut has clerred
from Buffale with coal from this port, and is
probably the last vessel bound up this season.
The fittle scir Dan Newhall brought a Cargo of
our present into port for Christmas frees, etc.
The tupe Constitution and Hackiey, of the Inderesint Lim, lay up to-night.

SCHOONER REPORTED MISSING. A SCHOONER REPORTED MISSING.

Reports were carrient yesterday that the scar E.

J. Kelves, of this port, owned by E. J. MeVes and
others, and which left here twenty days ago with a
stage of grain for Goderich, Opt., has not been
learned since. On the other hand, it was said
that she had arrived eafely at her destination, and find up for the winter, but the
latter report lacked confirmation. Capt.
William Reves was in command of the
resel, and had a crew of seven or eight men. The
L. J. Reves was built to 1873, at Allegan, and
miss A2. She has a stomage of 291, and is valued
at \$11,000. If is hoped that nothing has happened
her, but there are those who fear she has met with
disaster, and refer to the wreckage recently found
a significant fact in connection with her long
themee. More definite information conserning
the matter will probably be obtained to-day.

MILWAUKEE. Answarze, Wis., Dec. 6.—The steam-barge hallantine finished a cargo this evening, and left for Eric. The Kershav and Barnum will load to-acrow forencon and depart immediately for the same destination unless the weather sets in cold. It is the inteption to have all three of these craft return to Milwankee for winter quarters. The Union Steamboat Company's prop Starucca passed Mackinse at 8 a. m. to-day. Sie will be due here to-morrow morning. The Jarvis Lord, a steam barge belonging to the same line, is now due at Chicago from below.

The proos Starucca. Portage, and Lord are the only boats of the Union Line that will winter at Chicago. The lake lines have all been deliged with packet freight this fail. Consequently few of the boats will winter at Lake Michigan ports.

BUPFALO.

BUPFALO.

BUPFALO.

BUPFALO.

Consider Props Abercorn (175 tons coal), Port Huron: Egyptian, Toledo; sebra Bunford (2, 300 bris salt), Cleveland; M. F. derrick, Montgomery, Chicago.

No vessels passed Port Colborne the twenty-four tours ending 6 p. m. the 5th.

Discharging at Elevator—Schr Howland. PORT HURON.

Port Huron, Mich., Dec. 8. - Down - Prop St.

Son.

Up-Prop Cnyshogs and barges.
Wind-Southwest, gentle, weather fine.
Post Hunon, Mich., Dec. 6-10 p. m.—DownProps St. Paul, Annie Smith with schr Charles
Foster.
Wind-West, brisk; weather cloudy. ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERIE. Pa., Dec. G.—The schr Groton arrived from Chicago to-day. The Anchor Line yesterday chartered the prop C, J. Kershaw and the schr D. Ballentine to carry 90,000 bu wheat to Erie on terms believed to be Sc per ba. The vessels left Milwankee this morning. This is the latest shipment of grain ever made from Lake Michigan to Erie,

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

CHEVELAND, O., Dec. 6.—The tug Goodenough was sold to-day at United States Marshal's sale for \$3,5.50 to Payne. Newton & Co. The boat cost \$35,000, and the claim filed against it was \$7,000.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

o'elock last night:

ARRIVALA.
Schr Tempest, Manistre lumber, Market.
Schr Scholla Erie, Coal Kingle street.
Schr Coaster, Bary Starbor, lumber, Rush street.
Schr City of Grand Baven, Grand thaven, lumber.
Allen Slip.
Stmr Shebovgan, Manitowoe, Sundries, Rush street.
Tug New Era, Grand Haven, towing, Rush street.
Schr J. Lawrence, North Cape, evergreens, Clark
street.
Schr Edna, South Chicago, gravel, Rush street.
Prop J. Pridgeon, Jr., Port Huron, sundries, Wells
street. street.

Prop St. Albana, Ogdensburg, sundries, Wells street.
Schr O. J. Hale, Fairhaven, coal, State street.
Schr D. Newhall, Ephriham, evergreens, Rush street.
Schr Amorkeas, Storgeon Bay, Inmoor, Market.
Schr Hattle Fisher, Stony Creek, Inmber, Market.
Schr Hattle Fisher, Stony Creek, Inmber, Market.
Schr Umsoo, Elk Raylak, Iron, Rush street. Stmr Sheboygan, Manifowoc, sundries.

Prop M. Groh, Pige's Pier, sundries.

CHARTER OAK.

the Gentlemen Whose Affairs Are & Little Complicated Congratulating Themselves that They Are Not in Scotland.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6.—The Charter Oak

insurance Company trial to-day witnessed another series of legal tilts, in which counsel for the conspirators gained advantages of signal importance. On the opening of Court, Judge Haney gave a lengthy ruling on the question whether the alleged offenses (conspiring to defraud policy-holders, etc.) were high misde-measors or simple misdemeanors in the Connecticut statutes, the point being that, if the former, the statute of limitations would admit evidence of all acts only within three years, send, if the latter, only those within a single year before the bringing of the suit. In the latter instance the most important testimony relied upon by the prosecution would be barred. The Judge's ruling is regarded as favorable to the defense. He said regarded as favorable to the defense. He said that he must be guided by the practice of the Supreme Court of Errors in regarding as high misdemeanors only those things akin to felo-nies, and, while the statutes prescribed many acts hat are felonies, none of the acts alleged to have been done in pursuance of the conspiracy are so designated in the statutes. Consequently, if the acts were only punishable as simple misdemeanors at best, it is not supposable that a conspiracy to do those acts can be any greater

offense. Therefore, those acts can be any greater offense. Therefore, those acts may appear to be rather in the light of private wrongs, to be redressed by suits of a private character. He would not venture to antiespate future legislation on the subject, nor did be think it proper for the judicial department to arrogate to itself functions appartaining to the Legislature, by attempting to extend the limits of the definition of misdemeanors. In concluding, the Court took everythat extend the limits of the definition of misdemeanors. In concluding, the Court took everybody by surprise by stating his preference that the question of the exact character of the offense be decided by the Supreme Conrt, and that in the meantime, to save any prejudice to the prosecution, it would be best to go on with the evidence in the case. The suggestion by the defense that the trial be postponed until the question should be decided by the higher tribunal was declined by the prosecution. At this juncture the question whether the Charter-Oak Company was properly designated in the indictment was raised, and the Court decided it was not. Counsel for the State saked leave to make the necessary amendments, whereupon the defense raised the question that there could be no prosecution under altered counts, for the reason that the alterations made them as new indictments, now for the first time filed, and that the offenses alleged occurred within the statutory limitation. Counsel for the prosecution, apprehending that this was in readiness, made a strong argument that the charges were immaterial, working no injury to the accused, and might, therefore, be made at the discretion of the Court, without prejudice to the case. To this the defense rejoined, that whatever benefited the prosecution injured them, and they should insist on their legal rights. Arguments on this question continued till the hour of adjournment to Monday next.

THE BLACK HILLS GOLD.

DEADWOOD, D.T., Dec. 6.—Prof. Jenney, who visited the Rochford mining district, distant from Deadwood twenty-five miles, expressed the opinion that the town of Rocnford is in the centre of a quartz district of the Hills, and that the belt between Lead and Central is a sour or continuation of the leads of that section. He continuation of the leads of that section. He says the ore is low grade, but its great abundance will assure the permanency of the new camp. The new district covers an area of about twenty miles. The Professor, since his late investigations, has become satisfied that the Black Hills are destined to be the greatest gold-producing country in the world.

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVEN-SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The Constitu tional Convention to-day tabled the resolution requesting California Senators and Representa tives to support Congressman Stephens' bill granting a subsidy to the Texas Pacific.

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE. . H. HAVERLY Manager and Proprieto

GREATEST of SATURDAY MATINEES and NIGHTS The last great New York success, Sardon's very at MOTHER AND SON, With the Union Square Theatre Company. The Chicago Press indorses that of Paris and New York:

"It is always an acreeable thing to have to record as access, and this ("Mother and Son") has proved to be one clearly—a pronounced, emphatic, very palpable hit. "Chicago Tribune."

"The story of the drama is one of uncommon interest, and attracts the attention of the audience at first and holds it to the end. "Chicago Times.

"This give the ord."—Chicago Times.

"This give the play rialls to give any adequate idea of its strength. It must be seen to be appreciated. The castis very strong. "Chicago Evening Journal."

"Mother and Son" is distinctively a drawing play."—Inter-Ocean.

Matinces Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ONE WEEK ONLY-Engagement of the eminent act MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

Supported by Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM and a carefully ejected Dramatic Company. This (Thursday) Evening and Saturday Matines, EASTLYNNE. Friday and Saturday evenings, MIRAH, A WOMAN OF THE PROPLE. MOVIDAY, Dec. The charming actress and vocalist, Miss AFFIE ELLSLETE.

ART TREASURES. THE FINEST COLLECTION EVER SEEN IN THE WEST. THE LOAN EXHIBITION OF THE CHICAGO SO-

DECORATIVE ART, At 65 Washington-st.
Will close Christmas Eve. Till then open day and eve

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH TO-NIGHT Abby Clark. W. H. Fessenden, KELLOGG

The Celebrated Reader, COUTHOU

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. All this week, and Matiness on Tuesday and Friday OLIVER DOUD BYRON. HERO; or, Donald McKay. The most interesting and exciting drama of the day. A story of Love, War, and Adventure. Startling Scenes. Popular Prices—50, 35, and 25 cts. Reserved seats without extra charge. Grand Extra Performance Sunday Afternoon and Evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY and Last Perform ROSEDALE! Which will be withdrawn for the production, Monday, bec. 9, of A DOUBLE LIFE. Mr. C. W. BARRY specially engaged for the charac-er of NATHAN ELVEY, Diamond Broker. M'CORMICK HALL.

Two free lectures by Prof. O. S. FOWLER. Monday and Wednesday evenings, Duc. 8 and 41, on "PHI(ENOL-Dely", "applied to Life. Health, Self-Culture, and Business Adaptation, commencing at 8, and closing with leveral public examinations of some of our most rominent citizens selected by the audience. Consultations, as to your best business adaptation, etc., at the Paimer House daily, from a meteor by m., at the paimer House daily, from a m. to to p. m., at through Lecember.

DR. J. WHBUR Magnetic Physician, Is making some of the most wonderful cures on rec-ord. Call and see bim at 125 State-st. RAILEOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS - Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at
the depots.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

10-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

OHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY BAILBOAD.
Depots foot of Lake-at., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.,
and Canal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 39 Clarkst. and at depots.

Hendota & Galesburg Express ... 7:25 a m (2.70 b m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7:25 a m (2.70 b m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 10:00 a m (2.70 b m Ottawa & Sioux City Expr

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st. | Leave, | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... 12-30 pm * 3:35 pm

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:55 p is Mobile & New Oriesna Express ... 9:00 p m 7:55 p is St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p m 5:700 a m Peoria. Buringfon Fast Express ... 9:00 p m 7:50 a m 6:500 p m 7:50 a m 7:50 p CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office. 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive.

St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line. 8:30 p m 6:30 a m
Calro & New Orionas Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Springfield Night Express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Springfield Night Express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Dibuuque & Sloux City Express. 9:30 p m 6:30 a m
Dibuuque & Sloux City Express. 10:30 a m 8:30 p m
Giman Passenger. 9:30 p m 9:23 a m
Giman Passenger. 9:30 p m 9:23 a m a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only, b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mail (via Mam and Air Line) ... • 7:00 a m • 6:55 a m
Day Express ... • 7:00 p m • 6:55 a m
Ralamano Accommodation ... • 4:00 p m • 10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily) ... • 5:15 p m 8:00 a m
Night Express ... • 4:00 p m • 25:45 a m PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

| Leave | Arrive |
| Mail and Express | \$8:30 a m | 7:00 p m |
| Pacific Express | \$5:15 p m | 8:00 a m |
| Fast Line | \$9:10 p m | 6:00 a m | BALTIMORE & OHIO, Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st. Paimor House, Grant Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Leave. Atrive. Cinciansti, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express 8:40 a m 8:10 p m Sight Express 5:00 p m § 7:10 a m

EANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave. Arrive.

Cincianati. Indianapo'is & Louisville Day Express. \$9.40 a.m. \$5.00 p.m.

Night Express. \$8.00 p.m. \$7.00 a.m. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD.
Depot. corner of Van Buren and Sherman-its. Ticket
Omce, So Clark-st., Sherman Bouse.

Leave. Arrive.

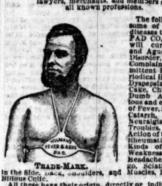
Davenport Express. 7.50 a m * 7.25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex *1930 a m * 5.80 p m
Peru Accoumodation. 5.00 p m *10:20 a m
Night-Express. 10.00 p m *10:20 a m
All meals on the Omaha, Express are served in dising
cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILEOAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

HOLMAN'S LIVER PAD HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD

ABSORPTIVE MEDICINALPLASTERS Cure Without Medicine, simply by Absorption. The Best Liver, Stomach, and Spleen Doctor in the World.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC. MORE THAN 1,500,000 PERSONS roughout the country have used Holman's Pad suc cessfully, including ladies, clerkymen, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and members of all known professions.



all these have their origin, directly or indirectly, it is stomach and liver. If you doubt it send for Dr MEDICAL SCIENCE.

WEDICAL SCIENCE.

Voltaire defines the physician as a 'man who pours down drugs of which he knows little into a body of which he knows little into a body of which he knows less, "—while itush admitted that 'we have not only mutifplied diseases, but have made them more fatal." These are frightful admitted at knowledge the average onlysician really possesses. While the disciples of Esculpsius have been groting through dense darkness in search of medical truth, Science, with its torch of research, has discovered a law and put, if into practical operation, correcting the old put, if the properties and practice. This have of absorption, as administered through the grency of the Holl.Man FEVER AND AGIE AND LIVER IPAD, is a preventive and cure of disease, disclosing a series of facts full of wonder and astonishment. It is impossible to put a value on a discovery which, without use of medicine, will prevent or cure official, intermittent, typhoid, congestive, and all other kinds of fever, and, indeed, all diseases growing out of a disordered liver or stomach.

Over a million and a half of Pads have been sold in

and, induced, as classaces growing out of a disordered ver or stomach.

Over a million and a half of Pads have been sold he United States with most sanisfactory results and of this number a large proportion are being worr roughout the Northwest. If the results of this vasuantity of curatives had been unsatisfactory, the suple would have heard of it from a million throat beging before this; but, on the contrary, they have been uniformly favorable that ten thousand teatimonial the highest order can be shown of their value. NE HOLMAN PAD PLACED OVER THE STOM-AGH and LAVER, from which nearly all diseases have their origin, will exert a never-falling bene-nical influence over the vital forces (nevves and

blood).

CONTAINS WONDERFUL PROPERTIES, CONsisting of healthy tonics that are sent into the system by absorption, stimulating the great nerve
centres that pervade the digestive organs, without
which digestion and good vilalizing fluids (blood)
is impossible. which digestion and good vitalizing fleids (blood) is impossible.

ALSO THER PROPERTIES THAT ABsoro all foreign matter from the system, found in the blood, whether Medicinal, Malarious, Billions, etc. It will do for you what nothing eise can Think, too, hew very inexpensive it is, compared with other treatments. As a family medicine, for cheapness, safety, convenience, and effectiveness, it commends itself to every household.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, With separate parlors for ladies under care of lady attendant,

134 Madison-st., corner of Clark, BATES & HANLEY. Agents for the Northwest.

CAUTION. Like everything valuable, the Holman Pad, that has stood the test of years, and has a world-renowned reputation for its wonderful efficacy, is now and has been rejeatedly counterfeited and imitated by designing and unprincipled adventurers.

Buy mone but the Holman Pad, bearing his picture and signature, and also the signature of the Holman Liver Pad Co., and you will avoid imposition and disappointment. All others are worthless frands, gotten up to be sold on the reputation of the genuine.

SEWING MACHINES.

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Sewing Machine. Lightest Running,

Swiftest. Easiest in Working. Most Durable. Only Sewing Machine in the world with NO TENSION to manage. Simplest in mechanism, therefore easiest to learn, and never out of order.

Send for Descriptive Circular. WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., NEW AUTOMATIC

WEED SEWING MACHINES SELL THEMSELVES. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago

The "INVINCIBLE" hard coal double base heaters have been warded the first premium by three different western State Fair Associations, and the first premium by three different western State Fair Associations, and the state of t

Chicago.

DURING THE NEXT
30 days we shall sell at
greatly reduced prices
ourstock of Kanges, Cook
and Parior Stoves. We
have a few large Heating
Stoves for stores, also
Double Heaters, includling the new Superb and
Graphic Base-Burners, which we offer at lower prices
than can be obtained in this city.

MACLEAN & RETTERER. 38 State-at-MACLEAN & RETTERER, 38 State-st.

GRAIN MACHINERY. THE CORN ELEVATOR BUCKET, The Rivet (Mill) Bucket,
The Corrugated Belt Bolt,
The Corrugated Belt Bolt,
The Patent Wrought-Iron Conveyor,
Rabber, Leather, and White Web Belts,
The Safety Mill Ventilator, etc...

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS. KNOW SCIENCE OF LIFE. OF SHAPPENSELF AND SCIENCE OF LIFE. OF SHAPPENSELF OF LIFE. OF LIFE.

The Leona kanche, containing 28, 500 acres of good land, well salapted for stock raising, either cattle or sheep. Located on the south west side of Leona Edver. Uvalde and Zavalia Counties, Texas, 29 miles from Uvalde, the coasty-seat of Uvalde, and 35 miles from San Antonio-formerly known as "the Backberry Tract." It has 11 miles of river frontage on a never-sitting at earn of good warer. Has side, about a litting at earn of good warer. Has side, about a late the state for fiver a secondary streamed and Lake Sough, fed by water. The land is surrounded by about 25 miles of buildets proof fence, built in a substantial manner of messuits timber; also best-built coralies in the State for rounding up and branding cattle. About 3,000 acres is good timber land. Stock now on the ranche about 3,500 head, comprising one-third radive cows, business are half-breed beeves cows, and calves, crossed with well-selected Darham bulls; 20 Durham cows, horses, ferm-implements, etc. Kanche buildings comprise dwelling, office, store, stables, and outbouses, household furniture, etc. For further information and terms (liberal) listending surchasers will address JOSEPH S. SMITH. Secretary and Treasurers. NO CURE! DR. KEAN, Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

BIRDS German Canaries And ali other European Birds. Gold Flish and Aquaria. sent by express on receipt of catalogue price. F. Kanempiere, 127 Glark PRESCRIPTION FREE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED

SAVE YOUR HAIR .- The laws of Her

HAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

BEAUTIPY YOUR HAIR.-It is the sur-CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR .- For by no

Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair,

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-store new hair to bald heads, if the roots

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairon is abso-

lutely incomparable. It is unequaled
1. To Cure Baldness. 2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Kathairon is no BEAR I. MIND.—The Katasiron is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural crowth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

\$35,000

FURS!

AT A SACRIFICE WE HAVE A SPLENDID STOCK Finest Quality--- Newest Styles. We want to sell EVERY DOLLAR'S
WORTH before Jan. 1, and for
that purpose have

Reduced Prices

TO A POINT BELOW ANY ,000 SETS OF FURS Below Cost of Making and Trimming.

Russian Otter Sets. 7.50
Sealskin Sets. 12.00
Elegant Seal Muff and Boa. 15.00
Gents' Seal Hats. \$3.00 to 15.00
Ladies' Seal Hats. 2.00 to 15.00
Canada Seal Sets. 8.00

Finest Grades Sealskin & Mink \$20 AND \$25.

C. O. D. Goods sent C. O. D. by express, with privilege of examination, on payment of express charges.

R.T. MARTIN 265 & 267 State-st.

Mammoth Establishment for Special Bargains. PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Supplies.

Office of Purchasing and Jepot Commissary,

No. 3 Nast Washington-street.

Sealed proposals for Control III. Advember 15, 1878.

Sealed proposals for Control III. Advember 15, 1878.

Sealed proposals for Control III. Advember 15, 1878.

The control of the Control of the Control of the Sealed vertisement attached. Will be received at this office sutilities of the Subsistence Department. U. S. Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required. viz.:

20,000 pounds prime white hand-pleke/ BRANS, new crop, one-half to be packed in round-hooped barrels, full head libred, and one-half in double sacks, 100 pounds net each, inside twilled cotton sack and outside gunny same as samples to be seen at this office.

Bids will be received for the whole or any bart of the amount stated, which is to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accomisated by samples.

Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to the control of the control of the region of the control of the con

Oppice City Workhouse. Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4, 1878.—PROPOSALS will be received at the of fice of the City Workhouse in Cincinnati until the 7th day of January, 1879, for the labor of the able beddied prisoners for a term of from three to fivyears. Ample shop-room already on the ground for 300 men. All information may be had by let ter or otherwise, at the office of the Workhouse. By order of Directors.

W. L. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Proposals for Oil. OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 23, 1878.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 13 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the eth day of January, 1878, for (usplying one hundred and six thousand (106,000) galions of the best quality winter-strained pure Lard Oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board or the Light-House Board or to the Light-House Board or to the Ligh

FOR SALE!



STORE

122 & 124 State-st., just North of Madison.

THE LARGEST

Retail Fancy Goods House in the City.

300,000 square feet of room, equal to TWO ACRES OF GROUND, and all filled with the most complete line of

PRESENTS

Of every kind and quality, for Young and Old, Sisters and Brothers, Sweet hearts and Beaux. We are prepared to satisfy all, as our stock has been selected with care. and here Useful as well as Ornamental Goods can be found in quantity. No

VISIT THIS MAMMOTH STORE

COME EARLY TO AVOID THE RUSE.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK. WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGE.



Free from the clumsy appearance necessary to all others.
Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed, variety of styles.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., MANUFACTURERS. 7 North Clark-st., Chicago. OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France. General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morion-st.

SAINT LAURENT, Lachesaez. Wed., Dec. 4. 1:30 p.m., CANADA, Françoul., Wedgesday, Dec. 11. 6:30 a.m., AMERICQUE. Deloral., Wedgesday, Dec. 11. 6:30 a.m., AMERICQUE. Deloral., Wedgesday, Dec. 11. 6:30 a.m., The Havis Cabin, State Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$35; Third Cabin, \$33.

TO HAVIE--FIRST CADIR, \$100; Second CADIR, \$55; Third Cabin, \$35.
Steerage, \$28. facluding wine, bedding, and utensits.
Steamers "Perfers," "Ville de Paris," "St. Laurent, "do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago. AMERICAN LINE. PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Salling every fluraday from Philadeiphia. The only
Trans-Atlantic Liue salling under the American flag.

RED STAR LINE,
Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), salling semi-monthly,
alternately, from Philadeiphia and New York. For
Passage Tickets and Prights to and from Europe apply
to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agenta.

10 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

National Line of Steamships. SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.

Cabin passage from \$50 to \$70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Secretary, \$50. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireian formation apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st. ANCHOR LINE MAHL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

BOLIVIA.... Dec. 7. 3p m i DEVORIA. Dec. 21, 3 p m CIRCASSIA. Dec. 18, 8 am i ANCHORIA. Dec. 28, 8 am New York to London direct.

CALIF NIA. Dec. 18, noon (AUSTRALIA, Dec. 23, 8 am Cabins 835 to 830. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Becarge, 828.

HENDERSON BROTHEIS. 96 Washington-st.

INMAN LINE. The Steamsnip City of Brussels, will sail from New York for Liverpool, Sc., Sc., Thursday, Dec. 14, 81830 a.m. Calun passage, Ltd. 860, and 400; stearsage, 238. Steamsers of this line carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 22 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West's Agt. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-sit. Robotten listes of sassand Bremen, New York to Southampton, London, Havrond Stemen, Prom. New York to Southampton, London, Havrond Stemen, From Section, 2016, 2016, 2017, 20

FINANCIAL \$25, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500. Alex. Prochingham & Co, have been for many years stock brokers and cankers in New York, at 19 Wallies. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from \$50 to \$300, and have the envisible reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, free.—New York Tribune.

PAIRBANKS SCALES

COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR

BY SOFTENS THE HAIR WHEN MARSH AND DRY. IT SOOTHES THE IBRITATED SCALP. IT AFFORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PRE-VENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT PROMOTES ITS HEALTHY, VIGOROUS GROWTH.
IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES
NO DISAGRERABLE COOR. IT KILLS DAN-

DRUFF. H. T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL. A specific remay law fidneys.

For Deality, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breach, Troubled with
Thoughts of Disease, Dinness of Vision, Pairs in the
Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head,
Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

If these avmptoms are allowed to go on, very fraquently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When
the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of
as juvizorsting mentions to strengthen and Lone up
the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in ev-HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
by the most emissing physicians all over the world.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,
Headache Pain in the Shoulders, Cough Dizahem.
Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Meuth,
Falpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the
Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are
the offspring of Dyspaperis.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Inforestes the Stomach, stimulates the forpid Liver,
Sowels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleaning the
blooder all impurities, and in imparting new lire and
A single trial will be quite sufficient to coavings the
most heritating of its valuable remedial properties.

PRICE—81 PER BOTTLE, OR 4 FOR 45.

H.T.HELMBOLD PROPRIETOR, TEMPLE OF PHARMACT, 830 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Lew York, Agenda.

INSTITUTE

THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. A. B. Stewart, New York, is

The Hon. C. C. Campbell, Grant Park,

The Hon. William Clark, New York, is Lord Algernon Taber Percy, Hodnett Hall,

The trades-council and the carpenters held ant meetings at No. 7 Clark street last

the Kankakee Line, is among the quests at the

Col. S. H. Halstead, manager of the Mas-conome Hotel, Manchester, Mass., is a guest of the Tremont.

George C. Kimball, General Manager of the Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad, Grand Rap-ids, Mich., is registered at the Pacific. The Herfords mentioned yesterday as hav-

ing be en sold to a prominent West Side merchant were sold to a North Side dealer in meats. The telegraph line to Fort Custer has been ompleted, and the military authorities now have irect telegraphic communication with that post. permanently, has located, and can be found, at the Palmer House. The Doctor is not an itinerant

The Hon. W. D. Washburn, M. C., President, and Charles P. Hatch, Superintendent, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad,

A meeting of the Eighth Ward Green ack-thor Club, announced for last evening at 12 Blue land avenue, failed of a quorum and did not con-ne. These present—night in number—adjourned.

The State Microscopical Society held its regular monthly meeting last evening at No. 263 Wabsh avenue. There were very few in attendance, and nothing outside of routine business was done, except the rending of a paper on the "Calabar Bean," by E. B. Stuart.

Endowment-Section, No. 176, Knights of thias, has elected the following officers for (70: Freedent, T. H. Forsberg; Vice-President, C. Kohdi; Chaplain, J. P. Peterson; Secretary and Treasurer, A. H. Michelsen; Guide, J. Malm-een; Guard, J. Jenson; Sentinel, F. Terslef.

The German actors of this city held a large-attended meeting at Wasserman's last even-ing, and adopted resolutions expressing their arrow at the demise of their late colleague, Emil asswitz. The body of the decessed actor will be

Martin J. Carey and his aged father, who rere arrested the other day at the instance of G. V. Bohannon for stealing a burgy from him, came ny sesteday morning for trial before Justice Scul-

At the annual convocation of York Chapter, No. 188. R. A. M., held in their hall Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. G. Wilkins, M. E. H. P.; G. B. Coffin, E. K.; H. G. Thompson, E. S.; F. Q. Ball, P.S.; G. T. Gould, Secretary; C. Bangel. Treasurer; B. N. Powrey, C. H.; C. R. Hopkins, R. A. C.; J. S. Wheeler, Jr., G. M. 3d V.; F. H. Briuga, G. M. 2d V.; William Lawrence, G. M. 1st V.; J. B. McKay, Tyler; J. R. Wilkins, J. C. Cluett, J. S. White, Finance Committee.

Cinett, J. S. White, Finance Committee.

The Journal of yesterday makes moan that The Thirever took from it without proper acknowledgment a column or so of matter. The production in question, which, it must be admitted, was not of great value, was credited to "an evening paper." If that credit was not enough, it may help liself to an equal amount of matter from Thir Tribuna, and this paper will not call it to account for the numerous columns which it has impressed from the source whence the loans came. Surely, this is a tair proposition.

The sami-monthly meeting of the Saloon-

Surely, this is a fair proposition.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Saloon-Keeper's Association was held yesterday afternoon st Aurora Turner Hall. The Collection Committee reported that the brewers were prepared to contribute their share, and the outside saloon-keepers had already subscribed liberally towards defraying the expenses incident to sending a man to Springfield to look after the interests of the Association. A few liquor-dealers was also "put up," but their contributions were so small that it was decided to return them. A number of the more prominent liquor-dealers wouldn't subscribe at all, preferring to go it alone. Up to date \$500 has been collected, and the browers and others are

expected to add upwards of \$1,000.

A tail, cadaverous, consumptive-looking individual has been insinuating himself into the graces of a number of South Side people of late, and has so worked upon their sympathies by his sorrowfal complaint as to get them to come down with small sums of money for his relief. He is a peripatetic peddler of needles, travels under the names of isenderson, Clark, and other aliases, and is ready with references from all sorts of people. His wares are indifferent enough, but the wo-begone face, the narrow chest, the consumptive courh, and the references have brought him in several bank notes and theecks. He professes to be raising money to take him to Denver for his health, and the sympathizing, but deceived, wish him there with all their hearts.

So far as can be learned, Col. Davis, the Congressman-elect from the Second District, did not sign the petition to the President and Secretary of the Treasury for the dropping of the suits against the second batch whisty people. He was entreated to do so a couple of weeks ago, but refused though very strongly argod. The petition was breaded by Mr. C. B. Parwell it is understood, and the names of Messer. Barber and Aldrich came next. It was reported in a Washington dispatch that Col. Davis down there with Mr. Barber in the interest of the whisky men, but his friends here insist—and the fact that he declined to sign this position gives much color to it—that he has nothing to do with the mevement.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer

stances, he thinks it would be extremely nuwles to force a sale.

The annual meeting of the Canal Commissioners was held Friday afternoon at Lockport. There were present Messrs. Glover, Kingman, and Shaw, Supt. Thomas, and Chief-Engineer Jenne. The question of the railroad discrimination against the canal was thoroughly discussed, but without action for the present, as it was thought advisable to hold a conference with the Railroad Commissioners at an early date. Mr. Thomas explained at some length the damage indicted to the canal every apring by the overflow of the Despisines River passing through the Oyden Ditch into the canal, whereby was caused a heavy alluvial deposit in the canal bed all the way from Bridgeport to Lockport, and necessitating a large outlay for dredging during the winter months. After consultation it was resolved to purchase a strip of land 180 rods long by two rods wide, between the Despisines river and the Ogden Canal, on which an embankment or dyke will be thrown up of sufficient strengt to prevent the waters of the former from flowing into the latter during the spring freshets. The Board had this in contemplation for some time, and the purchase was closed yes-perday. After and titing some bills and transacting

embankment or dyke will be thrown up of sufficient strengta to prevent the waters of the former from flowing into the latter during the spring freehets. The Board had this in contemplation for some time, and the purchase was closed yesterday. After anditing some bills and transacting some minor business, the board adjourned.

THE WEST-FARK BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS held a regular meeting yesterday. Freshont Woodard in the chair, and all present except Lape and Brenock. There were also present as interested parties ex-Gov. Beveridge and three or four ice mes.

A communication from ex-Secretary A. C. Millard, stating that the writer wished to withdraw a proposition to settle with the Board, made Nov. 6, referring to claims for past services in the Board as Secretary, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The special order of business of the meeting was then taken up, being the matter of the claim of Audrew M. and Elizabeth A. Beweridge against the Board for certain property condemned by the West Park Board. At the last meeting Mr. Beveridge presented to the Board a proposition that this body give up the land and abandon the condemnation, or pay the money and receive the deed.

The Finance Committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported that, for the present at least, the first course would be advisable, from a financial view, for the damages given for the land and interest amounted to more than the land was worth to-day, but the Committee douoted whether this would be equity to the claimants. The Board could not take actual possession without payments, and had no money to pay. The Committee therefore recommended an adjustment upon the following basis: That on receiving a root and sufficient warranty, with a perfect abstract of title, the Fresident and Secretary be authorized to pay for the same the original amount of condemnation money, with 6 per cent per annum interest from the date of the late of the next regular meeting.

Cook Courty Schools, to be State Superintendent of Schools, 295; graded schools, 115

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balance in hands of Town Treasurers Oct. 1, 1877.

Balanc

Total for year ending Sept. 30, 1878.....\$1,412,165 Paid to teachers...... New school-houses... School sites and grounds.

Average salary to male teachers, \$67.70. Average salary to female teachers, \$42.25; number examined for teachers' certificates, 470; number successful, 198. WOODARD AND GEBENEBAUM.

amined for teachers certineates, 470; number successful, 198.

WOODARD AND GREENEBAUM.

A morning paper vesterday stated editorally that the criminal presecution against Henry Greenebaum had fallen to pieces, and intimated that Willard Woodard, foreman of the Grand Jury, was to blame for his non-indictment, being influenced by his intimate association with Greenebaum while on the West Park Board. A reporter asked Mr. Woodard to explain, and he did to this effect:

"The man who wrote that editorial is a fool or a scoundrel. The Greenebaum case did not come before the Grand Jury, and nothing was said about it. It is not yet on the State's-Attorner's books to my knowledge. We considered 11d cases, and disposed of them all by fluding indictments, or bills, or putting them over on account of the absence of witnesses. We made no inquiry about the Greenebaum case, and, I supposed, as he was recently held over, that it would come before the next Grand Jury. I never was associated with him on the Park Board. He resigned before I went in. As to friendship for him, he has always been my personal and political enemy."

The case will come before the next Grand Jury.

Tremon Bouse-O. H. Bush, Grand Island; Jay Le Duc, Rochester, Minn.; Dr. Elwin Findley, New York; Judge'C. B. Harris, New York; J. M. Chonaid, La Crasse; Maj. Walter L. Parrott, Sait Lake City; Col. Fraley W. Rogers, New York; H. F. Wybrant, Grand Food du Lee, Wis.; M. Ogden, Philadelphili, J. P. Antisdel, Milwaukee; J. R. Barton, Boston; E. Benrick, New York; George H. Bain, Baithmore, J. Perent, Boston; F. Hendricks, Mey York; J. Lee, Iowa City; E. H. Drew, Denver; A. L. Randail, New Orleans; Samuel Lowfe, C. Lause, Iowa City; E. H. Drew, Denver; A. L. Randail, New Orleans; Samuel Lowfe, C. Lause, Iowa City; E. H. Drew, Denver; A. L. Randail, New Orleans; Samuel Lowfe, C. Louse, Judge C. B. Baris, Samuel Lowfe, C. Lause, Iowa City; E. H. Drew, Denver; A. L. Randail, New Orleans; Samuel Lowfe, C. Lause, Iowa City; E. H. Drew, Denver; A. L. Randail, New Orleans

THE CITY HALL.

for a 10x15 coal-office. The school-teachers will get their Novemdiphtheria were reported to the health authorities.

The street-contractor swept 565 miles of

There are only \$58,000 of the '77 certifientes now out, \$2,642,000 having been redeemed since March 1. A permit was issued to W. H. Stowe

pave Randolph street, from the viaduct to Des-plaines street.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Water-Office, \$5, 344; Comptroller, \$314; total, \$5, 658. The pay rolls of the Fire Department reached the Comptroller yesterday, but it will be ten days before the paper is ready.

The Comptroller has a large amount of scrip on hand which polongs to merchants and employes, and they are requested to call and get it.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Villinger, the wife-murderer, who was

found insane a few days ago, will be taken to El Clark, at LaGrange, will be called for trial Mon-day. He is in jail, and seems to regard the whole affair as a joke. The trial of Charles Woodard and George

The trial of Charles Woodard and George Lee, silas "Snatchem," who broke into the room of a traveling jewelry salesman named Freund, at the Palmer House several months ago, and stole \$13,000 worth of property, may come up in the Criminal Court Wednesday.

Criminal Court Wednesday.

In the Taylor-White contest yesterday the attorney for Mr. Taylor filed an affiavit with the County Clerk to the effect that Mr. White had been given the necessary notice of contest, and later the attorney for Mr. White came forward and gave notice that he would file counter affidavits this morning with the notice attached, in which he would claim that the notice was not a proper one, and insufficient. Whether the vote will be recounted or not is to be decided by Mr. Klocke this morning, as far as he is concerned, upon the hearing of both sides of the case.

Charles C. Scoulier, who was recently in-

ing of both sides of the case.

Charles C. Scoulier, who was recently indicted for perjury in swearing to the ownership of certain property to qualify him as bondsman, was yesterday arrained for trial. His attorney attacked the indictments on the ground that they did not show that the alleged crime had been committed in swearing before the Clerk of the Criminal Court, —in other words, that they were not as specific as they should have been, and the consequence was the indictments were quashed. Since they were quashed on a technicality, however, it will be of little service to him, for the case will be reviewed by the next Grand Jury.

The Shariff's office was remaining emochily.

The Sheriff's office was running smoothly The Sheriff's office was running smoothly yesterday. Some complaints were heard on the outside from attorneys that they were not being accommodated, which was very natural, from the fact that all of the Deputies were new men, but this will be overcome in a day or two. In the matter of the investigation into the case of Bailiff Gernhardt there was nothing exciting, out it is evident that Mr. Hoffmann is in earnest, and that he will not for a moment tolerate an inefficient person, and, above all, one who has not a good moral character. There is no doubt, as already indicated, that there will be some changes that time alone can tell what will be done.

alone can tell what will be done.

In the Criminal Court yesterday bonds to the amount of \$48.300 were declared forfeited, and judgment was entered against the long list of bondsmer. Among them were Michael Levi, L. Rothgerber, Adolf Moses, Thomas Nicoles, James Fitzsimmons, Edward McGrath, B. Thad Wakeman, Michael Hambrecht, Charles O'Malley, John Virgil, Hugh Reed, J. C. Dunley, Parker Mason, L. A. Brown, Granville Alexander, Michael C. McDonaid, Harry Lawrence, Dave Thornton, E. A. Storrs, Col. R. W. Ricaby, D. W. Manchester, George Eager, and Daniel Sullivan. The judgments against these individuals vary in amount, but againsteach of them there is something, and

The fact that eight Deputies have been allowed \$2,000 per year, and that all others have been given \$600, continues to keep the twelve Deputies of Mr. Hoffmann considerably worked no. They all came in with the understanding that they were to receive \$2,000 per year, and since the records are against them they are not a little perturbed. They feel confident, however, that the Board will rescribe 4s action in the matter, and if it does not the squasble will be intensified. Besides, they argued that if the Board could not be inducenced in the matter the Judges of the Circuit Court could be. The Judges first made the proposition, and the Board beartily concurred. Mr. Ayars contending that even seven Deputies could do the work, and finally eight were allowed. The Board will deal with the matter Monday, and if it does not rescind its action, and the Judges do not take back what they have said, look out for squalis.

COURT-HOUSE BONDS.

Total.... 11,935 8,357 19,521 9,499 8,59 The grain so far is estimated at 2.065 in favor of the bonds, and it is safe to say that the majority cannot be overcome. The legality of the vote on account of the question of the sufficiency of the notice is the remaining question. and it will, no doubt, be tested. If the notice was legal and met the requirements of the statutes, the bonds will be issued; if not, they will not be issued. In any event the Board will not take any action until the matter has been seriled in the courts, since the question has been raised.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

The amount of 4 per cent bonds subscribed for yesterday was \$400. The Sub-Treasury disbursements yesterday vere \$80,000 in currency, \$10,000 in silver, and

\$25,000 in gold.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up \$37,805. Of which amount \$32,960 was for tax-paid spirits, \$4,038 for tobacco and cigars, and \$527 for beer.

The United States Marshal yesterday seized the schooner Lone Star on complaint of one Francis M. Walsh, who has begun enit for \$800 damages against the owners of the vessel, the suit growing out of a collision between the Lone Star and some other craft.

A notice in the flaring type of a rural

An otice in the flaring type of a rural printing office, conspicuously posted up in Marshal Hidrap's office, states that a reward of \$500 will be paid for the arrest and detention of Louis Rondepoach and John Mulien, or \$250 for either, who robbed the United States mail near Wickenburg, Artzona, April 19, 1878. The notice is given by Gen. John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona, and information of the arrest of either of the men addressed to United States Marshal Dake, at Prescott, A. T., will receive immediate attention, and bring the promised reward.

United States Appraiser Ham, of this city, anxious to ascertain just what truth there was in the report that John Sherman had gone back on the order issued last summer providing for the inspection of entire invoices in determining the proper amount of damage-allowance, instead of the inspection of a few samples thereof, sent the following dispatch yesterday to United States Appraiser Dutcher, of New York: "Has the Secretary annuled the damage-allowance order of July last!" To this he received in the course of the day the following reply: "The Secretary has modified the regulations regarding fruits and some other articles." This confirms, on the best of authority, the truth of the report as it came from Washington. The practical effect of the "modification" will be to put it into the power of the people at the New York Custom-House to revive the old trick of inspecting samples in determining the matter of damage allowance. The order of July last, as has been explained, was to examine whole invoices, but the change requires the inaspection of only 10 per cent of the articles in question. Under the old system, as is well known, it was frequently the case that as the samples went so went the entire invoice, and the result was the loss to the Government of hundreds of thousands of dollars by fraudilent damage-allowance. The opportunity is now presented for opening the old evil afresh, and whether the late cleaning-out at the other end of the line was so effective as to

total expense of collecting the Evenue for the year ending June 30, 1878. \$5, 25, 787. as against a total of \$4,304,279 for the preceding year—or a saving of \$778,492.

CARTER HARRISON'S RESOLUTION, adopted Thursday in the House of Representatives, was productive of no small amount of quiet chaffing in and around the Government Building yesterday. The resolution, it will be remembered, calls for information as to the number, salary, and duties of employes in the Chicago Custom-House who have been appointed to positions therein since William Henry Smith came into power. The information can be furnished in less than five minutes, and probably would have been furnished the proprietor of the only great American eazle before he scared away to Washington had he expressed any desire for it. But was usually selected to the inquiry. It was at first imagined that it might be a covert attack on Smith and Thouson for the purpose of trying to show that the discharges and employments at the new Government Building had something or other to do with the wiffingness of certain employes to testify in the Custom-House cases. This was given up, however, because the language of the resolution apparently pointed, on closer inspection, only to the Custom-House proper,—Collector Smith's domain. Some supposed the motive of the thing to be the same, even in this case, viz.: to attempt to show that Collector Smith had made places for those who testified before the Grand Jury or in the preliminary investigation of last summer. Others thought they saw in the resolution a slap at Hayes, who, it is said, is guilty of the terrible enormity of having a second or third cousin of his wife employed in a responsible position under the Collector. Under the first-named supposition, it was suspected that Charley Reed had put Carter up to it for the purpose of reflecting on the Government's case against the late indicted. The Collector himself took no stock whatever in this latter supposition. All he would say upon the whole subject, indeed, was that

CRIMINAL.

Edward F. Crane, Englewood's oil inspector, who was to have had a hearing yesterday at Justice Pollak's, upon a charge of perjury, took i

inuance to Friday, at 2 p. m. The boarding-house beat mentioned in yesterday's Trinunk was heard from again last evening. He engaged board at No. 381 West Ran-dolph street, left the supper-table before the other guests were done, and decamped with a couple of coats.

Gallman M. Sargent, who has of late been frequently made a defendant in Justice Court criminal proceedings, was to have appeared before Justice Meech yesterday to answer to the charge of obtaining a note-signature under false pretenses. He did not show up, and his bond for \$500, signed by D. D. Dawson, a colored bailer, was declared forfeited.

At an unseasonable hour yesterday morn-At an unseasonable hour vesterday morning Officers Fox and Leary of the West Twelfth Street Station saw three suspicious characters enter an alley near the corner of Throop and Jackson streets. It was speedily concluded to overhaul them, and the officers came upon them just as they were diggring up a "plant" in a manure-pile in the alley. Two of them giving the names of John Wilson and James Warner were arrested, but the third man escaped. Upon diggring in the manure-pile the officers found a dark lantern, two revolvers, a heavy billy, and some other traps in use by house-breakers. The gaing were undoubtedly preparing for a night's work in their peculiar line.

inc.

Thursday night of last week the Burlington & Quincy Railroad freight depot at the corner of Canal and Sixteenth streets was burglarized, and 114 boxes of cigors—a shipment of Sprague, Warner & Co., wholeshie groces in this city, to a customer in Iowa—were stolen. The Twenty-speond-street police yesterday came across a fellow giving the name "of Edward Flavin who was disposing of a quantity of cigars at ruinously low prices. They locked him up, and then induced him to confess. He formerly was employed in the freight-house, and implicated in the steal three well-known thleves named Willis Scaduen, James alias "Gint" O'Brien, and Patrick alias "Bish" Shea, all of whom were arrested. Justice Summerfield held Flavin and O'Brien in \$1,000 each to the Criminal Court, and the others in \$500 each. Only a portion of the plunder has been recovered thus far.

Thursday evening Officer Libby saw a man

Thursday evening Officer Libby saw a man go into a drug-store at the corner of Desplaines and Madison streets, and wrap up two new shawis in a paper. His actions were so suspicious that he arrested him. At the station the man proved that he arrested him. At the station the man proved that he was Charles Nelson, floor-waiker in the Boston dry goods store, and claimed that he came homestiy by the property. Catl. Hood released him, but was not throughly satisfied of the man's innocence, and yesterday he notified the proprietors of the store of Nelson's adventure. A number of articles having been missed, Nelson was rearrested, and in his possession were found a number of pawn tickets for a varied assortment of goods. The detectives went the rounds of the pawnshops and succeeded in recovering about \$150 worth of goods, which were easily identified as having been stolen from the store. In the assortment was an overcoat stolen by Nelson from another employe, whom he greatly disliked. In the evening Augusta Carnochan, a dressmaker on Harrison street, was arrested upon suspicion of having aided Nelson in disposing of his plunder. The extent of the dates on the pawn-tickets would imply that it is considerable. Thursday evening Officer Libby saw a man

COUNTY EMPLOYES. CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONERS A caucus of the Republican members of the Board of County Commissioners was held yester day in the Tremont House for the purpose of fixing

upon candidates to be elected by the Board for the

Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday in the Tremont House for the purpose of fixing upon candidates to be elected by the Board for the various offices that will soon be rendered vacant by the change in the administration of the county government. Ten o'clock a. m. was the time fixed for the Condisce, and about that hour the Commissioners, a small battalion of 'candidates, a few political hangers-on, and a squad of reporters gathered in the hotel office. The Commissioners were very close-mouthed concerning their pet candidates, and seemed particularly desirous to avoid the reporters. To entirely circumvent the latter during the deliberations in the cancus, Commissioners Wood, Spofford, and Coburn took unusual precautions to keep them from learning anything in regard to invidual preferences, balloting, discussions, etc. The parlor in the extreme southwest corner of the second floor was the place of meeting, and the Commissioners engaged the two parlors adjoining so as to shut off all communication from outside persons. But the reporters were equal to the situation, and succeeded in getting shill the essential particulars.

The following Commissioners guthered around the long table while the canadidates waited below stairs for the result of their deliberations. Senne, Wood, Spofford, Coburn, Burling, Meyer, Stewart, Ayars, Miller, Boese, and Wheeler. The first-mamed gentleman occupied the chair, and the last acted as Secretary, at least he collected all the ballots and counted them. The first business was the CoUNTY-ATTORNEYSHIP, for which the Hon. James P. Root, C. H. Willett, Frank J. Smith, and Mr. Dent were candidates. Commissioner Spofford had a bad cold, and his load and engage them to the score of economy, that no appointment for the chair, and the last acted as Secretary, at least he collected all the ballots and counted them. The first business was the County-Attorney, and the State's Attorney assigned to its duties. So, to commissioner makes the proposition to Mr. Root, wone promissioner gove

gared in other business of a legitimate character. Next came a contest over the nomination for COUNTY PATSICIAN, candidates for which were numerous. Dr. Bluthardt, Chaffese, Montgomery, Harrian, C. H. Davis, Dodge, Geiger, Park, and T. D. Withams were the principal ones, and it required twenty-one builds to settle the matter. The contest was conducted quietly, the Commissioners smoking and voting, and Mr. Wheeler resping in the ballots and counting them, while Coburn kept the figures. The voting was narrowed down to Geiger, aloutgomery, Park, and Harrona, it was said that Ayers nominated Harrona, it was said that Ayers nominated Harrona, the successful candidate, but Coburn or Boese had a hand in it, and he was taken as a compromise. Dr. W. S. Harroun is said to be a good physician, and was formerly a resident of Georgetown, D. C. Heresides on South Western arenue, and enjoys a good reputation and a fair printice among his neighbors and in the city. His nomination was a surprise to the others.

POR WARDEN OF THE COUNTY HOSPITAL to succeed McLaughlin, George W. Reynolds, a former incumbent, D. W. Mills, Commissioner Spofford's brother-in-law, and Capt. Laughlin were prominent. Mr. Reynolds was the lucky one. He has a good reputation was selected as druggist of the Hospital, and

DR. J. C. SPRAY

John R. Oughton was selected as druggist of the Hospital, and

DR. J. C. SPRAY

was chosen for renomination as Medical Superintendent of the County Insane Asylum. The latter had no opposition. He is well known as a trusty and competent officer, and has filled the position satisfactorily during the past year.

The Poorhouse Wardenship was the next on the list, and F. W. Kingsley, D. W. Mills, A. M. Ferrier, and Capt. Beters—the inst-named person the present incumbent—were balloted for, but no result was reached, and the matter was laid over until to-day. It was learned from the obnolograph that Peters and Ferrier were the principal contestants for the place.

The Commissioners concluded to take a rest until this aternoon at 1 o'clock, when they will endeavor to finish the business. During a orier recess about 1 o'clock, when they will endeavor to finish the business. During a orier recess about 1 o'clock, when they will endeavor to the Walton Mr. Mills went over to the County Building and consulted with him in regard to the County-Attorneyship. It was learned that he would assume the duties of the office if the Board so desired, and the Committee milprobably make a report to-day. The large majority of the Republican Commissioners are known to be in favor of Mr. Root's election as County-Attorney, and they will tell the story.

NORTH CHICAGO.

MORE GRUMBLING TAXPATERS.
Several more cases have come to light where exple on the North Side who had paid their taxes and obtained receipts from the Town Collector's office were called on by the County Treasurer to pay up, the property having been returned

him as delinquent.

Otto Nelson, of No. 312 Division street, says be gave a person, calling himself Collector Miller a chair in licu of his taxes, which originally amounted to \$2.50, but were swelled by penalties to \$55 or \$6.—be does not recollect the exact amount. Miller took the chair, and gave Nelson a receipt for the taxes. Seven or eight weeks subsequently, a collector for the County Treasurer's office called on him and demanded his taxes. He went down to see McCrea, and was asked for his receipt. It had been mislaid or lost, Miller, however, came forward and straightened the matter, for Nelson was told "it was all right," and has not been bothered since.

Charles Thieleman, of No. 569 North Wells street, paid his personal property tax (\$13) to Miller in his (Thieleman's) store. The Collector was present at the time, but Miller took the money, and gave a receipt. Two months afterwards, a Collector from the County Treasurer's office came along and wanted the tax. Thieleman told him he had paid it. The Collector went off, saying he would inquire into it, the receipt having been lost. Thieleman met the Collector subsequently and asked him if the matter had oeen fixed up. He said "No." Thieleman then took him over to Miller's office, who recollected getting the money, and said "It was all right." Thieleman accordingly was happy.

Mr. Schupp, of No. 727 North Wells street, paid his taxes, \$6.85, at the office, the receipt being signed "B. F. Weber." Later he was asked by the County Treasurer to step up and settle. He refused, and complained to Miller, who saw that the money had been paid to Weller, who saw that the money had been paid to Weller, who saw that the money had been paid to Weller, who saw that the money had been paid to Weller, who saw that the had hear domplained to Miller, who saw that the had hear down the son. Regarding Thieleman, he knew that his matter had been straightened out. The receipt heid by Schupin satonished him. It was the first he had hear do him. The reporter then asked him about Otto Nelson, of No. 312 Division street, says he gave a person, calling himself Collector Miller

all that Otto had stolen, no matter how much it was. Mistakes would occur, he said, but he him-self had taken none of the money. He added that his political enemies were stirring this matter up in order to injure him.

VIRGINIA RICHMOND, Dec. 5 .- In the House resolutions vere adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire and report whether the present State of Virginia is liable for the whole debt of the old State of Virginia, which includes that portion set apart as West Virginia's quota.

EXPERIENCED JUDGES have decided that the "Invincible" stoves, made by the Chicago and Erie Stove Company, are "the best" base-burning heaters for hard coal. Notice advertisement in this paper.

EGG FLIP. During the winter evenings, when the tired bread-winner has finished his day's labor, he dearly loves to transfer his feet from the toil-worn boots to comfortable slippers. The evening having been spent in domestic converse, his loving wife pre-pares a well-made cup of egg flip, and to crown his enjoyment produces for his final delectation a spit-

ABSOLUTELY PURE. The biscuits and articles made with Dr Price's cream Baking Powder are really elegant; and it is beolutely pure and wholesome.

CENTRAL CHURCH. Renew your seats for next year to-day. The time to do so expires this evening at 6 o'clock.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is a goo MARRIAGES.

PALTZER-WOODRLFF-At the Woodruff Hotel, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Roles. Mr. Charles A. Paltzer and Miss Chara C. Woodruff.

HAMBROOK-BASSETT-On the 4th inst., at Unity Church, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. Richard T. Hambrook and Miss Ida Bassett, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bassett, all of this city. DEATHS.

KEELEY-Firday, Dec. 6, Kate McCarthy Keeley, beloved wife of Michael Keeley.
Funeral Monday, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock a.m., from nor late residence. No. 158 South Sangamon-st. by carriages to Calvary Cometery. carriaces to Calvary Cemetery.

PROUDFOOT—On Friday, Dec. 6, Mattle, beloved wife of James V. A. Froudfoot.

Funeral services from her late residence, 116 Whitest., on Saturday at 2p. m.

LF New York papers please copy.

BRACHVOGEL—Dec. 6, at 2a. m. Emil Brachvogel, aged 9 years, of scarlet fever.

Funeral takes place Sunday, Dec. 8, to Graceland Cemetery, from 88 Warren-av.

A MEETING OF THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE CITY will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Room 4, 148 Madison-st., to consider the matter of forming a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Addresses by Miss Frances E. Willurd and others. others.

PABI KOHLER WILL LECTURE BEFORE THE Philosophical Society to-night at 8 o'clock at Atheneum Hall, 50 Dearnorm-st. Subject: "Shylock, the Money-Lending Jew."

THE THIRD-WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at 1th shil, corner of Wabashav, and Twenty-second-st., for the purpose of electing officers. The reject of the Committee on Taxation will also be considered. will also be considered.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING THIS EVENING of the Chicago Reform Alliance in the club-room of the Falmer House.

THE SUPJECT OF THE NUONDAY MEETING to-day will be the Sunday-school lesson for to-morrow. "The Consultant Reform Alliance Will hold a meeting this evening at 213 West Madisans, second floor. The Committee to whom was referred the resolution on political ac ion will make their report. This Alliance has been organized to work up public sentiment to the necessity of closing the saicons on Sunday, and the passage of a city ordinance forbidding the saic of liquor to minors and their gaming in saicons.

Chamber Farsiture, Parlor Furniture, Carpetto Diffice Deaks, and Stoves at the lowest cash price of any weakly or monthly payments, at 38 and 4 vest Madison st.

Chicago Mercantile Agency.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

REGULAR TRADE SALE Hard metal plated

TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 9:30 a. m.

We have Several Large and Important Invoice Seasonable Goods to Clear at this Sale. The Offer will include the following goods in Full and Desir

OVERCOATS. PANTS, CLOAKS, GLOVES. MITTENS, UNDERWEAR. HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS. SCARFS. NUBIAS. JACKETS. CARDIGANS, Shirting Cassimeres, QUILTS, Matelasse Cloakings, HDKFS.

FIVE HUNDRED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS. FIVE HUNDRED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS.

FIVE HUNDRED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS. FIVE HUNDRED ALL-WOOL SRAWLS.

FIVE HUNDRED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS. FIVE HUNDRED ALL-WOOL SHAWLS

BED BLANKETS-10-4, 11-4, 12-4 Sizes. CARPETS at 1 o'clock p. m.

SPECIAL! Peremptory Glearing Sale

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 172 STATE-ST., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 10 a. m.

The present Copartnership of this Firm will expir Jan. 1 next, in consequence of which dissolution we shall sell at Auction at their Store, time as above, the entire Joint Stock and Fixtures of this Company no otherwise disposed of prior to the date of this said. Fall particulars in this column Saturday, Dec. 1 GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auetloneers. NE OFFER FOR WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11,

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. By WM. A. BUTTERS & Co.,

173 and 175 Randolph-st. Melodeon, Sewing-Machinea, Oll Pain AT AUCTION, This Morning at BUTTERS' ROOMS, 173 and 175 Randol;

NEW YORK IMPORTERS' SALE Bronzes, Majolica and French Pal-

isy Ware, Fine Parian, China, and Japanese Lacquer Ware, Russian Leather Goods, Etc., Btc., AT AUCTION,

At Store No. 106 Madison-st., SALE COMMENCING Tuesday Morning, Dec. 10, at 10 O'Clock, Tuesday Morning. Dec. 10, at 10 O'Clock,
And will continue daily until all is sold.

MAJOLICA AND PALISY Large Vases, Jardiniera,
Pedestal, Mantel Figures, Busts, Tea Sets, Beauti, ully
Painted Placques and Caskets, Fruit Stands, Jugs,
Smoking Sets, Watch Boxes, etc.
JAPANESE LACQUER WAIK, consisting of large
and small Cabinots, Writing Deskx, Portfolios, Work,
Glove, and Handkerchel Boxes, Poff Pots, Trays, etc.
FINE CHINA WARE, Dinner and Tea Sets (Japanese
figured), Mantel Vases, Candelabras, Figureo, Cups and
Saucers, beautifully hand-painted and very unique
RUSSIA LEATHEL GOODS, comprising a general
variety in Albums of all gtyles and sizes, Order Cases,
Jewel Caskets, Work Boxes, Cigar and Cigarette Stands
and Cases, Writing Deskx,—in fact, everything in this
line.

and Casea, Writing Desks, -In last, everyship in the line.

BRONZES, Inkstands, Ebony and Gflt Cabinela, Book Racks, What-Nota, etc., etc.

The goods are just received from one of the largest importing houses in New York with instructions to sell peremptorily for cash. The whole is of the best qualiperemptorily for cash. The whole is of the best qualiperemptorily for cash. The whole is of the best qualipered selection of fine wares suitable for MOLIDAY GIFTS, can rest assured that no finer collection has been offered at public sale in this city.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday, the day offered the life.

goods will be on extrons.

the sale.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS Custom Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Gloves,

Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc. THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 12, at 9:30 o'clock, at Butters' Auction House, 17:3 and 175 Randolph-st., be-tween Fifth-av. and Lassile-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Catalogue Sale of English and American STANDARD BOOKS

Also, valuable works in the bindings. Also, richly bound illustrated Books for the Holidays.

AT AUCTION,

TURSDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

At BUTTERs' Auction House, 173 and 175 Randolphst., between Lasalie and Fifth-av.

Catalogues will be ready Dec. 10, and will be mailed wM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,

Will hold one of their POPULAR AUCTION SALES THIS DAY at 10 a. m., embracing elegant and sno-stantial Household & Office Furniture OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cook and Heating Stoves.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 9:30 a. m., unusual large NEW PARLOR SUITS,

iew Chamber Seta, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Pat. Rock-ra, Bed i ounges, etc. Carpets, Mattresses, Springa edsteads, Bureaus, Disins: Chairs, etc. Caromos, lardware, Queensware, disawware, Feather Fillows, loisters, Blankets, Comforters, General Merchaudise, D. D. STAIK & CO., Auctioneers.

TIFFANY & CO.'S ware is the most elegant, cheapest, and best ware made, and in everything except intrinsic value is equal to Sterling Silver. The new pat-

PLATED WARE.

are ready. TIFFANY & CO.'S "Blue Book" for 1878-9, containing lists of articles for presents, with prices, is sent to any address or

terns for this season

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

METAL PEATHER COMB.

IMPERIAL METAL FEATHER COMP ETELID HEITER & CO. DECOR-

With Embroidery or Fancy Ribbons and Silks. A large

By H. PRIEDMAN, 200 and 202 East Randolph-st. REGULAR TRADE SALE OF Crockery, Glassware, Imported Fancy Goods,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11. at 10 o'cloce. An Eth Large Sale of Crockery, Glassware, Chimneya Sada, Lampa, etc. An elegant assortment of Decorate I and Tollet Sets. and China Dinner Sets. A carled a Glassware, assorted (in close).

Last Sale of Hagant imported Pancy Gods.

1.00 Elegant Vasca. Toilet Sets, Smoking Sets used of Regular Company, Dolla, Motto Cups and Saucors, Parin Good, Albums, Ferfumeries, Soaps, and Toys.

Attend this closing sale for Bargains.

G. W. BECKFORD, Auery.

HAR STORE Best place in Chicago HAIH BOOKs. Gonzamer Waters in Chicago HAIH BOOKs. Gonzamer Waters in Chicago HAIH GOOKs. Gonzamer Waters in Chicago HAIH GOOKs. Gonzamer Waters in Chicago Patrice May Madison 4. Chicago Free. Mine. De moures's 7 selected.

DYEING AND CLEANING

CONFECTIONERY.

BAKING Absolutely Pure.

able "Royal" is now the only Baking Power is insively for this powder direct from the wine-fro-s that, although she has to pay a few pennies mo-so much better, that it's economy to use is a pastry, wholly witnost ergs. An old lady from i can est. This is because the best and most with Board of Health, and by such emissat cleanings "Alliadelphia, etc. Sold in the case only, by groce

LITERAT

The Holiday Poets Taylor's "Princ

"The Masque of Po

Moses Coit Tyler's of American l ture."

Roscher's Political Life of Alex Stephens

"Art in the House" Spots About Ox

Sun-Spots and Panies-

POETRY. Mr. Bayard Taylor's new poc kallon," is called "a lyrical dr vided into four acts. Prince D Ideal of possible manhood, mate, "the Ideal of possible the first act the reader beholds of the classic faith and the eme tianity. In the second act Pyrrha witness the conflict of with the Ecclesiastical system, by a nobler divinity known Good. Then Prometheus, E dors, Prince Denkalion, and I the marble steps leading to which are lifted into place; ye gests the harmony of the designation be poem, it will be seen, is

he me! In those old days how a as he, how frank in passion o is thoughtless adolescence. The birth-cord still unsevered to took my comforts, seeking and crept for shelter to my shis and crept for shelter to my shie We are not sure that these ful, but they have a good strength in them, and they ar the character of ample, vulg Mother Earth.

The character of Pandora is teries of the poem, which she qualified to solve in her own w Its blame to me, —though she will be unrue takes Egypt's serpent for and eats the apple, not on Ida's Pyrrha elsewhere speaks to But thou, who waltest near, as or to evade or spara shame and Unhappy wert thou, woman, and a goddess, tranquil being neithe There is almost a pun in the the representative of the Theology of the productive of the Theology I gave because Freedom I gave because I gave But I gav

There is no room for fur-parts of the poem are, inde-nected as to forbid the exam-meal. It is a dignified and and will add to Mr. Taylor's In some degree too close a part of "Faust"; but, thought of its symbolism, to pute as to the vigor of its ing in delicate white and go-volume is intended for a Deukalion. By Bayard Houghton, Osgood & Co.

"A Masque of Poeta," the No-Name Series, is a collect poems, the authorship of w known. Many great names surmise with the volume, but we know not. No doubt them will prove to be at There is much here that mig second-class poets, but little resture be called Longfellor some of the best things in morons or semi-satirical bits thing. morous or semi-satirical bits of thing also, "The Ballad Nephew," is humorous, or in There is some fine humor in "Question and No Answer": Is it Ethics or Physics? Ahl.
Is it trouble of conscience or
Is the temper that makes all it
Ill-disciplined mind or disord
though the passion that makes

Just as one horse foces stead;
sworves?
Is the genius that nature can ha film of gray marrow effused.
Lon't believe it, dear le know it.
But contentedly stick to your p More biting is the souned (Lowell's), the conclusion of w The world would end, were Dul Wit's feathered heels in the ste The Provencal Lovers, "At lette," seem to have dreadful of the future life:
To Purratory I would en

To Purgntory I would go
With pleasant comrades w
Said Aucasain to Nicollete.
An ideal which more than one
when thinking of the terrible
sonal friendships and famili
would be caused by the proces
scribed in orthodox language
the wheat from the chaff." To
Aucasain reminds us of the ya
view of a gentle Christian wou
all the impenitent would be
those of her immediate acquait
The serious things in the
have the most attract
are "Herzegovinia," "The
flynn," "The Bride of
dis in Longfellow's style, if n
"Pligrims," a strain of remar
and rhythm, "The Marshes o
suggestiveness of Jean Ingel
of Wild Flowers" is credited.
Mr. Stedman, and is well wor
hundred and thirty onges are
hovelette in verse, entitled.
The author imitates the "Don
but there is this difference bett
in the former the measure was
the thought, and in the latter
Vernon's "history was not so to
be told in a rollicking mans
on the whole is a high-class eff
to the mark that was aimed a
been better if it had containe
an order usually contributed
to the magazines. But we can
view of the excellent company
("A Masque of Poets." Boste

Price, \$1.)

ED WARE. NY & CO.'S etal plated the most eleeapest, and made, and thing except value Sterling Silnew patthis season

O.'S "Blue Book" for lists of articles for present to any address or

NY & CO., SQUARE, YORK.



ERIAL EITER & CO. ATIVE ART.

A RATTAN CO.'S.

231 State-st. ION SALES. PRIEDMAN,

TRADE SALE OF Glassware, d Fancy Goods,

P'CLOCK. Imported Fancy Goods R GOODS.

E'S HAIR BAZAAR N. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR HE. Best place in Chicago for It Goods. Gessamer Waves aspe-or. 40 E. Monroe. Palmer House, 20 W. Madison-st. Cataloxes

bease. O clear received and re turned by carriers. A UG SCHWARZ. Boston Fancy Steam Dye Hous 138 Illinois-st., 200 West Mad land-st., and 100 South Clark 8t., Chicago.

SIDEWALK TOTAL MA BROTHERS
A JACKSON STS, CHICAGO BUNKS. Tourista, Travelera, Excursionista, should wish CHAS, T. WILLT'S For Trunka, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay, No. 144 State-st.

QUARIUM.

PAMPAS All kinds of Grasses, Ferra, Leaves, Pancy Figure Pote, and Pancy thing for House Decretion. I. G. SAVAGE & Cit., Florists, 77 State-st.

KING

LITERATURE.

The Holiday Poetry-Bayard Taylor's "Prince Deukalion."

"The Masque of Poets"-"Apple Blossoms"---Other

Moses Coit Tyler's "History of American Literature."

Roscher's Political Economy-Life of Alexander Etephens.

"Art in the House" --- " Pleasant Spots About Oxford "---Juveniles.

San Spots and Panics -- A Lacustrine Village-Scientific Notes

and News.

Mr. Bayard Taylor's new poem, "Prince Deurided into four acts. Prince Deukalion is "the Ideal of possible manhood," and Pyrrba. his mate, "the Ideal of possible womanhood." In the first act the reader beholds the passing away of the classic faith and the emergence of Christianity. In the second act Deukalion and Fritha witness the conflict of Art and Truth with the Ecclesiastical system, figuratively represented as Medusa. In the third act there is new conflict of Theology with Truth, typified Urania, or Science. In the fourth act, a foreeast of the future, Urania is displaced in turn by a nobler divinity known as Agathon, or Good. Then Prometheus, Epimetheus, Pan-dors, Prince Deukalion, and Pyrrha meet upon the marble steps leading to the portal of an

which are lifted into place; yet every block sug-

gests the harmony of the design." The plan of

a, however, much strength in it. Here, for in-stance, is a bold figure in the sollioquy of Earth

oem, it will be seen, is fantastic.

es Man:
At me! in those old days how near and fond
Was he, how frank in passion or in fear
His thoughtiess adolescence. To my life
The birth-cord still unsevered held his own:
He took my comforts, seeking none beyond,
And crept for shelter to my shielding arms. And crept for shelter to my shielding arms.

We are not sure that these lines are beautiful, but they have a good deal of runged strength in them, and they are appropriate to the character of ample, valgar, plain-spoken Mother Earth.

The character of Pandora is one of the mysteries of the poem, which she is perhaps best qualified to solve in her own way:

here not made compaint, though every sin have not made complaint, though every sin till cheate its base possessor to transfer is blame to me, —though she who now my place amps takes Egypt's serpent for the Gods, ad eats the apple, not on Ida's hill. And eats the apple, not on Ida's hill.

Pyrrha elsewhere speaks to Pandora thus:
But then, who waitest nesr, as one too proud
Or to evade or spurn shame undeserved.

Unhappy wert thou, woman, angry if
A goddess, tranquil being neither,—speak.

There is almost a pun in the words of Calchas,
the representative of the Theological system:

Presedom I gave, because Free-will must choose edom I gave, because Free-will must choose

We get something of the spirit of modern dence in this passage: found in this the secret of all worlds.

time,—
h is not, was not! Nothing is, save Law.
Thy feet are on my paths; not beeding them
I guided thee, yet in so much of power
as may be given thee, more of freedom lies
For them that follow me and cannot turn.
There is no room for further extracts; the
parts of the poem are, indeed, so closely connected as to forbid the examination of it, pieceparts of the poem are, indeed, so closely connected as to forbid the examination of it, piecemeal. It is a dignified and lofty composition,
and will aid to Mr. Taylol's fame. It suggests
in some degree too close a study of the second
part of "Faust"; but, whatever may be
thought of its symbolism, there will be no dispute as to the vigor of its thought. The bindlag in delicate white and gold suggests that the
relume is intended for a gift-book. (Prince
Deukalion. By Bayard Taylor. Boston:
Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, \$3.)

"A Masque of Poets," the new volume of the "A Masque of Poets," the new volume of the No-Name Series, is a collection of seventy-odd poems, the authorship of which is not made known. Many great names are connected by suraise with the volume, but on what authority we know not. No doubt the use of some of them will prove to be strangely mistaken. There is much here that might be attributed to second-class poets, but little that would on a resture be called Longfellow's or Tennyson's. Some of the best things in the volume are humorous or semi-sastical bits of verse; the worst thing also, "The Ballad of the Wicked Nephew," Is humorous, or intended to be so. There is some fine humor in Dr. Holmes' (?) "Question and No Answer":

It is Etnics or Physics? Ah! that is the question:

is Etaics or Physics? Ah! that is the question:
is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?
is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?
is it trouble of conscience or morbid quiver
ill-disciplined mind or disorder of liver?

Des the passion that makes even wise men eccentrice.

Just as one horse rocs steady and another horse swerves.

Is the gealus that nature can hardly contain A fin of gray marrow effused on the brain?

Don't believe it, dear lady, or better, don't know it.

But contentedly stick to your parson and poet.

More biting is the sonnet on "Red Tape" (Loveli), the conclusion of which is:

The world would end, were Dullness not, to tame wire feathered heels in the stern stocks of fact.

The Provencal Lovers, "Aucassin and Nicolitie," seem to have dreadfully advanced views of the future life:

To Purgatory I would go With pleasant comrades whom we know,

Said Aucassin to Nicollete.

An ideal which more than one of us has found when thinking of the terrible wrenches to personal friendships and family relations that will be caused by the process pleasantly described in orthodox language as "separating the wheat from the chaff." The philosophy of Ancassin reminds us of the yet more cheerful tiew of a gentle Christian woman who believed all the impenitent would be damned,—except those of her immediate acquaintance.

The serious things in the volume which have the most attractions for us are "Herzegovinia," "The Marshes of Giynn." "The Bride of War" (which is in Longfellow's style, if not by him), and "Pligrims." a strain of remarkable sweetness and rhythm. "The Marshes of Giynn has the agreestweess of Jean Ingelow. "The Bank, a Wid Flowers" is credited, we observe, to kr. Stedman, and is well worthy of him. One handred and thifty onges are taken up with a avviette in werse, entitled, "Guy Vernop."
The author imitates the "Don Juan" measure: but there is this difference between the poems: in the former the measure was appropriate to the thought, and in the latter it is not. "Guy Vernop." history was not so gay that it needed to be told in a rollicking manner. The volume on the whole is a high-class effort, and quite up to the mark that was aimed at. It would have been better if it and contained fewer verses of an order usually contributed by female writers to the maguzines. But we can pardon these in him of the excellent company they are keeping. "A Masaue of Poets." Boston: Roberts Bros. Proc. \$1.)

The Goodale children, whose marvelous preceity has been much written of in the newspapers, and whose poems have just been published in a volume called "Apple-Blossoms." live at Sky Farm, near Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The scenery and atmosphere of Berkshire County—those who know it was readily believe—are favorable to the development of poetic genius. William Cullen Eryant wrote his "Thanutopsis" not far from the very not where these new muses were cradled. If the Goodale children do not, therefore, fulfill the prumise of their early youth it will not be the fault of their surroundings. We are inclined to think, 400, with the majority of Eastern critics,

that the promise of these children is great. There has been no such poetry written by children before in the literary bistory of this country. The elder sister is now only 15 vears old, and the younger 12 years. The earliest poems given in this volume were written at the age of years. With the exception of the first poem in each case, the pieces are arranged in the order of writing, and it is an encouraging fact that each collection exhibits a steady improvement from beginning to end. The poems show, first of all, familiarity with Nature in all her moods and changes. The references to flowers, to brooks, to slues, and seasons are constant. One poem is addressed to "The First Flowers," another to "Ashes of Roses," others to the Aster, the Maiden's Hair, the Lady's Slipper, and the Trafling Arbutus. The best specimen of Elaine Goodalo's style, to our mind, is found in the poem on the Arbutus:

Deep in the lonely forest,

Jound in the poem on the Arbutus:

Deen is the lonely forest,
thigh on the mountain-side,
Long is the dreary winter,
Short is the summer tide:
Just in the breath between them,
Pregnant with sun and showers,
Starts from the earth primeval
Fairest of northern dowers.

There are sonnets at the end of Elaine's collection which show better mastery of versufication than anything else she has done, but they are not superior in purity and simplicity of thought to her earlier efforts. There is danger, indeed, that the sisters may unwisely be advised to attempt imitations of old ways in verse-making that, for many years, should be far from them. We are pained to see that Elaine at 14 is growing cynical. The younger sister as yet seems wholly to have escaped this danger. What could be fresher than these verses:

On the bare, brown nonghs before me, In the softly failing rain, Rests a bluebird,—now, upstarting. See how suddenly she is darting Far away across the plain.

It was but a dash of color
Shown against a stormy sky,
Only two blue wings untiffed
When the gray clouds slowly drifted,
But they bore a sony on high.

She is lost in misty darkness,— Will she pierce beyond the gray? Will she reach the blue behind it? Will she nause when she shall find it? Will she know it? Who can say?

It is almost inconceivable that such verses should have been written by a child less than 12 years of age. But she has done many things almost as good as this. "Maiden's Hair" is one of the quaintest and prettiest of them, and almost the best thing in the volume. A curious lact that indicates little actual consultation between the sisters is the widely different views they take of summer. Elaine thinks of their season as containing the promise. different views they take of summer. Elaine thinks of that season as containing the promise of ripeness and decay, and hence as the most melancholy of all, while Dora takes the conventional view of a bounding and exuberant life in all the manifestations of Nature at that time. The sweetness and freshness of this volume are its main recombinedations to favor, and they will make it acceptable, we feel sure, to a large circle of readers. ("Apple-Blossoms." Verses of Two Children. By Elaine Goodale and Dora Read Goodale. New York: G. P, Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.25).

Mrs. Zadel Barnes Gustafson has written much poetry for Harper's Magasine, but her name is still comparatively unknown to the reading public. Whether this is due to her own reticence, or to the fact that her verses have been printed in the Magasine without credit, it is impossible to say. Further question on the subject is now prevented by the collection of her old verses and some new ones in a volume, which is offered to the public for judgment. The longest poem in the collection, and the one that gives it a title, is "Meg: A Pastoral." This is a narrative in verse extending over some that gives it a title, is "Meg: A Pastoral." This is a narrative in verse extending over some seventy pages, exhibiting not much fertility of invention, but a smooth and agreeable versification and a graceful manner. Another new poem in this volume is addressed to William Cullen Bryant. It weaves his own lauguage and thought into pruise of himself, and it does something more: it furroduces his own personality into the midst of his poems. This, in connection with "The Flood of Years," is some justification of Mrs. Gustafson's attempt: But not as one in grief, or chill of fear, le saw the billow's breaking edge draw near,

But not as one in grief, or chill of fear,
He saw the billow's breaking edge draw near,
And knew the roaring on the abyamal brim
Beneath "the belt of darkness" summoned him.
Serene his eye, as calmy looking back
He saw on the broad torrent's desert track
His gallant ship that long ago set sai,—
Hope at the helm, and promise in the gale,—
With the vast fleet of unreturning hopes
Lie bleaching in the wave-uncovered slopes,
And thought, "The nope it did not bring it bore;
Life was the richer on some other shore:
For the Great Furpose, Love, is never crossed:
No pain is useless, and no joy is lost,"

Better than any of the new paris of the book
are some of the old ones, and first of all, "The
Harp of the North":
What seemed a landscape passing fair is yet
A shining harp 'mid azure mountains set.
The hills are hills, and yet the naro they frame;
The temple's pillars, strings of twisted flame,
So fine and slender that a wondering sigh
Would softly wake their far and sweet reply.
"Meg: A Pastoral, and Other Poems." By

"Meg: A Pastoral, and Other Poems." By Zadel Barnes Gustafson. Boston: Lee & Shep-ard. Advance sheets. The poems of Sarah Helen Whitman, the cultivated woman of Providence, who would have saved Edgar Allan Poe if anybody could have saved him, have been gathered into a volume. They are distinguished for delicacy and vividness of conception, fidelity to nature, and depth of personal feeling. The allusions to Poe, or what can be supposed to be such, are frequent. "The Raven," "The Portrait," and Epigzea are unmistakably of this class. The last original poem in the volume, dated April, 1878, only a short time before the death of Mrs. Whitman, is an "In Memoriam," from which the following lines are taken:

I held thee in my arms while life was failing,— Close in my arms, and watched thy fluttering breath,
Till the red sunset in the West was paling,
And twilight velled the awful calm of deat In that white calm I saw then and forever The grandeur of thy spirit and its power; E'en as its mortal vestment seemed to sever, I saw the immortal bursting into flower.

That soul, so lofty in its isolation; So strong in weakness, resolute in pain; So self-reliant in its reprobation Of servile arts and custom's iron reign.

Mid alien crowds alone, with none to know thee,
With nothing left behind thee to regret
Save one sad heart that love's sweet debt doth owe
thee.
One lonely heart that never can forget.

"Poems" (complete). By Sarah Helen Whitman. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, \$1.50. "The Scarlet Oak and Other Poems," by Julia P. Ballard and Annie Lenthal Smith, might almost be called a study of flowers, so many are the allusions to them. In the contents are verses on the Persian Crocus, Lenten Flowers, Pond Lilies, Flowers and Mosses from Stonehenge, Water Lilies, Wood Mosses, the Fringed Gentian, and the Mimosa. But there are other themes: The old romance of Petrarch and Laura, with a portrait, almost too stony-faced, of one or the other; "Licht, Liebe, Leiben," the inscription on Herder's tombstone; "The Last Token," touching stanzas on Max's painting of the young Christian martyr, with his love's red rose at his feet; and some verses written on Hoosac Mountain, for which those at least who know the spot will feel grateful. It is a botanist's minute, to be sure, but none the less a reminiscence of an old Berkshire monarch. ("The Scarlet Oak and Other Poems." By Julia P. Ballard and Annie Lenthal Smith. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.25.)

Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, "The School-Boy," read by him at the centennial celebration of Phillips Academy, June 6, 1878, has been printed in holiday-book form. Some of the illustrations are beautiful; others, however quaint and odd the device, agree not well with the text. One can hardly pardon Mr. Sheppard for his dicture of the shy maiden, "pallid, placid, eweet as the first snow-drop which the sunbeams greet." If the shy maiden was a wax-doll he is right, otherwise not. But the same artist makes amends in his Ariel, who is the very "imp of all mischief." Dr. Holmes was moutring about. The poem itself will be remembered as one of the author's happiest efforts. His honest endeavor to be serious at the start, and his total failure to remain so for long at a time, is amusing. It is well to remember that, even whon he is not "as funny as he can be." Dr. Holmes writes good poetry. ("The School-Boy." By Oliver Wendell Holmes. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, \$4.)

Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, \$4.)

"Thanatopsis," with designs be Well. Linton, whose illustrations for the "The Flood of Years" were much admired to 1877, is another gitt-book. The designs of this volume ard, if not quite equal to those in "The Flood of Years," of a very shperior character, and the difference is due more to the subject than to want of felicity on the part of the artist. It must be admitted that it is difficult to treat in distration such a line, as "Unto dust shalt thou return," without too severe a literalism. Mr. Linton has been much happier in "Under the Open Sky," "Old Ocean's Gray and Mclancholy Waste," and "The Dead Reign There." The same publishers have bound "The Flood of Years" and "Thanatopsis!" together, with all of Linton's illustrations, under the title of

The true story of "Genevieve of Brabani" is told by Mrs. Charles Willing in four cantos of smooth and flowing verse. In her preface Mrs. Willing says: "Germany hus handled somewhat rudely the legend of 'Genoveva,' and France depicts her Genevieve with a touch alternately frivolous and profane. England has been just to the beautiful and tender story, but has given it to us in fragments only." It has been the endeavor of the author to remedy these defects; and she has been more than fairly successful. Illustrations by Schell and Brosell adorn the volume, which we do not hesitate to call, on all accounts, an excellent gift-book. ("Genevieve of Brabant. Algegend in verse." By Mrs. Charles Willing. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$2.50.)

The poems of Harvey Rice, whose reputation we are not familiar with, have been printed by Lee & Shepard. Mr. Rice has written with much truth, also with much triteness, of various themes, none of which apparently was presented to his imagination in so forcible a manner that there was "a call " for him to make verses about them. A poet who is capable of beginning his meditations on Light with this stanza—

when the winter departs,
Oh, how pleasant a thing
'Tis to greet the first flower
That appears in the spring,
has either affected a simplicity which he does
not feel, or has not a conception of what true
poetry is. ("Select Poems." By Harvey Rice.
Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: C. T. Dillingham. Price, \$1.50).

"Iris: The Romance of an Opal Ring," is a tale of love, misunderstanding, explanation, rapture, and a wedding. Rozmer, of Maine, is the hero; Iris, of the South, the heroine. the hero; Iris, of the South, the heroine. Rozmer loves Iris, but she is given to understand that he is betrothed to a common though good girl of the ineffably vulgar name of Fannie Bliss. The lovers are separated, but brought together again by means which need not here be recounted. The noem is beautifully illustrated by Sheppard, Frenzeny, Schell, Bensell, Fredericks, and Matlica Lotz. ("Iris: The Romance of an Opal Ring." By M. B. M. Toland. With numerous illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$8.)

delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$3.)

Celia Thaxter, the poetess of the Isle of Shoals, established her title long ago to a place in the American Academy, when it shall be organized. She has seldom been missed from the magazines long, and has been welcome there whenever she has chosen to show herself. The poems in her new volume nearly all saw the light first, if we mistake not, in this manner. Among them are such recent contributions as the sonnets on "Modjeska" and "Beethoven," from late numbers of the Atlantic Monthiy, and verses written for children. We like Celia Thaxter best in her songs and short poems, because these exhibit fully her melodious and condensed expression, without subjecting her to the test of continued effort. ("Driftweed." By Celia Thaxter. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

The famous Christian hymn, which has inspired and consoled many generations of devout men and women.—"Rock of Ages,"—has been printed with a number of beautiful illustrations for the holidays. This is the fourth number of the series,—the others being "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "O why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" and "Abide with me,"—and is equal in beauty of execution to any of its predecessors. ("Rock of Ages." By Augustus Montayne Toplady. With designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey, Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles T. Dillingham. Square 12mo. Price, \$1.50.)

The complete poetical works of Jean Ingelow are printed in a plain and substantial dark volume by Messrs. Roberts Bros. The portrait prefixed to the volume is that of a sincere and carnest woman, dignified not only by her work but by her thinking. Jean Ingelow belongs unout by her thinking. Jean Ingelow belongs un-questionably in the company of the few living poets whose names posterity will not willingly leave to die, and a new edition of her works should be made welcome by the public. ("The Poetical Works of Jean Ingelow." Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, \$1.50.)

AMERICAN LITERATURE. The history of American literature has never been written. Up to this time there has been nobody competent to write it who seemed to have the time and the inclination for the task. But the desired qualifications have at last been found in the person of Prof. Moses Cost Tyler, of the Michigan University. He has had the patience to explore the sources of our literature. and to follow its course downward through all the vicissitudes of Colonial, Confederate, and National life to the present day. Besides patience for the collecting of material, Prof. Tyler has the ability to compare, analyze, sift, classify, and arrange in order the reence in criticism. He is familiar with the best models of English prose and poetry in each of the periods which he has to describe. He has wide and accurate knowledge of the history of the country. There is a sense indeed i which the history of the literature of a country is a history of that country; but Prof. Tyler had better guides than his own unaided re-searches to the landmarks of Colonial history. If he has found in the course of his studies reasons to modify some of his previous opinions, it is not the same as if he had first become acquainted with the main authorities when he personally examined them. He knew the history of literature, as it had been written in a fragmentary way by all the historians from Cotton Mather to Hildreth, before he undertook a complete survey of it for himself.

It is comparatively an easy task to fix the beginning of American literature. We know there could have been nothing earlier than the books of Capt. John Smith, who was a member of the first Jamestown Colony. We know likewise that in the nature of things there could not have been anything deserving the mime of literature in New England before the narrative of William Bradford, the first Governor of the Plymouth Colony. The real difficulty of the historian begins after these starting-points have been fixed. Little of what is called early American literature has been thought worth reprinting. Much of it has been destroyed; other specimens lie hidden in private and public libraries, in the arcuives of historical societies, in town records and the minutes of religious societies, or in family papers. The examination of these sources of history involves an immense amount of labor; and the performance of this on the part of Prof. Tyler is his best title to the sympathy and respect of his readers. He has soent years in libraries where rare copies of his authorities were to be found; he has ransacked the files of historical societies, particularly in New England, and he has applied personally to many now living for information in respect to departed worthlies whose names even are only remembrances outside of their immediate family circles. The result of these labors has been the accumulation of a large quantity of material for the colonial period alone which Prof. Tyler has found great difficulty in disposing of. Though he has exercised the most rigorous compression, he has been unable to put what he has to have a substitute the work at the work yet completed, bring the investigation down no farther than 1765. The author hopes to complete the work in two volumes more. This, as the authorities in the later pe personally examined them. He knew the his tory of literature, as it had been written in a

New York, Virginia, and Georgia, there is no part of the work thus far that could well be spared.

The first volume of the history covers the period between 1607 and 1676. The author defends this as a natural division for this reason: "Before 1676 the new civilization in America was principally in the hands of Americans born in England; after 1676 it was principally in the hands of Americans born in America and the subjects of such training as was to be had there." The general culture in the first period was, in New England at least, higher than in the second. "It is probable that between the years 1630 and 1690 there were in New England as many graduates of Cambridge and Oxford as could be found in any population of similar size in the mother country. At one time during the first part of that period there was in Massachusetts and Connecticut a Cambridge graduate for every 250 inhabitants, besides sons of Oxford not a few. Among the clergy in particular were some men of a scholarship accounted great even by the heroic standard of the seventeenth century—John Couton, John Davendort, Richard Mather, Eliot, Norton, Hooker, Roger Williams, Stone, Bulkley, Nathaule! Ward, Thomas Shepard, Dunster, Chauncey; while the latty had among them several men of no inconsiderable learning—the elder and the younger Winthrop, Thomas Dudley, Simon Bradstreet, William Brewster, William Bradford, Pynchon, Daniel Gookin, John Haynes." In the sixth chapter of his first volume Prof. Tyler writes excellently of the New England historical writers—of William Bradford.

logical and religious writers, and particularly to Thomas Hooker, Thomas Shepari, and John Cotton, all graduates of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and all victims of Lauds' persecutions. The chapter on Roger Williams will be found as appreciative as we—who have learned to admire and love his character—could desire. So also with the last chapter on the solitary New England poet of the seventeenth century, Anne Bradstreet.

There might have been a less conscientious attudy of some small names in American literature in the second volume, as we have already intimated; some of the verse-writers and the later preachers and chroniclers were, hardly worthy the space that has been given them. Much of the "literature" of the Middle and Southern Colonies does not deserve the name. But the chapters on the Dynasty of the Mathers, on Samuel Sexall and John Wres. Jonathan Edwards, Mather Byles, James Blair, Robert Beverly, the lifest Almanacs, and General Literary Forces in the Colonial Time more than make ameeds for what is superfluous. The chapters on Literature in Virginia are particularly good, considering the lack of material; no one has explained more elearly than Prof. Tyler (see pages 89.96, Vol. 1) why Virginia largad behind New England in the race for commercial, social, and literary importance. There is not perhaps in all history a better illustration of the advantage that close social organization, conscientousness, and industry have over isolated con munities, selfish and indolent habits. The Virginians had more advantages of nature, and the Now Englanders more of those of education; and in the long run the latter won. That was the whole secret. But we have not space to foliow Prof. Tyler further; and we dismiss his unique and valuable work with the less reluctance, because we feel that its very importance will-compel the attention of all Americans intersected is the literature or the history of their country. ("A History of American Literature." In Two Volumes. Crown New Sw. By Moses Coit Tyler, Professor of Engli

Tyler. Professor of English Literature in the University of Minigan. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Frice, \$5.)

ROSCHER'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Principles of Policial Economy. By William Roscher. Translated by John J. Lalor, A. M. 2 vols., pp. 464. 65. Chicago: Callagnan & Co. 1878. The principles of political economy are the principles, good and bad, which regulate men's pursuit of realth. There are two methods of discovering them, the psychological and the fistorical. Stuart Mill takes what man is as a basis, and argues from that how he will act in regard to acquiring wealth. Roscher takes what man has done, and argues from 'hat what he will do. Ronghly speaking, the two methods may be called the English and the German.

The English is the better of the two, because an economic fact is usually the result of too many complex causes to be fully analyzed. This difficulty increases with lapse of time. When Horace Greefey said that the wool-clip of Ohio. fell off 40 per cent on account of the reduction of the tariff on wools he may not have known that the real cause of the diminished yield was a destructive morrain which raged that year. And how can we know the real causes of a famine five centuries and "has he, ergo propher hoe, is the stumbling block of the German school.

The indictive method, however, used in due subording hor to the other, is a valuable corrective, and the hook before us is probably the best work of its kind year written. At eminent author has brought to his task all the resources of varied reading, deep study, and enthusiastic energy. The notes, which fill considerably more than half the book, are packed with facts of many centuries and many lands. They form an economic history of the world.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men. It does not stoop to the commonplace. It presupposes intelligence in the reader.

The anthor's exactness in the use of the technical terms of the two terms, "value" and "price." Here the translator's wide knowledge of political economy has come fisto play. He

needed one more.

It is natural that there should be a few misneeded one more.

It is natural that there should be a few mistakes in the very many statements of fact. We note one or two in relation to this country, Prof. Roscher puts his case much too strongly when he says (I., 143) that the system of giving workmen a share in the profits is "very prevalent" here; and that (I., 276) warranty-deeds are often given here instead of mortgages, the fact being that these deeds are in such cases construed as mortgages; and that (I., 400) in Texas it is said to "cost more to raise ten chickens than to bring up ten children." This last is a singular instance of the danger of bringing together American humor and a German Professor.

But after all criticism has spent itself, the fact remains that this is a masterly work and a necessity to the student. Parts of it are excellent popular reading. The bessimist who has been waiting through the Atlantic Month y for the last two or three months might have some of his fears relieved if Roscher's chapter on wages, etc., were printed separately and supplied at the different Socialist headquarters throughout the country.

This addition is free from any stain of piracy.

plied at the different Socialist headquarters throughout the country.
This edition is free from any stain of piracy. It has been translated by arrangement with the author; has been revised by him, and contains three chapters on paper-money, international trade, and the protective system, respectively, written expressly for it. Aiter a careful and judicial review of Protectionism in all its possible phases, Prof. Roscher says of the system that curses American labor: "The protective duties of the United States are, for the most part, only attempts by one part of the people, who claim to be the whole, to prey upon the other parts."

A. B. M.

LIFE OF A. H. STEPHENS.

The Life of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has been written by R. M. Johnston and William Hand Browne. The materials for it were furnished by Mr. Stephens himself, who yielded his consent to the publication of the work in his lifetime "only upon the ground of the many misrepresentations of his motives, objects, and acts on several occasions in his not uneventful public course." We welcome this biography more because of the high character of the person it commemorates than for the manner

uneventrui public course." We welcome this biography more because of the high character of the person it commemorates than for the manner in which it has been executed. There is no man now in public life who has a larger share of the esteem of the people in all sections of the country than Mr. Stephens. He belongs to a generation of departed statesmen, among whom the virtues of unselfishness, truth, honor, and patriotism were not infrequently practiced. Through all his long and stirring public life he has been true to himself and his convictions. He has never once sacrificed principles to expediency. From the time of the Texas debate to the last dead-lock on the Electoral inquiry he has braved public opinion whenever he believed it was wrong. He has been as every statesman must be, a leader of men, not a time-server, nor one who took orders from party committees. His deflance of the caucus in Georgia just before the last election, while it was an inspirible example for other politicians, was only characteristic of him, and one out of many similar acts which have made his public life what it is.

The most remarkable thing in Mr. Stephens' life, all things considered, is his constant strucycle with disease. He inherited a feeble constitution, and has never been for long at a time free from pair; yet his energy has prevailed over all adverse circumstances. In 1855 he was almost as slight and frail as he seems to-day, yet in that year he made an exhausting carvass of Georgia agains: the Know-Nothing party, and but it utterly to rout. "My Georgia man who saw bim then for the first time, "there is nothing about him but brains and lungs." The vigor and truth of this description will be felt by every one who has seen Mr. Stephens of late years, sitting in his invalid's chair in the House, and issuing from that blace, as if from a throne, orders which are implicitly obeyed. In spite of his infirmittees, he has on the floor of the liouse more inflaence in his party than any other member. His struggle with disease of rise

the time it was delivered. These are not tters of history. They are discussed with also are the state of the matters of history. They are discussed with ability and impartiality in the present biography. So also are the events in Mr. Stephens' life sloce the War. We regret that the authors could not do as much for the period before the War, or, failing the disposition to do so, that they could not leave Mr. Stephens to describe the situation in 1800 in his own words, as he was abundantly able to do. The biography might be improved, indeed, in many respects. Brevity and condensation would improve the carly parts, and some complete discussion of Mr. Stephens' character, however awkward a piece of writing to undertake in his lifetime, should have been added at the close. But, in apite of these defects, we welcome the work as an attempt to bring the exampte of a good and great man before the public, and the odly life of Mr. Stephens with any claim to authority that is ever likely to be published. (Life of Alexander H. Stephens. By Richard Malcolm Johnston and William Hand Browne. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$3.)

ART IN THE HOUSE.

Avaluable and expensive addition to the literature of household art is a translation of "Historical, Critical, and Esthetical Studies on the Decoration and Furnishing of the Dwelling," by Jacob von Faike, Vice-Director of the Austrian Mesum of Art and Industry at Vienna. "Dr. Falke's book," says the American translator in the preface, "opens with an account of the Greco-Roman house as the most perfect type of the antique dwelling in plan, construction, and decoration." While agreeing in part in this opinion, the translator endeavors to in this opinion, the translator endeavors to make the discussion of the subject more complete by prefacing it with a brief description of the Egyptian and Assyrian house, from which some of the most marked features of the Greco-Roman were derived. This part of the work, which is entirely of American origin, is very thoroughly done, not only in the editor's text, but in the engravings, which include an elaborate colored chromolithograph of a Hall of State in the palace of an Egyptian monarch and representations of Assyrian interiors, decorations, and furniture. The original German work is divided into ten chapters, under the titles of "The Greco-Roman House," "The Mediaval House." "The House of the Sixteenth Century," "General Critical Observations," "The Floor and the Wall," "Movable Wall Ornaments—The Ceiling," "Woman's Esthetic Mission." This part of the book contains sixty blates and 160 illustrations in the text. The colored plates are "An Interior View of the House of Sallust Restored." "Interior in the Style of the Italian Renaissance." French Chamber, Roccoo Style," "Interior of the Fifteenth Century." There are also interiors of Queen Anne's time in England, modern interiors, designs for ceilings, furniture, etc. The whole work is presented in an admirable manner. The chapter on furniture in particular will be found to contain many excellent things. Few who have made any advance in the study of the principles of household art can look at this book without desiring to possess it. (Art in the House. Historical, Critical, and Esthetical Studies on the Decoration and Furnishing of the Dwelling. By Jacob yon Falke. Translated from the third German edition by Charles C. Perkins, M. A. Illustrated by chromo-lithographs, Albertotypes, and typographic etchings. Boston: L. Prang & Co. Price, \$15.) make the discussion of the subject more com-

PLEASANT SPOTS ABOUT OXFORD. A book worthy the attention of those who en-joy reading about the romance of English his-tory, or looking at beautiful engravings, is "Pleasant Spots About Oxford," issued from

istics of birds and quadrupeds in a manner interesting to children. The works already published in the series are "Swimming Birds," "Wading Birds," "Scratching Birds," "Birds of Prey," "Cat Family." and "Cow Family." Each work has thirteen colored illustrations, and is sold for 50 cents. Boston: L. Prang & Co.

Two interesting books for children are "Happy Moods for Happy Children," containing poems by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Margaret G. Preston, Mrs. Piatt. Nora Perry, Celia Thaxter, Edgar Fawcett, and others (Boston: Lothron. \$1); and "The Children's Almanac," a calendar for five years, with poems for each month by Lonfellow, Whittier, Aldrich, Celia Thaxter, and others. The poems in this latter volume are quite unique in their way. This by Long-fellow is for January:

fellow is for January:
Janus an I. oldest of potentates;
Forward I look and backward and below.
I count, as god of avenues and gates.
The years that through my portals come and go.
I block the roads and drift the fields with snow;
I chase the wild foul from the fen;
My frosts congent the rivers in their flow;
My fires light up the hearths and hearts of men. My fires light up the hearths and hearts of men.

Mrs. Whitney has the beem for February,
Will Carleton that for March, E. S. Phelps that
for April, Edgar Fawcett that for May, Mrs.
Whiton that for June. Whittier that for July,
Celia Thaxfer that for August, Mrs. Piatt that
for September, J. J. Platt that for October, J.
T. Trowbridge that for November, and T. B.
Aldrich that for December. The almanac contains a number of colored illustrations. (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price, \$1.)

"Little Stay-at-Home and Her Friends" is the title of a gift-book, beautifully illustrated, for small children. The author is L. Clarkson, well known for other works of the same kind. The subjects are such as "The Alo Child," representing the Edelweiss in the form of babyhood; "Just Out," a little chick meditating by the side of his broken shell; "Thy Kittens"; "Free 'Ittle Toadstools," etc. The illustratious are all made by the author, and are colored. (Philadelphia: F. W. Robinson & Co. Price, \$2.50.) "The Rag Fair and Other Reverles," by the same author and publisher, is a work of even higher artistic merit. It is intended for older readers; perhaps for adults. The latter, at least, will find in its pages much to stay their attention. The tone of the poetry in this volume is grave and meditative, and it may well prompt the reader to solenn reflection. The divisions of the subject are: "The Rag-Fair," a twilight reverie; "Hades," the reverie of a philosopher; "Life," the parson's evenie; and "Breviary," a last reverle. (Philadelphia: F. W. Robinson & Co. Price, \$5.)

"Karl and Gretchen's Christmas," by Louise "Little Stay-nt-Home and Her Friends"

"Karl and Gretchen's Christmas," by Louise "Karl and Gretchen's Christmas," by Louise W. Tilden, is a poem describing the adventures of two children who had a more remarkable holiday than we hope any of the readers of this little book may have. But there was consolation and happiness and a good angel in the shape of man for them at the end of all. Miss Tilden has been successful before in pleasing the children, and doubtless will be so again. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

Clarke & Go.

Other illustrated books for the holiday season are "The Story of a Cat;" translated from the French by T. B. Aldrich, and linustrated with numerous designs in silhouette by Hookins (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. \$1); "Mother-Play and Nursery Songs," translated from the German of Friedrich Froebel, the founder of the Kindergarten, illustrated by fity engravings with notes to mothers (Boston: Lee & Shepard; New York: C. T. Dillingham, \$2); "The Young Folks' Open, or Calld-Lafe in Song," with music (Boston: Lee & Shepard; New York: C. T. Dillingham, \$1).

New York: C. T. Dillingham, \$1).

Among the new juveniles, pot illustrated, we notice the following: "Ike Partington; or, the Adventures of a Human Boy and His*friends." ite B. P. Shillaber, the original Mrs. Partington (Boston: Lee & Shepard, \$1.25); "True Blue." a story for girls, by Mrs. Lucia Chase Bell (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., \$1.25); "It Is the Fashion," a translation from the German of Adelbeid yon Auer, for the Star Series (Polladelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co., \$1); "Augeins, the Circus Boy," by Frank Sewall (Philadelphis: J. B. Lippincott & Co., \$1); "Little

THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY. "Discussions to Church Polity, from the contri-butions to the Princeton Review." By Charles Hodge, D. D. Selected and arranged by the Rev. William Durant, with a Preface by A. A. Hodge, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. This is a volume of 583 pages octavo. It consists of articles or portions of articles originally published in the Princeton Review from Sons. This is a volume of 532 pages octavo. It consists of articles or portions of articles or intensity of articles or portions of articles or intensity of the consider very many questions pertaining to Presbyterian Church Polity. They cover the whole period of the Uld and New School Controversy and the consequent division, which extended from 1835 to 1870, and were written from an Old School standpoint. But many of the questions discussed in this volume were not involved in the controversy to which we have referred, and all parties will be interested in these investigations of them. We trust the republication of the controversial articles will not tend to revive the feelings that were no strongly excited at the time of the division and after its occurrence. This volume makes a fitting sequel to Dr. Hodge's extended work on Systematic Theology. The high respect so widely entertained for the author and his views will insure for these discussions a place in many libraries, especially those of Presbyterians who esteemed Dr. Hodge a reliable guide in relation to questions in Theology and Church Polity.

Outlines of Uniological Science: or, A Philosophy of Knowledge and of Being. By Henry N. Day, Author of "Art of Discourse." "Logic," "Esthetics," and "Ethics." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Prof. Day is a clear and truly philosophical writer and thinker. The present work discusses Philosophical Logic, Philosophical Theology, and Philosophical Cosmology. The arrangement is logical, and the views presented under each head are well considered and presented. Some of the positions taken we are not prepared to indorse. The author's definition of "Law" seems to us questionable, and his discussion of "Substance" and "Attributes" is not entirely satisfactory. In the departments of Philosophical Theology and Cosmology the distinctions are well drawn, and the arguments appear conclusive. As a whole the work is an admirable one, and may be used with profit, not only \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by Glacomo Barzellotti, Professor of Philosoph

England as J. S. Mill and Herbert Spencer. The author traces well the connection between the views of the later philosophera and those of the views of the later philosophera and those of the earlier, such as Locke, Hume, and Hartley. His criticisms are, on the whole, candid, and directed towards the true theory of human freedom and sound morality. Those who wish to understand the position of the best Italian philosophera in relation to the doctrines of Spencer, Mill, and Bain will find this volume worthy of their attention.

BOOTH'S SHAKSPEARE. There has been issued, in a neat and very convenient form, an edition of the plays of Shakspeare and others which make up the repertoire of acting plays in which Edwin Booth takes the leading part. The edition is taken takes the leading part. The edition is taken from the text as played by Booth, and is especially arranged to preserve the Shakspearean idea in all its force and beauty, free from the emendations of text and plot by playwrights. In this list appear the following plays: "Hamlet," "Othello," "Richard II.," "Richard II.," "Richard II.," "Matchetine and Petruchlo," "Julius Caesar," "Lear," "Macbeth," and also "Richelieu," "Ruy Blas," "Fool's Revenge," "Brutus."

The whole edition is edited by Mr. William Winter, the dramatic critic of the New York Tribuse. It is accompanied by an interesting and instructive analysis of each play, and a history of the work, with a collection of articles written by eminent critics and authors concerning each work. While the books, each play being printed separately, purport to be taken from the promoter's book of Edwin Booth, they are none the less available compilation of some of the best acting plays produced on the stage. (Boston: Lee & Shepard; New York: C. T. Dillingbam. Price, 50 cents each.)

Centennial will be pieasautly remembered. Eminent artists in France have been engaged for the engraving, and the specimens of their work furnished warrant the expectation that they will satisfy all reasonable demands. Some of the paintings illustrated are Delobbe's "Pyramus and Thisbe," Mazerolle's "Fairies' Protege," Carl Bodmer's "Preparing for the Fight," Maignon's "insulting the Prisoner," Sylvestre's "Locusta in the Presence of Nero Trying the Poison Prepared for Britannicus," Dubois' statues,—"Ch arity," and "Military Courage,"—Du Nouy's "Homer a Mendicant," Cormon's "Death of Rayana," and Lemotte's "Orestes." Four parts have aiready been issued. The rest will follow at the rate of one each month. (Chicago: Mooney & Smart, 145 Clark street. Price, 50 cents per part.)

BRIEF NOTICES.

"The Great Slighted Fortune" is a moral and didactic work by J. D. Beil. New York:
T. Y. Crowell. Price, \$1.50. G. P. Putnam & Co. have added to their valuable series of Economic Monographs "An Essay on Free Trade," by Richard Hawley. The essay is dedicated to David A. Wells. Price, 25 cents. is dedicated to David A. Wells. Price, 25 cents.

"The Leavenworth Case: A Lawyer's Story," by Anna Katharine Green, is the title of a new novel highly spoken of in some quarters. New York: G. P. Phtnam's Sons. Price, \$1.50.

"The New Testament Idea of Hell," by S. M. Merrill. D. D., Bishon of the Methodist Eoiscopal Church, is the title of a small volume published by Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati.

nati.

"Memoirs of the Life of Anna Jameson," by her nicee, Geraldine Macpherson, with a portrait, is published by Messrs. Roberts Bros. Price, \$2.50. A fuller notice will be made here-

Houghton, Osgood & Co. have added to their series of Artist Biographies a biography of Landseer. The work in this instance was more difficult than in some of the others, but it has been even more admirably done. Price, 50

cents.

T. B. Peterson & Bros. issue, in cheap paper form, translations of Henry Greville's "Dosia" (price, 75 cents), and George Sand's "La Petite Fadette" ("Fanchon, the Cricket on the Hearth"), price, 50 cents.

Hearth"). price, 50 cents.

Houghton, Osgood & Co. have published two large and attractive volumes, "An Account of the Life and Times of Francis Bacon, extracted from the edition of his occasional writings by James Specific." A full notice of this work is unavoidably deferred.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish "A Hand-Book of Nursing for Family and General Use." This work was prepared under the direction of the Connecticut Training School for Nurses, State Hospital, New Haven, Conn., and is recommended by Drs. Porter and Woolsey, of Yale.

A new edition of Prof. Henry Morley's "Life A new edition of Prof. Heavy Morley's "Life of Bernard Palissey, the Potrer," has been issued by Messrs. Caesell, Petter & Galpin. This work is now almost a classic in English literature, and needs no further recommendation than that which it has already received. Price, \$2. than that which it has already received. Price, \$2.

Two books of kindred character and interest are a "Lecture on the Right Use of Books," by William P. Atkinson, Professor of English and History in the Mass-chusetts Institute of Technology (Boston: Roborts Bros., 50 cents); and "How to Read, and Hints in Choosing the Best Books," with classified lists of books (New York: S. R. Wells & Co., \$1).

LITERARY NOTES. Bayard Taylor's "Life of Goethe," is nearly ready for publication. The review of Prof. Moses Cott Tyler's

The review of Prof. Moses Coit Tyler's "American Literature" in the Nation is to be written by T. W. Higginson.

The dreadful fact is recorded that the penny Webster's Dictionary, just princed in London for popular circulation, spells honor with a "u."

The Banker's Maquaine office will reprint "Ecohomics for Beginners," by Henry D. Maleod, author of what is reputed to be the best book on banking.

A correspondent of the London Times traces the origin of the phrase "masterly inactivity" to its source in Sir James Mackintosh's "Vindicke Galeciae; or a Defense of the French Revolu-

tion." Another correspondent finds the substance of the phrase is Isaiah (chap. xxx., v. 7), "Their strength is to sit still."

Mr. Parkman, the historian, has returned from Quebec, where he has been accumulating materials for his next book on Canada under the Freach regime.

Moses Warren, 103 State street, is bringing out, in a very neat and attractive style for the holiday trade, a new edition of "Little Poems in a Mother's Life," by Mrs. Susan Teall Perry, of Chicago.

review of books, magazines, and general literature, to be called the American Athendrum. The former of these gentlemen has had experience in publishing such a paper, having been connected with Bentley's Book Buyer (now Robinson's Epitems of Literature, Philadelphia). There is room for the Athendrum in the West, and particularly in Chicago, and we wish it every success. It has already engaged a large and efficient corps of contributors.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Revolvicus says, in alluding to Mr. G. F. Curtis' paper on American blographies: "Mr. Curtis glances at the singular wealth of material for a blography of the Adamses, but does not find that much has been done with ft. John Adams, indeed, has left papers that would make the fortune of a good biographer, who would use them for 'navigation,' as the did Yankee said of water, and not for a 'steady drink,' as Mr. C. F. Adams makes us do. An incapacity to leave off anywhere is the distinguishing tratiof that gentleman as a blographer,—a trait invaluable in an editor with a large fortune, but fatal to good biography. What a light is thrown on John Adams' life and the history of his times by his correspondence with Mercy Warren, lately edited by Mr. C. F. Adams, and published by the Massachusetts Historical Society! Mr. Brooks Adams in his contributions to the Allantic shows a terse and vigorous style, more like his great-grandfather than of any nearer progenitor." Very excellent sense,—but is not this flat blasphemy for the; Republican I

PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The American Ber Journal (No. 974 West Mad-son street, Chicago) for December has been re-

juvenile publication, has been received. D. Lo-throp & Co., of Boston, are the publishers. throp & Co., of Boston, are the publishers.

The American Naturalist (Nos. 237-9 Dock street, Philadelphin) for December has the following table of contents: "The Excursions of the Geological Society of France for 1878," Jv. E. D. Cope; "Relie-Hunting on the Mohawk," by S. L. Frey; "Walks Round San Francisco" (No. 111. Lake Honda and Seal Rock), by W. N. Lockington; "The Beneficial Influence of Plants," by J. M. Anders; "Modes of Spreading and Means of Extinguishing the Maple-Tree Bark-Louse," by Emily A. Smith; General Notes, Scientific News, Proceedings of Scientific Societies, Scientific Serials.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

PANICS AND SUN-SPOTS. Prof. W. Stanley Jevons contributes to Nature a paper on the periodicity of commercial crises and sun-spots and the correspondence, between them. He argues that this correspondence, long ago pointed out as remarkable, becomes closeras investigations are more exact. Meteoro-logical variations, it is well shown, are able to cause scarcity or glut of agricultural products, and consequently to affect the volume of trade and commerce. Prof. Jevons goes on to say: "There is nothing in this theory inconsisten with the fact that crises and panies arise from The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work, as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The work as a whole, is strong meat for men.

The whole of the writer is not to give a history of Oxford, which has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands. With the writer is not to give a history of Oxford, which has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done by other hands, but to describe has been often and worthly done has been and by an interesting and in the part has been and by an interesting and interesting and the free has a been and has been and has been and a other than meteorological causes. There was great political crisis in 1798, a great commercia ent be established. As we have seen, Hyde Clarke, Wilson, and Danson all argued, some thirty or forty years ago, that commercial fluctuations must be governed by physical causes. But here we are embarrassed by the fact that no inquirer has been able to discover a clear periodic variation in the price of corn. This is what Sir William Herschel attempted to do at the beginning of this century, in his truly prophetic inquiry about the economic effects of the sunspots; but his facts are evidently too few to justify any sure inference. Carrington also compared the sun-spot curve with that of the price of corn, without detecting any concidence; and my own repeated inquires have been equally without result as to this point. The fact is, I believe, that cereal crops, as grown and gathered in Europe, depend for their success upon very complicated conditions, so that the solar influence is disguised. But it does not follow that other crops in other latitudes may not manifest the decennial period. Dr. Schuster has pointed out a coincidence between good vintages and minima of sun-spots which can hardly be due to accident, and the whole controversy about the connection of Indian families with the sun-spot period is of course familiar to all readers of Nature. Now, if we may assume Dr. Hunter's insmine theory to be true, there is little difficulty in explaining the remarkable series of periodic crises which I have pointed out."

LACUSTRINE VILLAGES.

The London Times' Geneva correspondent writes under date Nov. 13: "As I have already informed you by telegraph, the remains of another lake viliage have just been brought to light at Loreas by the shrinkage of the waters of the Lake of Bienne. This appears to be one of the most interesting discoveries of the sort we have had for some time, rich as have been the last few weeks in notable lacustrine finds. of the most interesting discoveries of the sort we have had for some time, rich as have been the last few weeks in notable iscustrine finds. The station at Lorcas, assigned by experts to the age of stone, is situated at a short distance from the lake shore, not far from another and similar station which was evaluated in 1873. An exploration, conducted by fDr. Gross, of Neuveville, has resulted in the gathering of many novel and interesting objects,—pierced stone hatchets similar to those found in Denmark, large film lance-heads, jade hatchets with stag-norn and wooden hafts fastened with pitch; ressels in wood, among others a colander and a vase in a good state of preservation. Near these were found several arms and instruments of pure copper, a circumstance which points to the probability that intermediate between the age of bronze and the oge of stone was a period when prehistoric man had not discovered the art of alloying copper with tim. This was the age of tonne and the oge of stone was a period when prehistoric man had not discovered the art of alloying copper with tim. This was the age of copper. Still more remarkable is a find of human skulls which bear unmistakable marks of having been trebauned. Round pieces have been cut out, doubtless after death, as is supposed, for use as amulets. In some instances pieces were cut from the craniums of living infants, in order, as M. Brocaf an eminent authority, conjectures, to let out the spirit by whose malignant influence they were allicted with fits, convalsions, and other maladies. These bits of infants' skulls were sometimes used in a way of which an example has been found at Lorcas; they were pat inside the heads of the dead to protect them from the wiles and assaults of cell beings in the world of spirits. A similar custom formerly prevailed among the American Indians of filengian, and trepanued skulls have been met with in the sepulchral caves and dolmens of the South of France, but the specimen at Lorcas, is the first that has been found in a lacustrine s

THE COLOR-SENSE.

Mr. Grant Allen writes to Nature: "With reference to Dr. Pole's valuable papers on Homer's color-blindness, it may interest your readers to learn that I have now nearly completed a work on. The Origin and Development of the colors and Development of the Crisis and Development of the Crisis and Development of the Origin and Development of the Crisis and Development of the Cris ers to learn that I have now nearly completed a work on 'The Origin and Development of the Color-Sense,' which will be shortly published by Messrs. Trubner & Co. In it I have endeavored to show (inter alia) that the use of color-terms in the Homeric poems is strictly analogous to thus of other races, existing or extinct, as the corresponding stage of culture; and that both depend, not upon dienrossic visiou, but upon a defect of language closely connected with the small number of dyes or artificial piguents knows to the various tribes. To establish this result I have senf a number of circular letters to missionseries, Government officials, and other persons
having relations with native uncivilized races in
all parts of the world; and their answers to my
queries, framed so as to distinguish carefully
between perception and language, in every case
bear out the theory which I had formed. As
my results will so soon be published elsewhere,
I shall not burden your columns with them at
present, but may add that my researches lead
me to place the origin of the color-sense far
iower down in the animal scale, as evidenced
both by the distinctive bues of flowers and
truits, and by the varied integuments of insects, birds, etc., so far as these are the result
of sexual selection, or of mimicry and other
protective devices."

Dr. O. Finsch, the well-known Bremen nat-ralist, is about to start on a scientific tour to the Polynesian Seas.

M. Roux has made experiments on nitrogiverine, from which it appears that bottles of
tinned iron falling from a great hight and
breaking do not cause a dangerous explosion.
Some excitement was recently caused by the
fact that triching had been found in a pike

which was caught near Ostend. Dr. A. Elen-denin, of that town, examined the fish under denin, of that town, examined the ash under the microscope, and found it to be full of these dangerous parasites. It is believed that a troop of these ravenous and omnivorous fish had devoured some of the matter poured out from the outfail at Ostend, and that the para-sites had thus found their way into their sys-tem.

tem.

The Moniteer Scientifique Quemenille, for October, describes an interesting experiment made with "fluorescein" to determice whether the headwaters of the Danube found their way through subtermean passages into the Auch. Some fluorescein was placed in the waters of the Danube, and in three days the splendid green color and golden reflections were quite distinct in the waters of the Aach. Ten kiles of fluorescein had colored at least 200,000,000 litres of water.

Remarkable discoveries of Roman structures have recently been made at Bonn, on the Rhine. It has been found that the Castrum the Romans had established there by far exceeded in extent and importance the celebrated Saaiburg near Homburg. Unfortunately the Directors of the Provincial Museum of Bonn, by whose orders the excavations were begun, were not able to acquire the ground upon which the discovery was made, so that archæologists must remain satisfied with the mere fact of the discovery and the measurements taken.

The annual meeting of the Dutch Geographical Society took place at Delit on Oct. 37, when interesting communications were made by the President regarding the exploring expedition sent to Sumatra by the Society. The explorers report having passed through a number of districts which had never been visited before by Europeans, but, through the resistance offered by one of the native chieftains, the expedition has now unfortunately been discontinued, and most of its members are on their way back to Holland. Prince Bismarck has given offense to the Ger-

of its members are on their way back to Holland.

Prince Bismarck has given offense to the German African Association. The Reichstaig voted 25,000 toward African exploration, it being understood that the Association and the Berlin Geographical Society would be consulted on the manner in which this sum might most advantageously be expended. Recently the Chancellor granted 21,500 to Maj. Mechow without consulting any one, and this has given all the more offense as the Major, formerly a member of Dr. Gussfeldit's expedition, is not considered qualified to do scientific work.

A correspondent of the American Naturalist

ded to do seigntific work.

A correspondent of the American Naturalist writes: "While residing in Chester County, Pa., having set a steel-trap for a ground-hog (Marvland marmot), I found a large skunk caught by a leg. Though a very unwelcome prize, there seemed no alternative but to kill it, which was done. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning; immediately a number of turkey-buzzards commenced their usual gyrations over the dead body, and by 10 o'clock nothing remained of the unsavory animal but its well-picked skeletyn.

mained of the unsavory animal but its wellpicked skeleton.

At the meeting of the Paris Academy of
Sciences last week, a note was read from Mr.
Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., stating that he believes he has succeeded in proving that many of
the so-called chemical elements are in reality
not elementary at all, but compound bodies.

M. Dumas, the accomplished French chemists
added that the conclusion reached by Mr. Locky
yer is the result of three years' assidious research, in which he has compared with the
greatest care the spectra of the temical elements with the spectra of the sun and other
iteminous celestial bodies. Mr. Lockyer announces that he will send photographs and
other details necessary to convince the Academy,
which as he says, 'will desire proofs' of a conclusion so extraordinary.

Mr. Murray, in examining the deep-sea clay
which had been brought home by the Challenger

Kxpedition, had found them to contain many
narticles of unitive iron, which on being ettracted with a magnet and examined under the
microscope showed structure similar to the
structure shown in meteorites. A swedsh obmained of the unsavory animal but its wellpicked skeleton.

At the meeting of the Paris Academy of
Sciences last week, a note was read from Mr.
Norman Locayer, F. R. S., stating that he believes he has succeeded in proving that many of
the so-called chemical elements are in reality
not elementary at all, but commound bodies.

M. Dumas, the accomplished French chemist,
added that the conclusion reached by Mr. Lockyer is the result of three years' assiduous research, in which he has compared with the
greatest care the spectra of the chemical elements with the spectra of the sun and other
tuminous celestial bodies. Mr. Lockyer announces that he will send photographs and
other details necessary to convince the Academy,
which, as he says, "will desire proofs" of a conclusion so extraordinary.

tracted with a magnet and examined under the microscope showed structure similar to the structure shown in meteorites. A Swedish observer had also collected particles of native iron from the clean snow which fell at a distance from towns. Mr. Ranyard, in returning from America, had exposed giycerine-plates at the prow of the vessel when more than 1,000 miles from land, and had caught a single particle of from which was rather less than the one hundred and twentieth part of an inch in its longest disameter. He was anxious that other observers should repeat the experiment at sea, taking every precaution to keep the plates free from dust in boxes oated on the inside with glycerine.

THE HOMESTEAD ON THE HILL.

- Pm a spinster lone and old,
 And my hair is streaked with gray,
 And my life wears on as dull and cold
 As a cheeriess Winter-day;
 And often, at early night,
 When the house is dusk and stifl,
 I sit and watch the gleams of light
 From the homestead on the hyl).
- The one that beams first of all
 Shines out through the open door.
 Illumes the length and breadth of the hall,
 From celling unto floor:
 It gleams out into the night,
 And down to the garden-gate.
 While just within the warm flood of hight
 Do easer children wait.
- They walt for the father's tread,
 They walt for the father's kiss.
 For the loving touch of his hand on the head,
 And the smile that they never miss:
 Their frolicking forms I see,
 As they dance with a merry din:
 They laugh and they shout with a childish give
 As they welcome the father in.
- And next, in the family-room,
 Where the table is spread for tes.
 The evening-lamp drives off the gloom,
 And the gathering shadows flee.
 And then, in the room above,
 Where the baby is in its nest,
 I seem to hear the murmur of love
 That hushes it to its rest.
- Then I draw my entiain down.
 And I think of a day gone by
 When my life was young, and my hair was brown
 And my hopeful heart teat high;
 When a youth came wooing me,
 But I turned away and said.
 "Buch a hamdrum life would weary me,
 And I do not care to wed."

- 'Tis strange I can now recall
 Ev'ry tone as he said good-bye:
 For years 4 thought of him scarce at all,
 As I roamed 'neath a foreign sky;
 For I journeyed far and wide,
 And of noveity had my fil,
 And I smiled to hear trathe'd brought his bride
 To the homestead on the hill.

- Ah, well! that is long since o'er,
 And the friends of my youth are dead;
 The lovellest scene can charu no more
 When the abope of the heart are fied.
 And so, as the night comes in.
 Do I sit in the dark and call!,
 And wonder and dream what my life had been
 in the homestead on the hill.
 Derikous, Wis.

 B. Harron.

A Gull Story.

A Gull Story.

Withington Sar.

A strange incident occurred on board of the lightship off-Frying-Pau Shoais. During the prevalence of the severe storm of the 12th of September last, after the darkness of night set in, one of the seamen was leaning his cibow when the port rail of the ship, watching the storm as it raged in all its grandeur and sublimity, when a large black bird dashed through the binding mist-shed lit upon the 'railing near where he was standing. He took the bird, which proved to be an ordinary senguli, all wet and drabbled by the atorm, and warmed and drabbled by the storm, and warmed and dried it in his bosom, after which he placed it in a little bed improvised for the occasion, after first feedings it, as if it had been a little child. The next morning, the storm having subsided, our seaman turned the bird loose, of course, with no expectation of ever seeing it again. Very much to his surprise, however, on the very next night, at about the same hour of its previous visit, the gull again put in its appearance, alighting on the rail of the ship as before, when it was fed, caressed as on the occasion of its first call, and from that time up to the 'th inst., nearly two months, when the latest information was received from the ship, the bird had continued its nightly visits and had been regularly ted and consigned to its "fittle bed," where it would remain until released the next morning.

THE HOME.

A MOTHER'S SORROW.

I was feeling ill and nerrous.
One dreary Autumn day.
And my baby's noise annoyed me,
While busy at his play.

So I spoke in toner impatient—
J checked his careless mirth.
As though happy-hearted childhood
Were a thing of little worth. I see the sweet lips quiver,

Bis little heart seems breaking As the hasty words he hears. In vain I tried to soothe him.
Could one who dealt such blow
Soon close the wound it opened,
Soon heal that infant we?

No: he sobbed himself to slumber, And slept till midnight's hour,
Then waked us with the fatal croup
Which oft defies all power.

In skill no tend'rest care availed My bine-eyed boy to save, And with marks of tears still on his face

They robed him for the grave. Could I now recall those bitter words Which chilled the little heart, Ah! would I not most cheerfully

No tiny footstep echoes now Through these deserted halls; No ringing, childish voice is heard Within these dreary walls.

With all my treasure part.

O ye mothers with your darlings Close by your side to-day. Lattle know ye but to-motrow They may be called away.

Seek not their spirits to suppress, But with them kindly deal; Have patience with their childish ways, Their little sorrows heal. THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters, postal-cards, or papers at this office for the following persons. Those living out

office for the following persons. Those living out of the city will please send their address, and the matter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 38 Triburs Building:
Watchor, Chicago.
Mary Alice Heath.
S. B. H. S. Simon's Mills Harriet Woolsey.
Olivia. Maple Lawn.
Aloe Enloc, Chicago.
We H. L., Chicago.
We H. L., Chicago.
Leonora, Peoria.
Lell, Chicago.

Contributors should always send their real name and address with communications. It will save the conductor much trouble, and save a vast amount of

manuscript from the waste-basket.

care of this office, will reach him. Will the party whe wrote to The Home over the signature "Cotton Root," please send real name and address to this office?

MATRIMONY. POLO. III., Dec. 2.—It is not my intention to Polo. III., Dec. 2.—It is not my intension to play the role of a critic when I assert my belief that Oppopount is a dweller in the realm of anroral spiendors and glowing sunsets; and that in her notions of love and matrimony she is exalted a little too high above the things that are of the

little too high above the things that are of the earth, earthy.

There are but few Vales of Tempe and floating lists of Laputa on our planet, and even those are in reality but exquisitely-painted idealities, ever drifting away, like rainbows, as we approach them. A dealizen of the earth who believes in a permanent separation of love and cabbage, affection and coddsh, matrimony and stocking-darning, orange-blossome and dish-clouts, cannot be haopy, nor understand well the great plan of creation. The heart and stomach are uext-door neighbors, and they could not, if they would, exist independent of each other. In times of extremity and want each must go to the other for favors,—to borrow some fire or a drawing of tea, if not to gossip about their neighbors, the diaphraum and liver.

Those who enter the marriage state expecting to be governed and supported alone by the functions of the heart will surely find the matrimonial commonwealth as unkappy and wretchedly governed as Oppoponux has described it. No lady is qualified to enter into a successful matrimonial alliance who could be so intent upon watching for Cupid to wing his arrows from under the rose that she would fail to see a neighbor's hogs rooting up her onion-patch.

Such a person would either have too much heart

All who enter this important relation should have the ace and wisdom to understand, and the courage to confront, the vital truth that in this world, and in all the departments of life, there are, and ever will be, mysterious blendings and alternations of poetry and prose, ideality and materialism, love and labor, worth and worthlessness; that there may be something precious and beautiful concealed beneath an uncouth exterior, a jewel in the head of a tond, diamonds of splendor beneath the diffing sand, and shinton nugeries of gold in the igneous rock or covered up by the alluvial earth. And they should have the patience, the industry, and hope to toll on with a firm purpose to plack the good from the worthless, the sweet from the blitter, the true from the false, the gold from the brass, though it requires the perseverance and faith of Dean Swift, Professor of Experimental Science, who tolled through eight long years to invent a process for extracting sunbeams from a cloumber.

At the age of 19 any lady is too young to undertake all of this. Oppoponox must not be compelled or even requested to "link her destiny with a man from whose shomach is a bonded warehouse for whisky"; no, nor with a fellow guilty of any of that. She shall have the privilege of waiting for some paragon of cleanliness and sobriety,—a modern Bratus,

Whose life is gentle; and the elements So mird in him, that Nature may stand up, Anday to all the world. "This is man?"

Such an one will surely come to the '-Forest City," and then his smile will "thrill her very being" even more than it does now "to ride her high-mottled steed."

But, laugh a it re who may, derice it ye who will, this trath must be patent to all candid minds: It is the union of hearts and of hands in the holy bands of wedlock that constitutes the corner-stone of the beauteous temple of home; the foundation-rock of all well-ordered society; the pillar of States and of Empires; and the royal arch that upholds the grand superstructure of our civilization.

THE HORRID PELLOW! PERIN, Ill., Nov. 30.—No intelligent person doubts that in the marital relations the rule is untold trials and tribulations, and the exception is the happy family. Permit me to point out just one of the most acolific of all sources of connutial misery. Who shall rule? This is the awful question that in thousands of families convulse the whole domestic faoric.

Now, it's a well-established fact that where any

whole domestic raoric.

Now, it/s a well-established fact that where any kind of labor is to be performed by more than one person, a single individual must have the authority to direct, and all others must, follow such directions, or all is anarchy and failure. All governments, all factories, railroad companies, in short, all successful organizations for any given purpose, are, as well they must be, constructed upon this piam.

Undoubtedly you will all say this is a true principle. Either husband or wife must rule to receive the highest good to the partnership. But who shall rule? That is the question.

Let any one contemplate for a moment the relative nature and powers of man and woman, and you will see that his superior physique and meatal powers have from the days of Adam to the present time made him her protector, guide, and missior. The mountains have been innented, the rivers bringed, the elements subdured by man. Machines have been invented, ecleuce has progressed, history, poetry, and faction have been written almost acclusively by man. Yes, he for valor, she for sweet attractive grace was formed. We know that this is quite a butter pill for many to take, but God, in language not to be mistaken, prescribes it; therefore it must be a proper medicine. It is quite possible that God foresaw these little domestic troubles, and thought to express his opinion, at least, if not to put an end to them at once, when he gave forth his dat: "Thy desire shail be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee."

Resems, too, that man was made first, to perform the work of the world, but finding the work on the world have found the only hope of peace, love, and happiness. Thy name is submission.

A CHATTY MILWAUKERAN.

MILWAUKER, Dec. 1.—May I come in? I won't take ap much room, —I am very small. I have been

A CRATTI MILWAUREBAN.

Milwaurer, Dec. 1.—May I come in? I won't take ap much room, —I am very small. I have been outside listening for months, and an ow I want to come closer. I haven't any use for them; don't want any recipes, haven't any use for them; don't want any recipes, haven't any use for them; don't want any recipes, haven't any use for them; don't want any patterns, or books, or music. I just want to sit here quietly and listen, —and talk once in a. while. (You know it used to be, "Little children abould be beard and not seen and not heard": in this day of spiritualism it is. "Little children abould be beard and not seen.") It's so amusing to see some of you so coolly sarcasite, others so excited, and all of you so much in carrosst. Apparently, life is not a "sucked crange" to any of you, as yet.

Introspection, I thought your letter "immense" (I hope no one will take my head off for being slangy; and Peggotty, yours was fine.

Did Oodonoux ever hear that "the dignity of

truth is lost in much protesting "? How can she write such horrid things? What girl or woman reading The Thurura ever comes in counted with such animals as the describes in the last paragraph of her letter. (Now I suppose I me a "chattering monkey.") It is a pity that such a clear-headed, pure-bleoded spirited creature as she seems should so far forget her womanliness as to give utterance to such coarse romarks as mar her letters. It makes one forget all the peery and beauty of her other sentiments. Didn't I understand you, too, were a girl of 19? So am I. Perhaps that is why I feel so concerned about you.

I haven't the lesist wish in the world to get married at present. I am not in any particular need of a change. I like "walking in maideu-meditation fancy free," very much. I haven't any brothers or cousins, but I have a number of masculine "friends" (not affinities—heavens!), and they are very nice and jolly, and I believe I like them better than I like girls; they are not so silly and tiresome as most of the zirls I know. They don't talk noneches to me, and are not familiar, but they treat me as if they thought I was a sensible boy, and I really think I get along with them better than most girls? I don't imagine every one of them to be in love with me, or that I am in love with any of them, and you don't know what peace and comfort we have! I think if most girls would act on this plan they'd enjoy life better.

I suppose if the "right one" swer does comething, so I'll be aware of his proximity; and then I shall think hels "altogetner lovely." and that i cannot possibly exist without him, and that he's just foe sweet and oure, and we'll walk; off the stage to slow music and red and blue lights, and be happy ever after.

What will I care about his temper, when he is beaming upon me with those tender eyes and that beatific smile! Haven't a doubt that if an angel should deceem for my particular edification, and unform me that this young man flung boot-jacks around, and swore, and acted flaw a demon generally wh

or any of the little trides that frequently disturb the equanimity of the best regulated families. I'd banish said angel to the upper regions with scorn. His salary? Didn't he always wear the most gorgeous or ties and gloves, and button-hole bouquets? Banish the mercenary thought!
Education? Couldn'the dance like a acraph, and warble 'Johnnie Morgan' and 'My Grandfather's Clock' metodiously, and quote 'Mary had a little iamb "and 'My name is Norval-on-the-Grampian Hills'" What more could a girl ask? O! it's all nonsense telling girls whom to marry, and whom not. In the end love always surprises them,—it is a sort of war carried on under masked batteries. His a time when a girl's heart is hushed to all sounds save the footfalls of this sweet, strange guest,—when the whole earth is new, and beautiful, and awful.

There! I've thought more of this interesting subject to-day than I supposed possible; but I don't wish to marry, thank you. Nothing will induce me to even think of it. O. Leonidas, don't go—don't! O—h! Ah! Ask p-p-pangs; O, de-ar!

Fedalina, the poem you speak of is one of Thomas Bailey Aldricha. It is called ''An Untimely Thought." Here is the poem. (Am I taiking too much?):

AN UNITMELY THOUGHT.

I wonder what day of the week—I wonder what month of the year—Will it be midnight, or morning.

And win will been down to the year—Will it be midnight, or morning.

What a hideous fancy to come
As I wait at the foot of the stair,
While Lillian gives the last touch
To her robe, or the rose in her bair. Do I like your new dress—nompadour? And do I like you. On my life You are eighteen and not a day more, And have not been six years my wife.

Those two rosy boys in the crib Up-stairs are not ours to be sure! You are just a sweet bride in her bloom, All sumshine, and snowy, and pure.

As the carriage rolls down the dark street, The little wife laughs and makes cheer— But—I wonder what day of the week, I wonder what menth of the year.

Isn't it dainty, and pretty, and odd, and creep-y?
Aldrich is one of my favorites, my infatuation regun with the "Story of a Ead Boy," when I was 11. But I hear a warning "Hush!" Yes, I've concluded. Bye-bye. FRANCE. A CONVERT. DENYER, Col., Nov. 25.—Although I have always held to the contrary opinion, I wish through The Home to asknowledge my absolute conversion.

to the views of Oppoponax on the matrimonia question. She argues with so much force the utter inconsistency of marriages, and the pleasures of single life, that I, as a bachelor of 29, am con-strained to say "Amen" to her belief, and to look

be "keep going and so joyens frover," from I standing, then, that the "keep going and so joyens frover," from I standing, then, that it is considered the standing of the stan the subject, —older heads might deal with it more wisely, —but if they prefer to be silent in regard to such matters, I think they will receive no permanent harm if they pay respectful attention when one of the younger members of the family desires to express an opinion. Oppoponux speaks truly of the "charred sticks." Though anon they are filluminated by smiles, the casket which contained the fires of first and only love has been exploded, and the stick will remain a stick evermore. It may be, as Verdant Green says, that God did "intend every one to marry" when He said "it is not good for man to be alone." but I do not therefore conclude that it is my imperative and early duty to procure a life-partner irrespective of health, intelligence, and appearance. It occurs to me that the marriage mandate is not of such a nature as that so soon as it is first heard the "sleek-pullet" must make all possible hasts to "seratch and dig" in humble submission to some "rough chanticleer."

If I understand Oppoponux, she assails, those who rush into marriage without consideration or preparation, and without sufficient carefulness in regard to uil those qualities which will insure to them a congenial mate and constant affection. She is talking of those who seem to regard marriage as the chief aim and end of life, and taske the marital vows though totally unprepared for a relation so fraught with responsibilities. Take the young man who loves to clerk in a millingry store, or a similar position, who has sufficient brains to comprehend such profound literary works as "Inky Dick, the Printer's Devil," and manazes to preserve an intellectual equilibrium by keeping his hair parted in the middle. Or, take the young lady at the Centennial, who, on secling some large stalks of corn in the space occupied by a starch company, inquired if that was the corastarch plant, and if it grew in pods. She reads sovels and can sing some, but the laster is purely "upper-attic," too selentific for ordinary mortasito comprehend. But there is one thing

needs—it will be no fault of her's. I have heard it said of two such persons: "It is well they married, it would be a pity to spoil two houses with them." May I ask if there is no danger of more than two houses being apoliced as the result of such a union? The thistis-plant was never known to yield sig, or the bramble to being grapes. If young women would seek to become more self-reliant and healthy, having "minds of their swn," and young nen could be induced to prize such above the butterfly of fashion, marrisges would more frequently occur from nicelectual choosing than from nonsense or for convenience sake. Partnerships would be formed whose continually-increasing store would be love, whose daily dividends would be purest joys. I am writing too much perhaps, but less toppo should be spending too much time at that "zorgeous bed of passies," I want to say the weather is a little too cool to long lean so "lovingly on the bosom of nature," except in a pleasant room, and while "holding communion with [one of] her visible [human] forms."

"oppo's" nusband. "OPPO'S" HUSBAND.

DAVENPORT, IA., NOV. 27.—A masculine who has the good taste to read the articles in The Home declared, after he had laughed over Oppoponax's first outburst against matrimony, "Pahaw' that is some country girl exploding her extra exuberance; she will get well used up by the old hens with the country." head she is a married woman, writing in the strain she does to draw out her suffering sisters." You see a man can't possibly believe there exists a girl that will not snatch at the very first offer she gets. One thing is beyond controversy, she tells truths that many an aching, disappointed heart echoes. But a better day is coming. The next century will contain more happy wives than this, from the fact that woman has of late steephed up higher.

A thousand avenues are open to her that twenty years ago were barred and boiled. Colleges filing open their doors, and bid her welcome. The lecture-platform is no longer a conspicuous place for her to occupy. Actresses of true merit demand and command thousands of dollars for a few hours' personification of characters they fully comprehend. Poor girls, often from the numblest walks of life, who patiently cultivate the God-riven power of song find themselves brium domass with salaries that are equal to those of men that hold the highest positions in our land. Even the tawny hands of Isdmonia Lewis have wrought for her a fame as enduring as the marble in which she has chiseled her beautiful conceptions. Our own State (Iowa) has acknowledged woman sitness for the honored position of teacher, They are members of School Boards, Principals, etc. A lady of this city, quiet and unassuming, has in the last fow years stepped out of the rank and file of teachers to the responsible place of Superintendent of the public schools, and of late was offered and has accepted, the Chair of English Literature in the University at Iowa City.

And no less honorable was the employment of girls whom I saw at the Exposition painting wire screens and flower-stands, or those who with deft ingers fushioned straw hats; or even made from rings for hogs' snouts, which she did as gracefully as still another made the most desired in harriage as the only alternative.

Yes, the coming woman will not find marriage as the only alternative.

Yes the coming woman will not find marriage as the only alternative she does to draw out her suffering sisters." You

their future ausbands. I will be more liberal and send Oppoponax one of her future King, not the "sweaty," "clanmy-footed" fellow she so dreads, that would be a clog to all her sweet aspirations. But now for his photograph:

I do not dream of him handsome or strong, Her ideal love may be weak and slight; It matters not to what class he belongs. He will be noble enough in her sight.

He may not be brilliantly gifted, her lord, And he may be learned in everything.

But if ever he comes he will strike a chord Whose melody waits for the hand of its King.

mitied, in order to make mankind forget allits other misories. This opinion is entitled to the more weight, in view of the circumstances under which it was given. Mr. Cadmus is surrounded by the environment eminently calculated to test their truth of such abelief. His wire is a blonde, of the ardent type best represented in the Celtic races, and his mother is staying with them temporarily! A theory that must be characterized as more ingenious taan profound is that put forth by Mr. Methfessel, of Potsdam. It can hardly be said to answer, directly, any of the vital questions concerning the rear-parlor assistant, though having a bearing in that direction. If true, it will, however, clear up another mystery almost as deep and toturing.

The superstition has prevailed among a small class that the medalision on the Bland dollar is an insense efficy of the Goddess of Liberty with the nightmare. To the rest of mankind its identity has remained a hopeless conjecture. Mr. Methfessel in ow assures us that he has traced a relationship between it and the Goddess of the Government kitchen. But, even admitting that Mr. Wethfessel is correct in his conclusion, it is difficult to see what real good it would subserve. While removing a mystery that has sapped the energy of a nation, it would, on the other hand, only intensify the popular horror of this coin, and inspire a feverish considence in the verdant flat. It were perhaps better that any purpose of the liredgir's creation should forever remain intangible as the number of her cailed dreases, than that the knowledge should bring a "withering blight to a country's prosperity.

inspire a feverish considence in the vergant nat. It were perhaps botter that any purpose of the hiredgirl's creation should forever remain intangible as the number of her calico dresses, than that the knowledge should bring a withering olight to a constry's prosperity.

Among the many theories suggested, there is one, however, that seems to be suatained by the support of strong reason. It is certainly aided by some of the holiest desires of the heart. Prof. Botts, of St. Louis, has cast the energy and study of a lifetime into this tremendous subject. He mow announces to a suffering world that the hired-girl's mission is to countract the desolating cater of keramics. At present it is impossible to predict to what extend the hired-girl's mission is to countract the desolating cater of keramics. At present it is impossible to predict to what extend the production of the countract of the subject of the countract of the country of the countr

separately, but all sleeping in one room, who are really and anxions to do any honorable work for a few cents wherewith to our food and fire for their little ones, anding it very hard to get enough even for that.

I know snother woman who is tied to a thing she is connelled to call husband, and who with six children under 10 years is often obliged to beg to keep them from starving. In her girlhood she was the daughter of a well-to-do farguer, and has a good common-school education. Think of that:

I know an aged couple, both partly crippied by disease, childiess, moneyless, but not friendiess, for they know lifim who was especially the friend of the poor, that they are often in sad wan, and yet their self-respect causes them to try to maintain, themselves without appeal to others. I know many more who are in circumstances which call for the closest economy, and which is not account of the self-respect causes them to try to maintain, themselves without appeal to others. I know many more who are in circumstances which call for the closest economy, and who can never induige in the smallest outlay which is not accounted by the self-respect of The Home knows cases parallel to these,—cannot each one of the make glad some hearts aside from those we love? Remomoer, "Christ was born on Christmas-Day," and it was He who said, 'I lansmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of these, my brethren, re have done it unto the least of the my brethren, re have done it unto the least of the my brethren, re have done it unto the least of the my brethren, re have done it in the least of the my brethren, re ha

DEKALA, Ill., Dec. 3.—There must be some of The Home contributors who make butter; and, as there is a good deal to be learned on this subject, I would like the ladies who have had several years' experience in the farm dairy to give their opinions, as I will give my way this week. In the first place, I think most beople let the cream stand on the milk too long; they have an idea that the milk must be taick before the ocean all rises. This is not so

just as soon as the milk changes the cream is ready to take off. I let the milk stand twenty-four hours in summer and one day longer in winter; still I have seen people let milk stand one week beforeskimming; then when churned the buttermilk is bitter, and of course the butter will have the same taste. No butter can be good, or keep, when you let the cream stand till it is so sour that it works like yeast. If you want to make No. I butter, you must keep everything just as clean and sweet as hot water and chlow-grease will make it. I have a person in my mind now who never washed her churn; just rinsed it out, and then kept her cream right in it till she chursed again. And another one who said there was so much dirt in her cream that she never stopped to got it out, but strained it through a cloth after it was skimmed. Wasn't that hortible: Jast think, bugs, and files, and everything squeezed up together. That must have been "oleomargerine." I think if this subject was discussed more freely through the mapers there would be less dirty, greasy butter in the market; for it is very little more work to make clean, good butter than it is to make a conglomeration that nobody can ent and there is nothing in the world more nauseating to me than raneid butter. There is nothing about the house that needs more attention than this same article; and yet girls will get married (if they are not like Oppoponux) had go on a farm (if they marry a Granger, as I did) knowing nothing whatever of the artsof butter making, and perhaps do not know whether the cows give sweet milk or sour. Of course they must trust all to hired help, who know no more than their mistress. There should be a school for preparing girls for housekeeper, and they should be compelled to attend. We had some trouble this fall, having to churn an hour before getting butter. At last I tried the cream and found it too cold; brought it to a temperature of sixty-four degrees and it came in afteen minutes. Butter is not so good if churned too long. Any one wanting furt

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Again has the time for our monthly remies arrived (or nearly so), and it is to be hoped the friends will come freighted with good words in regard to the self-imposed tasks the to be bosed the friends will come freighted with good words in regard to the self-imposed tasks the workers in our band were so ready to andertake. We have been blessed with such beautiful antumn days in which to accomplish our business that we are sure no fault can be found with the gentlemanly minner in which we have been treated by the kind and indufgent clerk of the weather. It is time that his indufgence should cease, according to the usual method, and we will not murmur though the mad wind should howly and wail around our chimneys, or the bristling snow come sifting wildly through our streets, for that we must expect before the beautiful bloom of the wild flowers can bless our waiting sight, or the balmy breezes of the joyous spring assist the dormant germs to burst their fetters and struggle up into new and increasing usefulness. We own that the pluching frost and outing wind are terribly amplegasant to encounter, and on the whole we dread the bitter cold that is sure to follow our balmy autumn days. And we sigh for the many insmeless wanderers who will sink beneath the ravages of the pitiless storms of winter, sigh for the dreary heartaches and voiceless sufferings of the toiling poor whose fuelless grates and empty larders seem beckoning them on to deeds of dread import with the gaunt flugges of despair.

Our next meeting will be heid at the Tremont House on Wednesday, Dec. 11, commencing at 1:30 o'clock p. m. Be prompt, if possible, ladies, so we may close our segion in good time, for the shadows creep stealthify upon us at this season of the year. Christmas is marching slowly forward with its delights and sorrows, and the work of preparing our cifts seems but a labor of 'love that is seasoned with joy, and the fruition will be when the eager hands unfold their Christmas treasures amid smiles and tears. There will be wan little faces that will look in vain for the longed-for gift, for piensure mast give place to the stern realities of life. I will send a book of Christmas rebuses for chidren to any of

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—To make a meat ple so the oven will not get the juice: With a biscuit crust—Roll thin, line the sides of your baking-pan or dish. Turn a teacup down in the centre of the pan; this will hold the juices. Make a stew of your pan; this will hold the juices. Make a stew of your meat; cut in small pieces into a sauce-pan or kettle on the stove, with sufficient water for the gravy; season; have potatoes cut in thin slices. Then put in a layer of meat, then of potato, and so on until your pan is two-thirds full. Pour in the juice, sprinkle a little flour, keep the cup in its place, putting meat around it. Roll out the remainder of the dough; cutting gashes for the escape of steam; wet the edge of the crust so that they will athere; tut ple in oven. You must not have the even too hot at first, or the top will brown too soon. If the crust browns too soon turn another pan over it. When you cut the pie put the point of the knife under the edge of the cup, and the gravy will come out.

out.

Fruit pies made in the same way—cup in centre
—are delicious.

LAKE VIEW, III., Dec. 2.—May I come in, as I am an interested reader of The Home? I have often thought I wou!! answen some of the many questions asked. Some time ago there was a request for the recipe for the old-fashioned hard gingerbread, and as my mother made the best I

WANNAKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—I have never ent any communication to The Home before, but I have seen so many requests for a recipe for "old-fashioned gingerbread" that I decided to venture once. I am sure this will give satisfaction to all who try it: Molasses, one pint; butter, six table-spoonsful; alum, one teaspoonful: Binger, two tablespoonsful; saleratus, two teaspoonsful; alum, one teaspoonful. Dissolve the aium and saleratus separately in plenty of water, making in all one cup full; mix as soft as can be rolled; bake ten or fifteen minutes in a quick oven. I think if Elva trees this she will find it excellent.

Chicago. Nov. 27.—Here is a nice recipe for

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Here is a nice recipe for cooking apples for present use. I tried it, and like it very much: Take about twenty nice snow or other good cooking apples, wipe them ciean, and place them in a preserving kettle, with water enough to about half cover them; then add two caus of sugar, half a cup of vinear, and a dessert-spoonful of ground cinnamon. Let them simmer over a slow fire until soft. Use them cold. While cooking, keep the kettle covered tightly.

Owaissa.

ing. When brittle, nour on butters when cold pull until white. Can any recipe for Dolly Vardencabas

OSHKOSH, Wis:, Nov. 16.—Plain cake-sugar, one cup butter (creamed together, sweet milk, two cups flour, one cup corn-flour). One teasure of the cornflour), one teaspoonful extract of almond, one teaspoonful soda (in milk), two teaspoonfuls cream tartar (in flour), whites of eight eggs. This recipe is enough for two cakes. We usually make one into a larger cake, and the other a loaf with citron or almonds.

Will some one send a recipe for ginger-cookies (not snaps), and oblige lour), one teas

Rock Island, Ill., Dec. 3.-I send a recipe for ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 3.—I send a recipe for sponge-cake which cannot fail to give satisfaction: One cup of white sugar, one cup of flour, four eggs, two teaspoonsful of baking-powder, trop tablespoonsful of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar.

I also send a recipe for white cake: The whites of ten eggs, one cup of ontier, three cups of white sugar, one cup of sweet milk, one tablespoonful of baking-powder, five cups of flour.

Reserved.

THE CHILDREN,

THE CHILDREN.

A GAME FOR THEM.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Nov. 24.—"Between the dark and the daylight, when the night is beginning to lower," a little form cuddles up in my lap, and Gracle says, in a subdned way, "Tell me a stary?" Always with the rising inflection,—boombegging, not commanding.

Now, having exhausted all the stories I have ever read, having laid bare to Gracle's eyes the complete history of my own manacy, ornamented with choice scraps of the collateral biography of most of my juvenile friends, and having "made up" all possible tales, I exclaimed can evening, "I protest! I can't! Let's play something," From thence arose in our abode a enstom of playing "The Game of Forty Questions." Have any of the Homestes piayed it, and found how entartaining and instructive it is to young and to old! I have read somewhere that Dr. Johnson found it not beneath his stail English dignity to play this game, and legend has it that, once upon a time, his own venerable aose was the object of numerous funny questions.

At first Gracle had to tell one of us what she had chosen as the object of guessing, in order to determine whether it were animal, vegetable, or wineral, manufactured or in its natural state, useful or ornamental, etc., but she soon gained such confidence in her own knowledge that now she answers for herself, and usually quite correctly. Imagine our "half nour," for we spend at least that time every evening with Gracie.

Gracie—"I have thought of something you can't guess."

Gracie "Mamma—"Animal, vegetable, or mineral?"

G.—"Wegetable."

G.—"Wegetable."

G.—"Wentelle."

G.—"Wentelle."

G.—"Wentelle."

G.—"Wentelle."

G.—"Had and white."

Ego—"Cuseful or ornamental?"

G.—"Had and white."

Ego—"To ornamental?"

G.—"Had and white."

Ego—"To on what vegetable is it made?"

G.—"Hed and white."

Ego—"To on what vegetable is it made?"

G.—"Hed and white."

Ego—"To on what vegetable is it made?"

G.—"How the only in the proper of the prown despairing.

"On it is it?" Gracie grows despairing.

"On it is it?" Gracie gr

maple-tree."
G. M.—"What things are carried in it?" Gracis grows despairing. "O, if I answer that you'll know what it is." know what it is."

G. M. (encouragingly)—"Try to think of something odd that is carried in it, then we won't guess oo quickly."

G. (meditatively)—"I have seen a paper of tacks

THE HOUSEHOLD.

times, and once I heard a mother exclaim: "On dear! if it wasn't for each horrid crestars as those, there would be some fun in waiking out!" That was very unwise and foolish. Nearly all of these little creatures that we meet within out daily walks are perfectly harmless, and, if they were not, it is the duty of people who have he care of children to control their feelings at suntimes. I think that something of this kind weel have been better: "O Jennie, just look here as see this queer little toad! Doesn't he waik famay?" How does he walk!" "Why, very muches ya do sometimes when you feel happy—hopoty-sih, and skippety-hop. See, now, where do you this he is going?" "I don't know: where is a to it in this way." "I think he is looking for some little like for his supper." "Then if he san't, what then?" "Perhaps he is looking for a undastool to sit down on and rest." "Then if he isn't, what then?" "Perhaps he is looking for a undastool to sit down on a san't want one for an unirela." "Do they really sit down on them what they are tired, and bold then over thair has when it raine?" "No, but then we can say so just for fun." "What more can we say so just for fun." "What more can we say so just for fun." "What more can we say so just for fun." "What more can we say so just for fun." "What more can we say so just for fun." "Then what will be put in 'sides flies?" "Some little ship, bus." "Then what else will be have to eat? "Then what will be put in 'sides flies?" "Some little ship, bus." "Then what will be put in 'sides flies?" "What will be put in 'sides flies?" "What will be put in 'sides flies?" "Then what will be put in 'sides flies?" "What will be put in 'sides flies?" "Then what will be put

USBPUL HINTS. DEXTER, Mich., Nov. 21.—Cannot the sisters stop talking so much about whipping and tell as what to do for Christmas, which is so near? I amout of ideas and money too, so please help me. I want something for big folks and little folks and the house.

I will tell you something comical for little boys. Indicase.

quest for the recipe for the old-Insaloned nard gingerbread, and as my mother made the best I ever ste, will give hers: Three ounces soda, put in three gills of sweet milk, three ounces of alum dissolved in three gills of hot water, one-half pound butter, two quarts New Orleans molasses, ginger to taste. After the molasses, butter, soda, and milk are all together, add the alum-water, and attrive with a silver spoon. Mix four sufficient to roll out, them with a knife mark off into cards. If it is liked, please report. I have also a recipe for a black pudding and snow puddings; also a genule codec-care, if any one wishes.

WANNAKEE, Wis., Dec. 2.—I have never sent any communication to The Home before, but I have seen so many requests for a recipe for "old-fashioned gingerbread" that I decided to venture once. I am sure this will give satisfaction to all who try it: Molasses, one pint; batter, six tableshoonsful; ginger, two tablespoonsful; saleratus, one tempoonful. Pis-

HINSDALE, III., Nov. 26.—As I have quite

place them in a preserving kettle, with water chough to about half cover them; then add two cass of sugar, half a cup of vinezar, and a dessert spoonful of ground cinnamon. Let them simmer over a slow fire unit soft. Use them cold. While cooking, keep the kettle covered tightly.

Owaissa.

Chicago, Dec. 4.—Suet pudding—One cup of such, one cup of sugar, one cup of currants, three cups of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, milk or water; mix stiff: steam one and a half hours; make any kind of sunce you like best.

Painvirus.

Aspland, Neb., Nov. 30.—Croam Candy—I send a recipe for croam candy, and we use a great deal for the children. Try it. Two cups of white sugar, one-half cup of water, one tablespoonful of the children. Try it. Two cups of white sugar, one-half cup of water, one tablespoonful of the children. Try it. Two cups of white sugar, one-half cup of water, one tablespoonful of

collections again remove an insection.

Start at the proper time headed, start at the proper time heads for flowering may be any time, and dorsats blant them for succession of bloom. A given for those who have neither hotbed, is thus described by ac mind in old tomaco-cans, without holes for drainage, set them on the sichen range, and keep warm an Kemember, the taberose beings climate (Italy), it must have moisture for its full development, heat you cannot get too much mean easily set soo much moisture, helbs to rot, when you have not it! I have a large quantity of these it has a lariffing charye more than the the necessary office expenses. I build to any reader who incloses of in previous letters have often of lily of the whiley for winter season having arrived to plain directions. The botanic name of its convaliants maybias, and by a convaliant of trailing arbitistics. These pips are buds win so have a prophed to trailing arbitistics. These pips are buds win sad should be planted from the dire plenty of water and keep it and should be planted from the direction. These pips are buds win sad should be planted from the direction of the weeks they will bloom. They comose entirely, always remember wis of three weeks apart you en long period. Keep the pips in with sawdnas until planted. My for distribution, and correspond have already promised will just the promised will just the promised will planted for the promised will pla

with sawdast until planted. Mys for distribution, and corresponds have already promised will pithem atonice. The remainder with manning my readers for a fair equivalent of the writing on foriculture and give treatment and culture of plants, suit me. Correspondents who with their questions will receive mail; others will be answered the Next week, in response to a regularities on "Ferneries." Ra

MISCELLANEO MISCELLANEO
THE HOME IDEA
Se, Lours, Mo., Dec. 1.—The in the hearts of all. Its expression the tastes and habits of the huma we look uron the lights and ah upon this picture, when we coust sponsibilities which it represent we bow before the alter at whose

The home contains in itself all cies. From it step forth the vice enrees with its sin or blesses with twinfinence be compassed, or its tended?

The impress of the nation, the advidues is indelibly stamped up Outside in the world we may liver a manaked we are ourself conditions of life shape and aructure. Riches, poverty, into the vast diversity.

All may make for themselves a snow with their own conception, est is but the reflections of inoue and place claim a certain the surface we must look for the dwells in each. There may be immess or equalor and beauty. There and misery or powerly said peace.

Woman acts as the most importanhoms construction. It is through her that all the various elements in the consess then of vital importanher power intelligentity and in the soll compate the greatest of It becomes then of vital important her power intelligentity and in the string of the respective to the therefore, of the capability to fromes a matter of grave in, through the home feet influence issues, public and private. It is imbe educated to fill her place wisely round of superficial accomplishms of fachion or frivolity, will serve be need. The lengthy notices in the dall weddings, with the long list of of the bridal train, the names an maids and attendants, the velocities and attendants, the velocities are stated to the state of the sta

maids and attendants, the ve offstinguished quests gracing the other very last, gift of outler-knife, triple-plated, are but feeble promiture. When such finashess chiphest ambition, it is but a solome she is destined to build and taste may embellish, though liness may purify, a home lacking for falls short of its highest americal measurement. It is pleasant to enter the control of the serve legisimate purposes, men mished house. Its admirable arbitable to the senses. We feel to be there. But, if an untowalfalls out of place, a rug is turned analy dawns upon us that our host All things, however beautiful, s Immediately an article of furni ness. To choose for a house issued with a view to daily use is better ings must minister to our comfort become their slaves. To stand a rray of fashionable upholstery, ings neser so elaborate, weaker the creature whose genins has we them. In building a home, more belongings is needed the true his moral worth. The patience that daily care, the cheertulness sunshine round, and the courage the duties of the flour, and from the needed forces of life.

PROSPECT PARK. Id., Dec. 2, in The Home lately the Reform and a question asked by Mrs. Se an's Christian Temperance U an's Christian Temperance U commented on the numerous boy Why.can we not have a Reform boys could be made good and a my heart responded. Why not? the past sunamer in Vermont, visited the Reform School in V nuch pleased with its admirable neat. Regular hours for labor, theol. Everything nucessary school room for the boys to obtion and at them for usefulness prought together every evening ing the Scriptores, and pravets. Borary of good, useful books, a to have increased. They are east white early bearing their name, nothing to chuse a black mark to they are allewed many privileges lavy ask for, if reasonable. They are checknessen the Sabbath, and the cest substants and they it is so much heters the the sabbath and the pest substants and they the nest sabisaits solved in the cits every way pleasant, and they it is so much peter than they have it to that they are sorry to leave urn to it, like a child to his fast managers are desirous of having of industrial pursafts taug wobably devise means to bring a libry have quite a farm, I think, ome of them, and many of the stilling in easin-chair seats, with mach desterity. The good peolerning by experience the benefic school, a year ago started a like giels. A friend of mine, a memos ture, told mis he was never better a act of his life than his effort to result. Attendy they have a good for them, and it is fast filling with much better it is to save both bo life of usefulness and happines jails, State Prisons, and Four-Holanis and paupers, who have between or are steeped in laziness a leave for the pailanthropist an has kind to judge.

Answer.

Aunt Carrie would say, in answer in the misfortune her letter and as but if she will write again on a possiving address, she shall receive Meanwhile, to prevent delay (which was the following Certainly you can; second, fro lit., Phienix & Co.

WANTS, EXCHANG GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 11.—I reader of The Home, and feelinguainted, I now take the libert rishes known. I am a dressmate rishes known. I am a dressmate pleased to exchange ladies' pa-dren's patterns of dresses, for pi work of any description. Any patterns of any description please and waist measure and address

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 10.—Will son of The Home be kind enough to cohelp a friend out of trouble? By lity of kerosene oil was spilled on spread over the greater part of the anything that can be used in order or will it evaporate, and where is keep is for that purpose?

A READER

STCAMORN, Ill., Nev. 17.—1 sh change "The Ugly Girl Papers; Tollet," nicely bound in cloth, satumn leaves and ferns. Address

GLASS SLIPPED 16. —Plain cake—Two cups (creamed together), one cup flour, one cup corn-starch (in il extract of almond, one tea-

Dec. 3.-I send a recipe for anot fail to give sai hite sugar, one cup of flour, onsful of baking-powder, two ter, one tablespoonful of vin-

CHILDREN. Nov. 24. Between the t, when the hight is beginning on cuddles up in my lap, and subdued way. Tell me a

wn mfancy, ornamented I exciaimed one evening,
Let's play something,
our abode a custom of playperty Questions." Have any
it, and found how enter-

t's in this room." uggest anything, dear; just swe ask."
ser-stand in the bay-window ered and white splint kinder-and Gracie's manna glancing "Do you carry anything clas-

Yes, ma'am." i find this game a useful and a for those boys and girls of 15

prive their children of a great d often they will strew their some fun in walking out!
and foolish. Nearly all of
that we meet with nonsetly harmless, and. If they
duty of people who have the
trol their feelings at such
mething of this kind would
denne, just look here and
di Deesn't he walk funey?
"Why, very much as you
teel happy—hoppety-sails.

"etc. much of a real conversation that self and a little girl, when out temmer, in order to show the imagination it requires to this way. On our return bone path. I told her that it was proposed to the country of the

th about whipping and tell us istmas, which is so near? I am oney too, so please help me. I big folks and little folks and

nething comical for little boys.
lece of wire about twenty-two
it in the middle, put the two it in the middle, put the two
figs lengthwise, now wind an
round the body for arms, put
nish each separate wire with
the same way; bend the wire
to the right and the left; turn
prevent the raisin coming off;
fig. pinch up a noise, saw on two
res, four white ones for teeth,
orsted each side of white beads.
In finishing off with a liftle down
ters on the back of the head
trim with logads or feathers, a
the over the shoulders, a short
an-fashion. Finish the minds
tand, an arrow in the other.

Swahtweed.

sline misfoctune her letter and address were lost; in if she will write again on a postal card, merely ging address, she shall receive full particulars, sawhile, to prevent delay (which is important), and Carrie gives the following answers: First, crashly you can; second, from Bioomington, Passix & Co.

MESBURG, Ill., Nov. 11.—Being a constant of of The Home, and feeling somewhat ac-ated, I now take the liberty of making my the known. I am a dressmaker and would be seed to exchance ladies' patterns, also children patterns of dresses, for pictures or fancy it of any description. Any one wishing for least of any description please send your bust waist measure and address

F. A. A., Box 1465.

int Carrie would say, in answer to -, that by

WANTS, EXCHANGES, ETC.

Dixon. Ill., Nov. 10.—Will some of the readers of The Home be kind enough to come forward and help a friend out of trouble? By accident a quantity of kerosene oil was spilled on a dress and has bread over the greater part of the skirt. Is there anything that can be used in order to take it out, or will it evaporate, and where is the best place to keep it for that purpose?

A READER OF TUE HOME.

AMORE, Ill., Nov. 17 .- I should like to ex-

Ange "The Uziy Girl Papers; or, Hints for the subject "incey sound in cloth, for some pretty attend leaves and ferns. Address "Dnawer 38.

Cricago, Nov. 18.—The Class of '78 wish to off or or off of off or off or

which usually occurs in October, the bulbs should be litted and left in the sun a day or two, being arfull to protect them from froat at hight. When chargedly dried they should be cleaked, remoying the leaves and allowing two or three inches of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum closet lift wanted for plantine. Just be forewhell the case of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum closet lift wanted for plantine. Just be forewhell the case of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum closet lift wanted for plantine. Just be forewhell the state of the latter of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum of the stalk and the roots to remain, then store is a sum of the stalk and the roots to forewhell the start of the stalk and the roots to forewhell the state of the stalk and the roots to forewhell the stalk and the roots the stalk and the roots the stalk and the roots to forewhell the stalk and the roots the stalk and the stalk and the roots the stalk and the stalk and

pretty match-safe, something new, made of card-board, zephyr, and beads. Also a variety of tidy patterns. Either of which can be had by sending address and return postage. Bed Rock, did you receive my answer to your letter? If not, please let me know, to my address.

Concord, Ind., Nov. 7.—Will Sapphire tell more

CONCORD, Ind., Nov. 7. — Will Sapphire fell more about the blood-purifier containing arsenict Give full instructions as to its preparation and use. Let us hear from you more explicitly on this subject. There are many way are much interested in regard to it, and you will confer a great favor by telling how to prepare it.

NORMAL, Ill., Nov. 18. — Will some one, through The House, the state of the prepared to the subject of the preparation of the p

The Home, please give directions for making white coral brackets? A recipe for the preparation used in covering is all that is wanted, as I have made the red, but did not know what to use in place of the Chinese vermilion. Please answer immediately, and greatly oblige

CHECACO, Nov. 18.-In last week's Home, X. Y. C. asked for a depliatery. Also spoke of one that she had used with some success. Will she please give it through The Home! I have used a number, but without the least success, and am anxious to get one that will have the desired effect.

C. A. D.

CEMCAGO, Nov. 17.—Can any of The Home

friends send to my address patterns of a Princesse dress for a girl about 12 years old, a lambrequin pattern, and a small dove pattern? In return I can give patterns for a gentleman's dressing-grown, lady's Princesse walking dress, or kitchen toron.

rescue? I am besieged with ants, and do not know how to get rid of them; hope to hear through The Home from some one.

A. M. E.

OSHKOSE, Wis., Nov. 17.-Will some one exchapge patterns of Honiton lace with me? I have barbe and cuffs that I would like to exchange for tle-ends.

EL Paso, Ill., Nov. 20.—Can any of The Home members urnish me with patterns of Canton fian-nel animals? I will return stamps to any one fur-nishing me with the patterns. B., Box 69.

Mason, Ill., Nov. 11.—Will some of the Home friends furnish me a pattern for making mittens for children from 5 to 10 years did? I will pay postage.

WILL-POWER OVER DIPSOMANIA.

Chicago, Dec 5.—I protest against the statement of "W.," of Benton, Minn., in to-day's issue of your paper, that ninety-mine out of a hundred hard dinkers have no will-power with which to reform. The statement in anything like-euch a proportion cannot be supported, and its publication in the columns of an influential journal like The Transax has a strong tendency to weakeathe confidence of business men in the stability of theroughly reformed men in their apploy.

I have been a hard drinker, but have not drank a drop of alcoholic liquor since the early part of last year. I know a number of men that are occupying good positions in substantial business nouses in this city who have been hard drinkers in years past, and who have not touched rum in any form for a much longer period.

I solemnly aver that any drinking man who will keep sober long enough to consider his obligations to his God and to society, and the demands of his best interests, and will manfully resolve by the grace of God that he will no longer be a slave to be according the min have used to have not appear of all the in-

best interests, and will manfully resolve by the grace of God that he will no longer be a slave to his appetite, and then will make use of all the influences that temperance men will gladly throw around him (such, for instance, as are at work in the Washingtonian Home, not only can, but, will, be a sober man the remainder of his days.

[Men in general whose sensorial nerve-cells are inflarmed and diseased from the excessive

[Men in general whose sensorial nerve-cells are inflamed and diseased from the excessive use of whisky do not possess the fron resolution and indomitable will-power of the writer of the article. It was of that very large class of men "W." wrote his letter. He says:]

Physicians and friends he consulted told him to exert his will-power. Now, that was exactly what I wanted to do.—stop; and I had, perhaps, exerted more will-power in one year than some of them had been called upon to exert in a lifetime; but I was powerless. I buried myself in the heart of the Indian Territory for months to try to effect a cure, but the insatiable craving was so strong, and the fight between will and went so terrible, as to make me sick. I have joined Blue-flibbon Clabs; and, while I must say they do good, yet they are ulterly powerless to reach such cases as mins. Prayer has been urged. There are hundreds of thousands of people in the United States to-day praying in agony for release from this frightful disease.

["W.'s" idea is that the will-power can be strengthened and rendered invincible in every case where it is aided and reinforced by the "Cinchona-rubra" specific for dipsomania. He would say to those who cannot exert the resisting force of Mr. Shepherd that, for pridential reasons, they should strengthen their will-power by taking a specific that removes all desire for alcoholic drink.—ED.]

SORROW'S WORK.

If the Father had set the fair crown of each life
With naught but Joy's diamond and gold.
How much that is noble, and tender, and sweet,
Would we miss in a world strangely cold! If we never had wept in our passionate grief
O'er the form of the loved gone from Earth,
Could we light the fair lamp that would brighter
the heart
Where the same heavy darkness had birth?

If "good byes" never brought us their dumb, bitter pain.

If our heart-idols ever were near.
Our God we'd forget, and the soul's destined Home,
While forever we'd wish to be here.

Provency Park. Id., Dec. 2.—Having noticed in the Bome lately the Reform School spoken of sida agastion asked by Mrs. Smith, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, wherein she commented on the numerous boys in jail, I thought, Whycan we not have a Reform School where these boys could be made good and asseful cifizens? and my heart responded. Why not? I spont some time the past summer in Vermont, and while there takes boys could be made good and asseful cifizens? and my heart responded. Why not? I spont some time the past summer in Vermont, and while there takes the summer in Vermont, and while there takes be summer in Vermont, and while there takes be summer in Vermont, and while there takes be summer in Vermont, and while there takes beautiful the Shool foom for the boys to obtain a good education and at them for usefulness in life. They are known together every evening for singing, reading the Serptimes, and prayers. They have a small limity of good, useful books, which they intend to have increased. They are each farmished with a raile card bearing their name, and, if they do Maling to cause a black mark to be placed upon it, they are allowed many privileges and liberties that they are soluted in the set Sabbata-sohool in the city. Their home a custy way oleasand, and they learn to love it. It is so much better than they have been accustomid to that they are sorry to leave it, and often ream to it, hise a child to his father's house. Its sangers are desirous of having a greater variety industrial purents tuught, and will recally devise means to bring about this result. Beef law quites a farm, I think, which employs use of them, and many of the boys are engared alting in eithin-chair seats, which they do with sand will result. Already they have a good building fitted for Bernards and happiness than to fill our life, and it is fast filling with mantee. How mich better it is to save both boys and girls to a life of meritaness and happiness than to fill our life, safe friends, and Poor-Hohoses with criminals If we never had shrunk in our quivering pain When cut by a look or a word. When Passion was roused, "mid its tumult and din Gould sweet, patient Meckness be heard?

If we never had stravgled and lost in the fight,
If our natures were easily tamed,
Would we stretch helping hands to the brother that
erred—
Would we pity when others but blamed?

An, no! If the sword never entered our hearts, It tear-drops becowed not our eyes. But little we'd care for another's duck life While sunshine lit up our own skies. And thus our wise Father besprinkles each crown With pearls, whether many or few; They are tear-drops that fall, and awake into life The flowers that are falrest to view:

Sweet Patience, dear Meekness, and Faith— A Faith that can soar past the skies— A Sympathy delicate, pare.— A Charity tender and wise.

And so we will bless the dear God.
Who sends us the crosses we need,
For He knows in His merciful love
Our nearts will be His if they bleed.

Our hearts will be His if they bleed.

A Royal Defendant.

London Times.

A curious trial now proceeding at Stockholm is exciting great attention in Sweden. Miss Heiga de la Brache, who alleges that she is the danghier of King Gustave IV., Adolphe, of Sweden, has brought an action against King Oscar and the Fiscal Office regarding the payment of an endowment granted to the plaintiff in 1861 by the Government, but which has been suppressed since 1870. The counsel for the plaintiff, Blomquist, at the first sitting handed in as document in which he asked the Court to order that King Oscar and the Fiscal Office should, under pain of an execution, pay his client the sum of 27,081 crowns 88 ore on account of these suppressed payments. The defendants opposed the demand on the ground that, in accordance with the judgment

of the Chief Stadtholder, Miss de la Brache was not the person she represented herself to be, but was really a Miss Aurora Florentina Magnussen. In order to rebut this assertion, the plaintiff's counsel moved that the Court should call upon the defendants to bring into court a letter from Gustave 1V., Adolphe, to Charles XIV., Johann, which was among the papers left by Oscar L. besides two reports under which Miss de la Brache had obtained the endowment.—manely, a report of the Imperial Councillor Von Koch, dated 1860, waich was made upon the express order of Charles XV., and in consequence of which an annuity of 1,200 crowns had been granted to Miss de la Brache since 1851, and a report of the Deputies Uhr and Mankell, made in 1868 to the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count C. Wachtmeister, in consequence of which the annuity was increased to 2,400 crowns. King Oscar had, immediately upon taking the reins of Government into his bands, prohibited the payment of the amnuty. The Court, after a short deliberation, refused the application, but came to no decision upon the main question, adjourning the hearing to another sitting in a fortnight, in order that the plaintiff should have an opportunity to get further evidence on the matter.

GEN. GRANT.

GEN. GRANT.

News from Boston About the Ex-President's
Future Movements.

Dispates to New York Times.

Boston, Dec. 3.—The fact that a movement is on foot to give Gen. Grant a series of brilliant receptions in Eastern cities, on his return from Europe, is just made public, though it was inreceptions in Eastern cities, on his return from Europe, is just made public, though it was intended to keep it from the public for a while longer, until arrangements were more thoroughly perfected. He will arrive by the American Line at Philadelohia, and, if the present programme is carried out, after an informal welcome there, will come direct to Boston to attend the first of the series of receptions. Every effort is making to keep the political element in the background, and to give the reception an entirely non-political appearance. To this end, efforts are making to interest leading and foremost citizens, without regard to party, in each city in the movement.

In this city it is said that the Committee of Arrangements will include the best citizens, some of them strong anti-frant men, so far as the Presidency is concerned. Among other features will be a grand ball. It is intended to invite the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to be present, and it is believed they will come, as the former is said to have expressed a desire to meet the General in his own country. Following the Boston reception will come the New York and Philadelphia receptions. Those who appear to be informed in the matter, and who believe that there is more of politics behind the movement than is admitted, say that Boston is chosen as the first place of reception because here Grant has found some of his sharpest critics and the third term no add or comfort. It is argued that the effect of a successful reception in this city—the social event of the season, under the management of the Brahmins—would be great throughout the country, and, with others following in New York and Philadelphia, set Grant on the track in good style. Whether or not the suspicion that, politics is behind the movement is well grounded, it is undoubtedly the fact that some of the Boston gentlemen interesting themselves in the movement are not acting to advance political schemes.

The Men in the Movement to Put Grant

upon the Bulgarian Throne.

Correspondence New York Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—I tried Saturday to find Mr. Childs, in order to ascertain what truth there is in the report connecting Gen. Grant with the Bulgarian throne, but Mr. Childs had gone to New York with Mr. Tony Drexel, not to gone to New York with Mr. Tony Drexel, not to return till late at night. Yesterday I had better luck. I called at his house in the evening, and sent in my card. Word came back that Mr. Childs was busy entertaining a large party of guests at dinner, but that he would be happy to see me Monday morning at quarter past 10, in his private office in the Ledger building.

I had been waiting not more than five minutes when the proprietor of the Ledger came in, goodnatured and row after a brisk walk down Chestnut street. He placed his dripping umbreila in

natured and fosy after a brisk walk down Chestnut street. He placed his dripping umbreila in
a great cylinder was of Sarsuma ware, and
threw his overcoat over the back of a carved
'ebony chair of the Louis Quatorze period.
"You have seen," I said, "the dispatch from
Philippopolis to the London Standard, asserting
that Gen. Grant has been proposed as a candidate for King of Bulgaria"
"Certainly," said Mr. Childs, with a queer
expression on his tace.
"You smile, Mr. Childs," said I. "You think
that the story is abourd!"

"You smile, Mr. Childs," said I. "You think that the story is absurd!"
"By no manner of means," he replied. "On the contrary, I have every reason to believe that the report is strictly true."
Mr. Childs' smile broadened until it quite overspread his countenance, and, after a few preparatory chuckles, he broke into a hearty langh.

augh.
"Perhaps I ought not to let it out," he continued; "but the fact is, this idea of establishing Gen. Grant on the Bulgarian throne originated with a few of his intimate friends in this country and Europe, among whom I may mention myself. Col. Forney, Gen. Badeau, Mr. Mackay, the Nevada millionaire, and Dr. Evans, of Paris. The immense popularity of Gen. Grant with all classes in all parts of Europe, from the titled nobility down to the peasantry, as attested by the enthusiastic welcome given him wherever he went, and by the beautiful and exception presents which are now intrusted to nated with a few of his intimate friends in this

him wherever he went, and by the beautiful and expensive presents which are now intrusted to my keeping, indicated to us the reception which such a proposal would be sure to meet. You see that the idea has taken like wildire, both here and abroad. Dr. Evans predicted that it would, months ago."

"But has Gen. Grant known of the plan? How does he like it?"

"He has known of it only in a general way, through Badeau. I think he likes it. I think he has always been reluctant to come back to America to settle down in the capacity of a he has always been returned to come back to America to settle down in the capacity of a private citizen. He is naturally ambitious. He wants to do something all the time. His energy and genius would find a spiendid employment in building up this new kingdom and making the Balgarian Kingdom respected the world

and genius would find a splendid employment in building up this new kingdom and making the Bulgarian Kingdom respected the world over."

"May I ask how it all has been brought about? Who first proposed Grant's name! Who worked up putblic opinion in Bulgaria in favor of his candidacy?"

Mr. Childis hesitated. "I don't think it judicious." said he, "to give the secret history of the campaign just at present. I will tell you, however, waat you probably know aiready, that this matter of a Bulgarian King will be settled, not in Bulgaria, but at the great Capitals of Europe—at Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Badeau has made influential acquaintances in England, and Dr. Evans, as you are aware, is a power at Paris. Mackayls immeusely rich, and willing to spend almost any sum for legitimate expenses, and at Berlin there is the Rev. Dr. Thompson, formerly in your city. Perhaps I may add that I myself have been able to do something toward forwarding Gen. Grant's interests."

"You think Gen. Grant would make a good King, Mr. Childs!"

"I am sure of it, sir," answered he. "Gen. Grant is the most remarkable man of the century. He would make an admirable King."

"Should you be inclined to accept any position of dignity or trust in his Court, if he should offer it to you!"

Mr. Childs looked searchingly at the writer's face for a lew seconds. He saw nothing there but candor and perfect good-faith, and replied:

"Oh, no! I shall not leave Philadelphia in any event. If Gen. Grant accepts the Bulgarian crown, I should like very much to visit him amid his new surroundiogs. I don't know but it would tempt me to undertake a sea voyage, to which I am naturally and physiologically strongly disniclined. But I shouldn't accept any office or title in Bulgaria."

"I may announce that determination, then, Mr. Childs!"

"Yes, sir," said he, "and you may put it as strongly as you please."

Mr. Childs?"
"Yes, sir," said he, "and you may put it as
strongly as you please."

Corbin on Grant, and the Next Presidential

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

New York, Dec. 3.— Your correspondent went to Elizabeth, N. J., to-day, and had a long talk with Mr. Abel C. Corbin, Geu. Grant's brotherin-law. Mr. Corbin recently denied that the in-law. Mr. Corbin recently decied that the ex-President had ever been a tanner, and when I told him that these denials had been poohpooned in all sections of the country, he reiterated his former assertions. When I also told him of the story from Phillippoolis, that the Bulgarians had offered their throne to the General, he regarded me with a blank look of incredulity, and then burst into a roar of laughter.

"Oh that's too funny for anything!" he said, "Ulysses, King of Bulgaria! Ha! ha! ha! Why, there isn't an iota of basis for such a report."

I told him how the report had originated, but he still refused to believe, so I led the conver-

I told him how the report had originated, but he still refused to believe, so I led the conversation into another channel. I asked:

"Now that the elections are over, Mr. Corbin, what do you think the prospect is for 1880? Do you think Gen. Grant will be recalled to the leadership of the Republican party?"

"I have had no conversations or correspondence with the General on the subject; but my conviction is that he will not enter the contest as a candidate. "He feets, I am sure, that he has had his turn. He is a lover of fair play, sid is too manly to do any thing that would savor of setfishness or of ingratitude to those other great

men in the Republican party who so long and so ably sustained and defended him. I am sure that he feels that it is their turn now, he having had his. The recent elections have settled one point,—they have made it certain that the Republican party, or any party, is not dependent for success upon any one man. It has many men, any one of whom would stand a good chance of election."

"Then your idea is that the turn the recent elections took has reassured the Republicans, and satisfied them that the nomination of Gen. Grant is not essential to success?"

"I would not say that exactly. The elections ought to have that effect; but how far such a feeling extends I am not able to judge. As I have previously said, I do not think the General will be in the race. There is no crisis such asthere was in 1832, when we insisted upon returning Jackson, believing that he was the only man then that the Democracy could elect."

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc. .

Elizabeth Stevens fied a bill against her husband, James M. Stevens, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

And Frans Sjoberg filed a bill for simflar re-

lief as against Maria Sjoberg on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Lastly, Amanda Stone filed a bill saying she could prove her husband, Abner Stone, had de-serted her over two years, on which account she desired to be released from all obligations to

him.

Jundge Williams yesterday granted divorces
to Joseph Durschmidt from Anna Durschmidt
on the ground of desertion; Ella from Samuel A. Stall, for desertion; to Sarah C. from William Todd, for cruelty; and to Julius Breidt from Emma Breidt, for adultery.

ITEMS. Judge Farwell will hear no set cases next week, baving a large amount of accumulated business to dispose of, but will begin again to hear them on and after the 17th fust. Judges Jameson and Booth will hear motions

Judges Jameson and Booth will hear motions to-day. Judge Rogers motions for new trial, and Judges Moore, Farwell, and Williams.divorce cases.

The following is Judge Williams' call: 2,455, 2,380, 2,451, 230, and 1,857, Patterson vs. Devoy, and 2,383, Rinehart vs. Rinehart.

Judge McAllister is suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism, and will not be in court to-day.

W. J. Campbell was elected Assignee of Street & Bradford; R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of J. H. Knause and of Hatheway & Pincus; and C. D. Lusk of A. A. McKay and of W. S. Davis.

John Callaghan began a suit vesterday against Matthew Howard, claiming \$3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Callaghan began a suit yesterday against Matthew Howard, claiming \$3,000.

Neill B. Field commenced a suit for \$16,000 against Simon B. Buckner.

Thomas Carey began a suit in trespass against George W. Bohanan, claiming \$5,000 damages. Martin J. Carey began a suit for a like amount against the same party.

Christian E., Charlotte M., Charles S., Christopher, Eward W., Matilda I., Martha C. A., Magnus H., Kaspar C., and Betea L. Anderson, members of the same family, united in fling a petition to change their family name. They state that their proper family name has been kunden for many years, and that it has been honored and revered in their native country of Sweden for many years, wherefore they desire to be allowed to resume it.

J. L. Bennett began a suit for \$1,000 damages against M. H. Dement.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Joseph Morrison and Thomas McCarthy were tried for burglary, found guilty, and given seven years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Williams and Patrick Quinn pleaded guilty to burglary and were remanded for sentence.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

The Claim Docket will be taken up Monday morning. Attorneys are hereby notified that they may have calendars by applying at the

COURT.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT-111 to 132, except 120. No. 120, Sibley vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company, on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT-Opinions at 2 p. m. Call is 91, Bizelow vs. People ex rel.: 92, Johnson vs. Johnson; 93, Brywn vs. Kragej; 94, Baler vs. Caldwell; and 95, City vs. Bennett. No case on trial. JUDGE JAMESON—218, 219%, 220, 223 to 231, 233 to 240. No. 217, Damier vs. Pulsifer, on

233 to 240. No. 217, Damier vs. Pulsitet, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Submitted cases.

JUDGE MOORE—Set case term No. 88, Wright vs. Chicago & Northwestern Raifroad Company. No. 317, Atwater vs. Holiaday, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—S4, 292. to 300, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE McALLISTER—374, 376, and 377, of calendar, and set cases 1, 212, Heinz vs. Quinn, and 2,584, Brandt vs. Lill. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 595, 608, 618, 627, 628, JUDGE CART Nos. 595, 608, 618, 627, 628, 633, and 634.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Bastardy cases, and Nos. 734, 743, 744, 788, 794, 800, 816, 817, 831, 835, and S36.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOUTH—Thomas Dowlling vs. Samuel Blaisdell and w. B. White; verdict, \$206.86, and motion for new trial.—H. T.
Murray vs. Marion Munger; verdict, debt,
\$2,836.69, damages, \$737.80, and motion for new
trial.

trial.

JUDGE McALLISTER-Elizabeth Sinclair vs. Stephen Wilkes; verdict, \$150, and motion for new

AVE MARIA.

Ave Maria!
Daylight is fading:
Let thy presence, pervading,
Our souls half to rest. Ave Maria! Mother of One. Thy crucified Son. Christ the Redeemer.

Ave Maria! Thou dwellest above.
Where the ransomed in love
Forever adore thee.

Ave Maria! Sweet bells are ringing. Scraphs are singing Alleluias to thee.

Ave Maria!
In esim meditation
And meek adoration,
We honor thy name.
ROCHESTER, Minn.
EDWIN EDGERTON.

Cuisine a la Russe. Moscow Letter to Coston Traveller.
While on this matter of home manufactures must mention the bread of this country of all countries. It is light, sweet, and tender, and far preferable to the French bread, which

which seems to us the perfection of the breads of all countries. It is light, sweet, and tender, and far preferable to the French bread, which is more than half crust. The Russian soups we enjoy very much, too, and find them generally made up of many kinds of vegetables and meats, but all we have tried are very palatable and apparantly very nourisbing. The cooking of meats, too, is excellent here, and all kinds of vegetables are prepared in a far more Christian manner than we find them in Germany. Fruits are plenty, watermelons abounding for a dessert. We have had this imeion cut up in small pieces in wine jeily. Puddings they seem to know little about. For a variety, we tried one Jay this week a Russian restaurant, one of the first-class, and found everything very elegant, the room beautifully decorated, handsome lace curtains, and a German instrument, which plays like a band, discoursing sweet music all the time. The waiters were all clothed in white, and wore red sashes with large tassels. Of course the bill of fare was in Russian, but our guide secured us an excellent dinner; the soup was made of a little of everything, ham, beels sausare, pork, vaprious vegetables, including rucumber and beets, and hard-boiled eggs; but it was very palatable, and we fully appreciated it; then came cotelles fried in crumbs, with toasted bread under them and six kinds of vegetables as garniture, laid about the platter very temptingly. One vegetable called Brussels cabbage was about as large as an English walmut, and a very capital relish. Then there were tempting little carrots, beans, and calliflower, and, having discussed these, curiously-mixed pudding was set before us, "Nesseirode" by name. It is what we should call a "rich blum-pudding," with jelly and various fruits on the top, and for drink a bottle of raspberry wine or cordial. After true Russian fashion, tea was handed about in tumblers, lemon juice being generally used here instead of milk and sfigar.

Thus we dined "a la sussee," sitting on velvet sofas and studyi

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER. (Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their name de plums addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

B A A B 1 2 A R C R E REPLEXIBILITY CAN ATL DOT O U N C E E I K O N E I S E L E M M E T A E R I S A E S O P No. 545. C U L T U N I O L I F T T O T E No. 546. No. 547. No. 548,

DOUBLE-PERSPECTIVE CUBE-NO. 550. 4..... A SAME THE PO MINE W

10* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * 30 0 0 0 0 0 0 07 From 1 to 5, a monk; 1 to 2, a waterfall; 2 to 3, lattice-work; 1 to 4, a cup; 4 to 6, land-forfeitures; 5 to 6, snowy; 2 to 8, vexed; 9 to 10, belonging to a shore; 9 to 11, to cleanse: 5 to 8, one wao has the care of cattle; 8 to 7, plums; 10 to 12, wooden; 8 to 7, a flesh market; 11 to 12, subterfuges; 6 to 7, a philosopher; 4 to 3, erases.

CHICAGO.

LITTLE CASSINO.

August of the control of the control

CONNECTED DIAMONDS-NO. 551.

First diamond—In Enena; a man's name; a fisherman dropped this; pleasing; where honest men pass their nights; oid age; in Comet. Second diamond—In Happy Thought; an insect; a tree; a maeful household utensil; concise; an animal; in Youngster. Third diamond—In Haf Auch; to wager; to weave; possessed with sincerity; an inscription; a river in Scotland; in Henida. The central words, connected, ask a question of every young man in view of the matrimonial altar.

FULTON, Ill.

DOUFLE ACROSTIC—NO. 552.

A bet; a Static; an ancient language; a resting-

A bet; a State; an ancient language; a resting-place; to exait; ballads; a belief; to escape; a sword. The initials form a city in Massachusetts and the finals a city in New York.

Across—A feminine title; an Eastern salutation; a form of address to a lady; an island in the Philibines; a gentlewoman. Down—In Counet; a Roman coin; a mole or bank; an exciamation; a title; a child's familiar word; furious; an abbrevition; in Rose Maylie.

E. F. K.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 554. A pile; a nobleman; space; amusement. Cuicago. Eureka. SOUARE WORD-NO. 555.

A den; sour; contended; a contrary current. CHICAGO. CROOT. RIDDLE-NO. 556.

RIDDLE—NO. 556.

A firearm, song, coin, or charge:
I'm black or white, small or large;
A painting fine, a statue, too;
A suggle person, never a few;
A measure of distance, a castle of old;
Now my merits are fully told.
I'm single at present, but may unite.
Your attention, puzziers, I would invite.
PAXTON, Ill.

CHARADE—NO. 557. CHARADE-NO. 557.

My first is a mineral, my second is a rank, and oth together form a pird. D. H. K. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 558.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 558.

I am composed of eleven letters, and am a musical instrument.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a constellation.

My 5, 6, 10, is a title.

My 5, 9, 11, 2, is savor.

My 7, 8, 6, 4, is to hack.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis.

COMET. NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO, 559.
I am composed of twenty-three letters, and am the name of an officer of the late Southern Con-

the name of an officer of the federacy.

My 1, 5, 12, 2, 23, is a color.

My 9, 25, 3, is a weight.

My 17, 14, 19, 20, 6, 16, is an snimal,

My 8, 9, 10, 11, 4, is a weight.

My 21, 13, 18, 3, is a water-fawl.

My 12, 15, 7, is a measure.

Correspondence.

Correspondence.

C. A. B. Mother and Son, city, jointly answered six of the puzzles, Nos. 541, 542, 543, 544, 547, and 548. Scotia, city, sends a square-word of six letters in smoothly-flowing verse, which will appear soon. Trank's

Baby Mine, Bloomington, Ill., contributes a compound square word for The Corner and forwards it. Thanks.

Tyro, city, regards the puzzles as too compoundedly nard, especially the cross. He answers Nos. 541, 543, 547, and 548.

Happy Jack, city, gives "Jo-an" in answer to Towhead's "Arabella," and the correct replies to Nos. 541, 543, and 548.

Snug, city, as usual, mounts Pegasus to answer a puzzle. Here is his reply to Towhead's charade: The girl from the desert was named Arabella, And Towhead, the author, is a puzzling good fellow. Sigma, Evanston, Ill., makes his first appearance with five answers,—Nos. 541, 543, 544, 547, and 548. The gentleman sends some puzzles for which room will be found and thanks are returned. turned.

Fritz, city, makes a reappearance with all the knots properly untied, from the cross to "Arabella." Fritz has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he alone of all the guessers answered the ten tals week.

E. F. K., city, answers four of the puzzles, and want of time precludes attempting any more. Mr. K. has a curronsly-constructed roomboid in this number. One word can be read in twelve different ways, and that ongut to help in its solution. Henida, Champaign, III., has a credit-mark this week, he being one of the two correspondents who sent Mr. K. 'a cross. He regrets his lack of time to hunt up "Arabella" and "Hippocrates' Sleeve." These were all that were missing from Henida's list.

Henida's list.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., finds time for only a short study of the puzzles. He answers half the list, and forwards a diamond for The Corner column. The flaven-haired has a good one in this week, and the answer, no doubt, has puzzled many a young man in view of the halter. Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., asszs for just one more easy list, as she couldn't make out but three of last week's twisters. The ten this week are quite easy, Miss Rose, and there ought to be few saliures. The regular nearly all staid away this week, being evidently ashamed to confess de-feat.

feat.

Will, city, found the cross too diagonally hard, but gives the "Reflexibility" of the horizontal line. He thinks "Townead" was thinking of a "Dessert-Spoon" when he wrote his charade. Will is not far wrong; Tewhead was "spoons" on "Arabelia." The correct answers were sent to Nos. 541, 542, 543, 547, and 548.

Nos. 541, 542, 543, 547, and 548.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., sends Towhead's "Arabella," Croot's dismond, and Non-Flus square in his letter, and those three are all he can flut this week. In ouder to square accounts, however, with some of those who have bothered him in the past, he constructs a compound square which is quite a novelty, and Eff Aitch will soos see it in type.

Boy-Smokers in Mexico.

Mexico Tree Republics.

A foreign paper states that boys under 16 wh

Trevis are fined and imprisoned. Such a law in Mexico would make a clean sweep of everything between the ages of 9 years and 16. We must not omit to mention, however, that there are no "boys" in this city over 10.

A GOAT IN POLITICS.

How He Butted a Democratic Candidate Out of Congress.

New Pork Letter to Inaldnapolis Journal.

In the Second Congressional District there has been an important result from an insignificant cause, which quite reminds one of the Chicago conflagration, and Mrs. O'Leary's cow. Some months ago Mrs. Litchfield residing in the Second District, planted a flower garden. A goat broke through the fence, and converted the geraniums and roses into nourishment. Her husband planted his letture and tomatoes. A goat (it was the same goat) climbed over the A goat broke through the fence, and converted the geraniums and roses into nourishment. Her husband planted his lettuce and tomatoes. A goat (it was the same goat) climbed over the fence and masticated the vegetables. After tears and awears the crop of beauty and "garden eass" was again put into the ground and watched by a big dog. That detective was decoyed away by some fascinating stranger one night, and the same identical goat climbed up on the front stoop, crept along on the top of the fence, holding on by his toes, got on to the woodshed, and thence jumped down, once more desolating the verbenas and carrying dismay to the clothes-line, and ate one lines sheet and some gossamer fabrics of feminine usefulness. It then started to go home, but stooped on the way out to taste of a particular succulent and savory cotton curtain that flapped from an open window. Rash act! Fatal dalliance! Litchfield was awakened by the soft, uncertain rustling of that curtain. He seized his revolver, shot at a burglar, and killed the goat. The snimal was an Irishman's, and it was soon whispered about that the unhappy Litchfield had that goat's blood on his hands. Months passed, Litchfield was nominated by the Democrats for Congress in a district that always gives a Democratic majority of three to one. Litchfield rejoted, He bromised offices to his triends. Suddenly, a few weeks before election, some fiend in human form raised the terrible cry, "Who killed the Irishman's goat?" and echo reolied, "Litchfield did it." The next day the question fassily took was: "Who killed the Irishman's cow?" At the Democratic meetings Litchfield was indigmantly charged with Hilbernian cowicide, and at one of the meetings be was even charged with the crime of horsecide. In vain he explained and protested. He was hooted down. The neighbors of the man who owned the invaluable goat assembled in a saloon, nominated by the persones by a majority of \$0.031. The left how is of rare against Litchfield, Finally, the Republicans, who had given up all notion

THE PHANTOM BALL. You remember the hall on the corner?
To-night, as I walked down street,
I heard the sound of music,
And the rhythmic beat and beat
In time to the pulsing measure
Of lightly-tripping feer.

And I turned and entered the doorway; It was years since I had been there— Years, and the world is different, And pleasure has changed to care— Rut sgain I was hearing the music, And watching the dancers fair.

And then, as I stood and listened, And then, as I stood and listened,
The music lost its giee,
And, instead of the merry waitzers,
There were ghosts of The Used To Be—
Ghosts of the Pleasure-Seekers
Who once had danced with me.

O'twas a ghastly picture !-

As they danced, their dry bones rattled Like a shutter in a blast; And they stated from eycless lockets On me as they circled past; And the music that kept them whirling Was a funeral-dirge played fast.

Some of them were their face-cloths, Others were rotted away; Some had mold on their garments, And some seemed dead but a day: Skeletons all, but I knew them As friends that were blithe and gay.

Beauty, and grace, and manhood— And this was the end of all: And this was the end of all:
Only their bhantoms whirling
In a gassily skeleton-ball.
But the music ceased, and they vanished,
And I came away from the hall.
ELLA WHEELER.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

NEW NUTS.

Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts Pecans, Brazils.

Mixed Nuts, per lb.

New Fles, per lb.

New Radish, London Layers, M boxes.

Fles Mixed Candies, per lo.

Fles Mixed Candies, a los

Fancy Nienac Crackers, per lb.

Alphabet's Crackers, per lb.

Zosiogical Crackers,

Finest St. Louis Flour, per bri...... Extra large French Pranes for table use.

Malaga Grapes. Sweet Oranges, Preserved Fruits,
Fruit Butters, etc., etc.

Just received, direct Importation of Fancy Japanese
Tea Pots. filled with choice Japan Tea, which we offer
at a less price than they can be purchased empty.

Hickson's Cash Grocery House, 113 East Madison-st.

LADIES, by orimping your own hair you break it, and it becomes lifeless, which causes it soon to grow thin. You can save TIME and TROUBLE and keep the hair in a healthy condition no way so effectually as by wearing Mkis. THOMPSON'S Miss. THOMPSON'S Miss. Pet. Curis, Pulls, Prize List. Brya. Curis, Pulls, Prize List. Brya. C. THOMPSON'S Pet. List. Brya. C. THOMPSON'S Price List. Brya. C. THOMPSON'S Miss. The List. Brya. C. THOMPSON'S Miss. Price PRICE MISS. PRICE PRICE

Send for copy of Hickson's Grocer.

SHHDS OWEE and VEGETABLE, all the finest kinds. UN-UALED IN QUALITY. Packets well filled with ESH SKEDS, sure to grow and give satisfaction, veatalogue for 1879 Just out, and will be MAILED EE. Send for it. E. WYMAN, JR., Seedsman,

To Consumptives AND INVALIDS. WINCHESTERS HYPOPHOSPRITE or LIME SODA. For Consumption, Weak Lungs, ghs, Asthus, Bronchits and General Debinion in schoolsized Specific Benedy, proved by 120 Use WINCHEST BY AND SODE TO CONSUMPTION. WEAK COUGHS, A STREET, Bronchitts and General it is an actnowledged Specific femely, proportions, experience. TRY IT.

Price, \$1 and \$2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Cold by Manageria. 36 3 oint St., New York.

HADWAY'S REMEDIES.

Hon, Thurlow Weed.

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies After Using them for Several Tears. Dear Sir: Having for several years, Jan. 4, 187

Dear Sir: Having for several years, used your melies. doubtlingly at first, but after experiencing the discount of the several years, used your melies. Six of the several years, and the several several the several several

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHOLA. CHOLERA MORBUS FEVER AND AGUE CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA,

SORE THROAT,

Looseness, Diarrhess, Cholera Mortus, or painful of charges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twy an inutes be taking Radway's Keady Edjeff. No ex-gostion or inflammation, no weakness or issuitude, we follow the use of the R. B. Reifer. R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most exeruciating pains lays inflammation and cures Congestions wheth the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or or, by one application, In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excraciating the pain. Rheumanie Bed-ridden, Indrm, Crippled, Kervi Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEI AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder Inflammation of the Bowels,

Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part of parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Hearthura, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers aloud always carry a bottle of RAD with the pain of the pain of

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Majarious, Billious, Scariet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Filis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

Resolvent. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE. CONTAGIOUS.

BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING
THE FULIDS,
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrottla, Glandiar Swelling,
Hacking Dry Cough, Canceroos Affections, Syphilitic
Compitainta, Biseding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water
Brash, Tic Doloraux, White Swellings, Tumors Uicers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fesale Compitaints, Gout, Dropsy, Sait Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel at emedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotulous opstitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only outline cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravet, Disbetes, Dronsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinonce of Urine, Brights Disease, Albuminuris, and in all casar where there are brick-dest deepsits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg. or throads like white allk, or there is a morbid, dark, billion superariace, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, bureing sensation when passing water, and plain in the small of the back and slong the loins. Sold by druggiess. PRICE ONE DOLLAM.

OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr.RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y. DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly tastelous, elegandy costed with sweet compunge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen Radway's Filis, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver. Bowels, Kidneys, Biadder, Nervon Diseasea, Headache, Constituation, Costiveness, Irid gestion, Dyacpala, Billouaness, Fever, Infammation of the Rowels, Files, and all derangements of the Rernal Viscera. Warrated to effect a positive core Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral of celeterious drus.

Fer Observe the Collective Crame.
Place of the Collective Crame.
Sour Ernetations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Fits the Stomach, Science, Science, Science, Collective Crame.
Court Ernetations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Fits the Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Chosin the Stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Chosin or Suffocating Sensations when in a Fring posture Dots or Webs before the Sight, Free act out Fain the Lies, Harries or Perfect of Perfection. Yellowinsas the Skin and Eyes, Fain in the Side, Cheen, Limba as addeen Flutter of Meat, Burnburg in the Fiese.

A few doses of Radway's Filia will free the system.
Firem all of the above named disorders. Frico.

READ "False and True."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HOME IDEA. Sr. Loves, Mo., Dec. 1.-The home idea exists St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—The home idea exists in the hearts of all. Its expression is as varied as the tastes and habits of the human family. When we look uron the lights and shadows that play spen this picture, when we consider the grave re-

possibilities which it represents, wonder-rapt,

From it step forth the vice or virtue that es with its sin or blesses with its beauty. Can there be compassed, or its power compassed.

unfance be compassed, or its power compremaded?

The impress of the nation, the class, and of the
advidual is indelibly stamped upon every home.
Outside in the world we may live a pretense, but
are annahed we are ourselver. The many
conditions of life shape and control the home
strature. Riehes, poverty, and station enter
the the vast diversity.

All may make for themselves a home in accordmed with their own conception. The best or pooret is but the reflection of its builder. Whilst
home and place claim a certain influence, beneath
the serface we must look for the home-spirit that
wells in each. There may be luxury and coarsemen an engaler and beauty. There may be grandeur
and niety or poverty and peace.

Women sets as the most important factor in this
home construction. It is through her and around
her that all the various elements meet and mingle. It
becomes then of vital importance that she use
her power intuitigentity and in that direction where
it will promote the greatest good. The question,
therefore, of aer capability to faidfit this trust becomes a matter of grave importance. Since
through the home her influence speaks in all
issues, public and private, it is imperative that she
be deneated to fail her place wisely and well. No
round of superficial accomplishments, no seasons
of fashion or frivolity, will serve her in her greatest
medians.

of fashion or frivolity, will serve her in her greatest and.

The lengthy notices in the daily press of brilliant veddings, with the long list of belongings, the cut of the bridal train, the names and dresses of bridesmaids and attendants, the very honorable and disfusnished guests gracing the occusion, down to the very last gift of butter-knife, real aliver or tiple-plated, are but feeble promises of a possible future. When such dimistless crowns a woman's highest ambition, it is but a sorry earnest of the home she is destined to build. Though beauty and taste may embellish, though order and cleaniness may purify, a home leaking in genuine comfort falls short of its highest aim. All virtues, to serve legisimate purposes, need to be used it moderation. It is pleasant to enter a finely-furnished house. Its admirable arrangements may pleas the eye. Its freedom from dust may be appeable to the senses. We feel that it is good to be there. But, fin an untoward moment, a tidy hillout of place, a ray is turned away, and ligraduily dawns upon us that our hostess is saddenly illuses, a disturbed manner betrays agitation, and presently, in some abstract way, we connect ourselves with the change. A chill of discomfort thrills our entire being, we become absent-mind-

remeasely a fattlete of fill its purpose, its power to piease vanishes, and it is transformed into ugliness. To choose for a house appointments consistent with one's means is wise, but to select them with a view to cally use is better. Our surroundings must minister to our comfort, or we, in turn, become their shaves. To stand in awe before an array of fashlonable upholstery, framed in carvings naver so clatorate, weakens and humilistes the creature whose gonins has wrought and shaped them. In building a home, more than all outside belongings is needed the true basis of mental and monk worth. The patience that shall ighten the daily care, the cheeriulness that shall shed its sussible round, and the courage that shall seed its sussible round, and the courage that shall accept the datter of the fiour, and from them fashion all the needed forces of life.

what question a poser. If a uthfully, I am sure of a clew le knows my fondness for this es: "Pooh! that's easy; to

is it?"

toad! Doesn't be walk funny?

*** "Why, very much as you you fee! happy—hoppety-skip.
See, now, where do you think I don't know: where is he?" ing for some little flee for his fine san't, what then ?" "Ferg for a toadstoo! to sit down on if ne isn't, what then he thinks it is going to one for an umbrella.

**sit down on them when he is to down on them when it is down on them when sit down on them when will down on them when who will down the sit down on them when wo can say so. What more can we say sout "O. we can say perhaps as ye chowder, and is looking for he pot." "What else will he so the pot." "What else will he so the sill he have to eat?" "Toada." "What will he get it?" "Ons. "Then what will he put it would lined milkweed cap." "To see his grandma "Where will he get tt?" "Ons. "Then what will a seen cup, maybe." "Then hem in?" Let me see. "I m's tamble." "Then where to dry?" "On his grandma" "Now here's a little word; ""To find some little green "etc.
""On he grandma" it if we were. ""To find some little green "etc.
""" on he grandma" it if we were out when out when out when out

Nov. 26.—As I have quite ies about the management of used to give the benefit of my flower-loving friends. I had by everybody knew all about the

ly everybody knew all about the seems many persons know httle that it is a beautiful flower and int. Some of my readers who i the bulb and its treatment may say and uselest. I write this not been so successful in growhis bulb. It does not seem genthe bulbs which have bloomed ragain, nor that the offsets will season after being separated its.

A Rosy View of Things in the Shenandoah Valley.

Its Fine Climate, the Crops It Can

Raise, and Other Advantages.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. STRASBURG, Va., Nov. 29.—In my former let STRASBURG, Va., Nov. 20.—In my former letters I have endeavored to give your readers my impressions in regard to the general appearance and customs of the recopie who have their homes in the Valley of Virginia, and incidentally alluding to the advantages of climate, soil, and location which they enjoyed. I have not obtained a superficial idea by simply judging of the country and its people by looking through car-windows, and conversing with people who congregated about the depots, but have traveled upon their highways, walked over their farms, and, from conversation with the cultivators of the conversation with the cultivators of the from conversation with the cultivators of the soil in their fields, and in their homes, have endeavored to gather all possible facts to enable me to correctly judge of the comparative advantages and disadvan-tages of cultivating the soil and living among this people; and, from the information I have in his way obtained, I submit my conclusions to our readers. One of the principa I reasons that tead of at the West, is the difference in the character of the neighbors. I should have, In aducation and refinement, and that the im provements in roads and educational institutions, which this generation must build at the West are already constructed here, and but little

are already constructed here, and but little debt left upon the people.

The Shenandoah Valley proper extends from Harper's Ferry southwest to Staunton, 130 miles, and ishabited exclusively by an agricultural community. Of course in Winchester and a few of the largest towns there are a few manufacturing establishments, but they are small. I was never among a people so universally agricultural and so generally well-to-do, with but few who are very wealthy, and fewer who are very poor, and their small pauper institutions, sparsely filled, sustain the truth of my statement.

institutions, sparwely filled, sustain the truth of my statement.

The blacks have schools, convenient to them all, which are exclusively theirs, sustained by taxation, and as long as those the white children attend, unless that in some cases the white people lengthen their schools by subscriptions, I saw no evidence of antagonism in any case between the white and colored population, and no disposition to intrude upon each other's rights.

I have never seen any finer climate anywhere than here. The North Mountain extends from the Potomac to Staunton, and the Blue Ridge runs nerallel with it, but east of it, leaving the Shemandoah Valuey between, varying in width from twelve to thirty miles, the mountains breaking the bleak winds of winter, and giving a pure, hracing atmosphere in summer. The fields are as green as in summer, and the stock in juxuriant feed in pasture. From what I saw and learned, stock will sustain uself in pasture some four weeks earlier in spring and four weeks lear in antimum than in Northern Illinois,—an important consideration to the feeder, demanding less forace cut, and less buildings to weeks later in autumn than in Northern Illinois,—an important consideration to the feeder, demanding less forage cut. and less buildings to hold it. A greater variety of crops can be raised than with us, and they can raise everything that can be raised in Illinois, and in as great abundance. Grapes, peaches, and pears grow in perfection, and apples are a certain crop. I did not see an acre of waste rand in going the whole length of the valley, and have never seen corn or wheat finer anywhere. It is almost impossible to find a farm of 100 acres without one or more elegant springs of pure almost impossible to find a same of or same without one or more elegant springs of pure water, and clear brooks running through them. Most farms have groves of oak and hickory upon them. There is plenty of stone for building purposes, and one sees many fences of

angh this section has been cultivated for Although this section has been cultivated for dimost a century, its enormous crops bear evi-lence that it has not greatly deteriorated. It is intestone land, and the stone in its disintegra-ion recuperates the soil most wonderfully. The attle and sheep, which are kept very extensivecattle and sheep, which are kept very extensively in the irich pastures, were all fat enough for the market. Being from 80 to 150 miles from such markets as Baltimore and Washington, their productions sell readily and at good prices. The road from Harper's Ferry to Staunton, made of broken stone, is one of the finest I ever rode over, and such towns as Charlestown, Winchester, Newtown, Strasburg, Woodstock, Mount Jackson, New Market, Harrisonburg, and Stauton lie directly upon it. They are all thriving towns and cities, and have a homelike appearance to a stranger. Lexington, the handsomest town of the whole South, lies some thirty miles still further up the valley. Here was the home of Stonewall Jackson, whose name is revered more highly by these Virginians than that of any other Contederate General. Here is the Lee and Washington College and the Virginia Military institute. The highway the Virginia Military institute. The highway from Staunton to Lexington is elaborately built, and kept in perfect repair, winding among green hills and along beautiful valleys.

I do not think there is a more beautiful drive in this Republic than this one is, and along which are the substantial old homes of the first families of Virgina,—many living on the same land, and in some cases in the same houses, their fathers and grandfathers did, built in the midst of beautiful groves.

their fathers and grandfathers did, built in the midst of beautiful groves.

The famous White Sulphur Springs are easily reached from Staunton, which are resorted to by the wealthy from every section of the South, and the Natural Bridge is reached from Lexington, some nine miles from it. The great reason why I would sooner purchase Jand here than in the West is, that, while it can be purchased as cheaply, it is, from its character, location, and climate, intrinsically worth much more, and its productions, on account of nearness to markets, are much more valuable and sure of sale.

Southeast of the Blue Ridge, in the Piedmont section, and along up to Charlottesville, Jefferson's old home, all fine grazing and dairy country, farms can be purchased from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

Southeast of the Blue Ridge, in the Piedmont section, and along up to Charlottesville, Jefferson's old home, all fine grazing and dairy country, farms can be purchased from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

Around Charlestown and Whoebester land sells at \$35 to \$50 per acre, while near Woodstock and Mount Jackson it is held considerably higher. There is plenty of limestone, which, by burning, manures and restores the land: roads already constructed, and churches and school-houses already built, and labor cheap and plenty, especially female help for the house. Good nouse girls can be hired for \$1 per week, and cooks who are infinitely superior to those usually so styling themselves, in Chicago, are plenty here at \$6 per month.

The climate is much more uniform, and not liable to those sudden changes so often experienced farther north. Although some four degrees farther south than Chicago, it is unusual for the thermometer to indicate much warmer weather than with us, and, being sheltered on two sides by ranges of mountains which break the bleakness of the winds, its winter elimate is beautiful, oftentimes allowing the farmer to continue portlons of his work during every month of the year, enabling him to do bis work more economically than it hurried by the short seasons a late spring and early autumn often gives us.

The best evidence of the profit in farming here, and that its long cultivation has not greatly deteriorated its soil, is shown by the prosperity of the people who cultivate it. At the close of the War hardly an outbuilding was left in the entire Valley of Virginia, and the ionces almost entirely destroyed. For four years in succession the crops of the farmers were carried off or dearroyed, and then he had so devastated the country that a crow could not find amstenance in the entire valley. New barns have been replaced, and the pastures are full of absept and catile, the roads repaired and bridges rebuilt, and but little town and ended the forces have been replaced, and the most fayored section of the Western pow

all the reasons to which I have before referred are taken into consideration.

I went to Virginia for facts and without are judice. I have voted at every election since 1850, and have never east a vote that was not for a Republican, and have not here disguised may political opinions in a single instance, and at Winchester, in the botel at Staunton, and with the people in their homes I conversed repeatedly on political affairs, and my right to express my opinion was conceded as courteously as it could have been done many town in Illinois. I disarmed myself of feeling, except that these people were my countrymen.

Their sindness to me was so marked, and

my reception in every case so cordial, that I shall most certainly feel that there is no reason why any man may not go among them and edge; for himself and his family all the rights they can in any portion of our Republic.

J. F. L.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

New Fork Sun, Dec. 3.

The transformation that was begun in the American Institute building at the close of the

doors were again thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon, at the opening of the International Dairy Fair. Near the centre two pyramids of cheese have been built large enough to "cloy the hungry edge of appetite" in the most inveterate cheese cater. Just beyond rests the giant cheese of the exhibition on a low platform, built for its accommodation. On tables extending along the interior at the right of the central asise the displays of cheese by exhibitors other than those whose exhibits are mentioned above are shown. The tables on the left of the sisie are mainly devoted to displays of butter. The raised platform extending around the interior is divided into sections for the display of dairy implements. At the further end of the building from the entrance the process of cheese-making is to be shown in all its stages. Along the south side, just under the apring of the arches on which the roof rests, cattle-pens have been constructed for the exhibition of the various grades of mileh cows.

The exhibition comprises—or will comprise when the arrancements are completed—exhibits of enesse, butter, cows, dairy implements, models of cheese factories and creameries, etc. The display of cheese comprises five classes, the classes being subdivided into numbers. Eleven first prizes are offered for cheese made in the Various dairying States of the Union, and a prize for the best cheese made in the Camadas. Another class comprises cheese made on the Courfment of Europe, and cheese in fancy shapes, made anywhere. Besifies, there is a sweepstakes class "for the best cheese made in the Camadas. Another class "for feb best display of cheese." And in addition there are valuable special preuntums offered by outsiders. The butter displays are likewise divided into classes and subdivided into numbers. Eleven first prizes are offered for dairy innolements and models, Six first prizes are offered for dairy and still another class "for the best cheese warde in the maddition to numbers. Eleven first prizes are offered for dairy cow

exhibitors of cheese, but the exhibits are not ticketed yet.

The display of butter is very large. The Thurbers show Irish butter prepared on the Dorset system; Danish butter in tubs; butter from Friesland, Holland; Welsh tubs; Kiel butter, from Denmark; Normandy butter; and other varieties. H. D. Sherman & Co., of Monticello, Ind., send samples of outter packed in tubs of burr maple, with nickel-plated hinges and hoops. There are 300 packages of fancy and hoops.

creamery butter from Elgin, ill., by various exhibitors. In all there are about 200 entries of butter.

Large sections at the rear of the hall are occupied by Messrs. Jones, Faulkner & Co., of Utica, N. Y., and Whitman & Burrell, of Little Falls, N. Y. These exhibitors show complete apparatus for making cheese and butter on the most improved plans. The processes are to be exhibited in all their stages, from the time when the milkman sits down and says. "So, bos." to the time when the boarding-house immate breaks the awful silence of the occasion by venturing to say, "Ahem! may I trouble you for the cheese?" Jones, Faulkner & Co. will have a live dairymaid on exhibition to-day, and a practical theesemaker from one of the first factories in Oneida County.

The display of cattle is not large, but is very fine in quality. William Crozier, of Northport, L. I., exhibits Aryshires, Jerseys, and Guernseys. His cattle occupy nine pens. S. M. & D. Wells, of Weathersfield, Conn., make a good display of Arvshires. Some fine Holstein cattle are exhibited by Thomas Fisher, of New Brunswick, N. J.; Harry N. Weed, of Stamford, Conn., shows some Devon cows; Norfolk and Suffolk cattle are exhibited by G. F. Taber, of Patterson, N. Y.; and Alderveys by James A. Hayt, of the same place. Dr. Bathsgate, of Morrissnia, exhibits a sacred cow and a calf.

A pyramid of 300 sacks of Ashton's factory-filled salt, weighing in all about 60,000 pounds, is exhibited by Francis D. Moulton & Co., of this city. Higgins' Eureka factory-filled salt is also exhibited in considerable bulk.

Numerous patterns of churns, feed-cutters, refrigerators, and other articles used about the dairy are on exhibition, occupying the space around the hall outside of the main floor.

A larke throng was present in the evening. The hall presented a fine appearance. Mr. Folsom, of this city. Acting the main floor.

A larke throng was present in the evening. The hall presented a fine appearance. Mr. Folsom, of this city, acting Chairman of the Committee of arrangements

son, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, who presided. The address was delivered by the Hon. Heratio Seymour. "When we walk the streets of this great city," ex-Gov. Seymour said, "and see its varied forms of wealth, we feel that this show of farm products represents but an humble item of the continent's resources; yet it has much to do with the weitare of this Union and the Provinces of Canada. It represents an industry which gives life to commerce and activity to trade. It is one of the roots of our prosperity. We have heard much about the banks and their influence for good or evil upon the country; but the sum of their united currency is less than the value of the butter and cheese made in this country each year, and the loss of a single season's dairying would be greater than if all the banks of this city should berubbed out."

The exhibition, he said, is a challenge from American to European farmers. He did not stand there to speak to dairymen, but for them. When he accepted the Presidency of the American Dairymen's Association, he found that he was dealing with men who knew what thay were talking about, and were bent upon finding out every truth which affected their industry. No university in the land has had the benefit of a wider range of lectures upon such topics.

If an Englishman had been told a few years ago that America would send large amounts of cheese to London, he would have felt it as a simupon English civilization. Today we load down British steamers with our dairy products.

Two striking facts should give our people courage. Heretofore we have looked for markets in Europe only when war or famine razed there, and at such times transportation rates have been put up so high that the larger share of the gain has gone to the carrier on railroad and water routes. But during the past season, although the price of food has fallen, our people have sent more produce abroad thap ever before, and it has been carried cheaper. These facts should give confidence to men of business and of labor.

ductions of our soil with those of France, which, with not so much area as the State of Texas, raises more wheat than the whoie of the United States, the product of wheat in France in 1868 reaching 350,000,000 busbels, while the total of the United States was only 240,000,000. Going back to 1860, where only we can get accurate statistics of the products of both countries, he said: France then produced 230,000,000 busbels of outs against our 170,000,000 busbels of our produced 230,000,000; 60,000,000 busbels of barley against our 12,000,000; and 33,000,000 busbels of buckwheat against our 12,000,000; nor was she without the products of grazing and pasture land, which are supposed to be the necessity requiring our extended farms. She had 4,000,000 borses and mules against our 13,000,000; 30,000,000 of sheer against our 14,000,000; 12,000,000 of neat cattle against our 13,000,000; 30,000,000 of sheer against our 24,000,000; and 6,000,000 of swine against our 16,000,000. Leaving out gold and silver (both as exports and imports), in 1876 France imported \$732,000,000 worth of products of other countries as against the imports of the United States for the same year, amounting to \$533,000,000, or nearly one-half more. But to pay for this she exported \$340,000,000 worth of her productions, as against the exports of the United States to all countries of \$545,000,000 or nearly one-half more, leaving a surplus of profit, or balance of trade in her favor is not used up in paying the interest; and principal of a debt held against her abroad, either national or municipal. Lest any one should think that her exports were manufactured articles alone, let me add that, of these exports, articles of food and raw material formed a part to the extent of \$39,000,000,000, or leaving out cotton or tobacco, much more food and raw material than did the United States export. The question arises, how are these very great results possible? This may be told in a word. It is through the cultivation of the soil. Of her 132,000,000 only may be c

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Harvard Lampson.

[found by the shore a time-stained rock, I found by the shore a time-stained rock,
A relic of glaciers past,
All weed-bedecked, while its rugged side
Was worn by the ebb and the flow of the tide,
Swept o'er by the wintry blast.
And I thought that thus should my love endure
The storms of time and decay,
And thus, 'mid life's tempestuous roar,
Serene, unmoved as the rock by the shore,
Should stand till the Judgment-Day.

And I told my Kate of the time-worn rock, The message sent down from above.

And, gazing, she read—and I've bidden good-bye
To my dreams and connubial horse To my dreams and connubial hope, For there on my rock, 'neath the fair Summer-sky, Some fiend had writ characters seven feet high-'Your wife needs Dobbins' Soap."

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Dec. 6.—A subject which, at the present, so agitates the frateralty of the press at the East may appear worthy of some consideration at the West. The daily and weeky papers at the East teem with articles in relation to the monstrous frauds in sugars and sirups. Nothing of the kind has so much interested the public mind since the days of the whisky frauds; and well it might, for nothing has so much concerned the public welfare.

These frauds may be classed under two heads. First, the fraud on the Government Treasury by he refiners in evading the payment of legal duties, in the importation of raw sugars from foreign countries, and the drawbacks on refined ugars exported to other lands. This has been lone by coloring the imported article, by collusion with Government agents in weighing the sugars, by false sampling, and by allowing resugars, by false sampling, and by allowing refiners to land the sugars at their own docks, where they could precipitate them into the boiling vats without any delay. In exporting, they defrauded by false swearing. Some estimate these frauds at \$5,000,000 per year. Others say that the sum total for the last few years would amount to \$40,000,000.

The second fraud relates to the adulterations and roleoning of the refined angars by poleon.

and poisoning of the refined sugars by poison-ous chemicals. The latter most concerns almost every man, woman, and child of the nation, for almost all of them use the sugars and sirups that come from the refineries.

York engaged in the investigation of these frauds says: "The adulteration of sugar is carried on to such an extent that the lives of our people, especially those of our children, are at stake; and it is a subject worthy the atten-tion of every man in the Republic. We talk about the adulteration of milk; it is nothing compared to the adulteration of sugars. The compared to the adulteration of sugars. The poisons that are used in preparing sugars that are sold in corner groceries are bound to produce diseases which may never be cured. "
As promised in our first article, let us now turn our attention to these poisonous substances. The chemical most complained of, and found in greatest abundance in the sugars and sirups of the present day, is the muriate of tin. We do not think it is used by all of the refiners, but believe it is by the majority, as it has been found in all the sugars and sirups thus far analyzed.

analyzed.

If the muriate of tin is found so extensively in our sugars and sireps by the chemist, the questions arise, Is it poisonous? will it cause distress to invalids and infants? and Will it gradually reduce to an invalid condition those who are now in a state of comparative health? To these questions we give an affirmative answer Facts and experiments demonstrate this propo

sition.

Tin in its natural condition is said to be nonpoisonous, but whenever it becomes oxidized it
becomes destructive of health and life. Water
kept in tin will not oxidize it; therefore it is not
rendered poisonous by standing in that metal.
But milk, though perfectly sweet, will cause
oxidization; and, if it stands ten or twelve hours
in tin, will be affected sufficiently to cause pain But milk, though perfectly sweet, will cause oxidization; and, if it stands ten or twelve hours in tin, will be affected sufficiently to cause pain when drank by the invalid or infant. This, perhaps, it a new idea to some, but if any dysupetic doubt it let him try the experiment of freely drinking it after standing in thwarea few hours. Any one can readily distinguish between the taste of that which has stood in tin and stoneware. Hence we see one prominent reason why nurses find so much difficulty is raising infants by hand. The milk being kept in tin is poisoued by it sufficiently to cause irritation and pain to the delicate and sensitive alimentary organs of the child. Where the child is constitutionally frail—of a delicate organization—it will gradually produce dyspensia, marssmus, and death.

Another proof of the injury produced by the oxidization of the is its effect on those invalids who eat tomatoes and acid fruits canned in that metal. All such substances oxidize the tin, and the salts of the tin are diffused through the fruit, rendering it so poisonous that no person troubled with weak digestion can eat of it once without suffering pain, and if a person in ordinary health makes a daily use of it he will, after awnile, be compelled to rank himself with the dyspeptic class. Mr. Marriner, a Chicago chemist, says that even sweet fridits are unfit for the human stomach if canned in tin.

Of late years it has been the practice of some of the manufacturers of fiannels to use the muriate of tin to fix their dyes and render them permanent in their goods. People who wore them soon began to complain of irritation and inflammation of the skin, and were compelled to discard them. Physicians informed their patients that their sufferings were caused by the muriate of tin.

to discard them. Physicians informed their patients that their sufferings were caused by the muriate of tin.

Hence the chemist probably took the hint that this article would prove equally effective in sugar. He tried it and found it excellent in not only fixing the color, but by far the easies; and cheapest method of clarifying it and giving it the best shade for commercial purposes. Without stopping to inquire its effect on the health of the consumers, some of the refiners adopted its use, and have been sending fourth immense quantities of sugars and strups loaded with this destructive chemical. If tin will have such an irritating effect on the comparatively tough cuticle of the skin, how be the comparatively tough cuticle of the skin, how be reficious must it prove on the mucous membrane and nerves of the alimentary organs. Is it strange that the people of this country are becoming a nation of dyspepties?

Perhaps the reader would like to know more definitely how this chemical effects the object. It is as and that the muriate of tin is a chloride, and that chlorine bleaches out the sugar and wnitens it more readily than any other known substance. Very dark sugars may be whitened by in, and made to appear first-class. But chlorine is simply a bleacher, and it is important that something should be used to set the color and make it permanent. This is accomplished by the combined action of the chlorine and tin, which, remaining in combination, constitute a better agent for fixing the color than anything else thus far discovered by the chemist.

Thus we can readily see why unscrupulous men use an article so destructive of human life.

If by it they can bleach out the darkest sugars and make them appear whiter to the eye of the consumer than by any other process, their cupidity is satisfied if their consciences are not. We can also see how such refiners can make their hudreds of thousands of doilars, while their competitors, refining by a different process, should lose money till their fortunes have been swallowed up by the unequal competition.

Dues the reader ask for further proof that tin is used! Then hear the testimony of Mr. Booth before the Committee appointed by Congress to investigate these frands. He saws; "I tell you, sir, that adulteration of sugar does concern the Committee of Ways and Means; it concerns the Board of Health; it concerns everybody. Think of it! By-and-by, when the people of this contry have caten enough of this refined sugar to become tin-lined, so that the stomach and bowels shall be coated with tin, what a pleasant thing it will be to us fathers of families! Our children won't cry any more; there will be no more stomach-ache, for the stomach will be tin-lined. I am on onth, sir. This sample of tin that I have shown came from a gallon of sirup made by a refiner in this city. It was sent to Dr. Chandler, the President of the Board of Health, analyzed by him, and returned to me; and the refiner who made the sirup, when he discovered I had the sample, said, I didn't think it could be found; but you can't find it now. I got another sample of his sirup, and sent it to Dr. Chandler, and from that came this smaller sample thu, and after that the refiner gave it up."

and sent it to Dr. Chandler, and from that came this smaller sample the, and after that the refiner gave it up."

Does the testimony of Mr. Booth satisfy the reader that sugars and sirans are poisoned!

In addition to the tin, the chemists have found copper in some of the sugars. They account for its presence on the supposition that the muriatic acid was used with such strength that it oxidized the copper vacuum pans in in which it was boiled, which became diffused throughout the entire mass of the sugar in the pans. In one case there was so much copper that it had brouzed the tin. Reader! what think you of sweetening your tea, coffee, or oatmeal with a little verdigris!

Another substance with which sugars and sirups have been adulterated is glucose. We shall consider that in our next article.

L. Rossiter.

THE BANKERS' NULLIFICATION SCHEME.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The proposed action of the New York banks can no longer leave a reasonable doubt that the money power aims to secure a second demonetization of silver in this country. While they can hardly hope to accomplish this result during the present session of Congress, there is a plain intention to so ham-per its circulation that it will not be received on an equal footing with gold and greenbacks. In this way they hope to make its use so inconrenient, and so injure its reputation as money,

venient, and so injure its reputation as money, that demonetization will soon follow.

That the Administration sympathizes with this movement is evident, not only from the President's message, but also from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

That Mr. Sherman is using his official position to promote the interest of the bondholders is evident from his declaration that, "when the Resumption act was passed in 1875, gold was the only coin which by law was a legal-tender in payment of all debts." "That act," he says, "contemplated resumption in gold coin oily. No silver coin of full legal-tender could then be lawfully issued." "In the execution of the law," he says, "he will feel it to be his duty to

"contempiated resumption in gold coin only. No silver coin of full legal-tender could then be lawfully issued." "In the execution of the law," he says, "he will feel it to be his duty to redeem all United States notes presented on and after Jan. 1 next, in sums of not less than \$50, with either gold or silver coin, as desired by the holder,"—knowing, of course, that all will demand gold.

Mr. Sherman greatly underrates the intelligence of his countrymen if he supposes that this sort of reasoning will convince them that they are under any moral or legal obligation to pay the entire national debt exclusively in gold. As a lawyer, he must know that the manner of paying a debt is a matter of mutual agreement between the contracting parties at the time when the debt is incurred,—not by what one party may say several years afterwards.

It is passing strange that John Sherman has overlooked or ignored the act of 1870, which pledged the faith of the nation to redeem the debt in the standard coin then existing, and that of course included silver dollars. The promise was to redeem in the "coin" of 1870, not in "the gold coin of 1875," which the demonetization of silver in 1873 and appreciated some 20 ner cent. The pledge to pay in "coin" was

tion of silver in 1879 had appreciated some 20 per cent. The piedge to pay in "coin" was made more than two vears before silver was demonstized in 1878, while silver was standard monetized in 1873, while silver was standard money. The Resumption act of 1875 simply repeated a piedge it could not repumate. The coin in which the paper liabilities of the country is to be redeemed is silver and gold, which constituted the money of the country when the act to strengthen the national credit passed. The subsequent demonetization of silver did not after the terms of that act.

All coin ophications were to be paid dollar for

not after the terms of that act.

All coin obligations were to be paid dollar for dollar in the units or their equivalents, as the standard in our currency then existed; and the creditor has no right to ask anything different.

As has been frequently stated, the unit of value in our currency, from 1792 to 1873,—a period of eighty-one years,—was a silver dollar containing 371½ grains of pure sliver. The weight of this dollar has fluctuated between 412½ and 416 grains, owing to alloy which was added for the purpose of giving hardness and durability to a metal that would otherwise be rapidly worn away from constant use. Until rapidly worn away from constant use. Until the act of 1873, it was with this dollar or its equivalent that the value of all other forms of equivalent that the value of all other forms of property, including gold and silver bullion, grains, iron, laud, labor, obligations, etc. were measured. During this period, although our gold coin was made equal with silver as legal tender for all debts, it was never the unit or standard of value. In fact, we never had a gold dollar in our currency until 1849,—\$2.50 being the smallest gold coin in circulation up to that time.

ime.

In 1873, by trickery, the owners of money succeeded in stealing through Cangress a law demonetizing silver,—dropping it from our currency. This necessitated the creation of a new continuity they was done by substituting the gold monetizing silver,—dropping it from our currency. This necessitated the creation of a new unit, which was done by substituting the gold dollar of 23.3 grains of pure gold or 25.8 of standard (alloyed) gold.

The Remonetization act of 1878 restored the silver dollar to our currency and made it a legaltender, but, gold being retained as the unit, it will be seen that all values are now measured by the gold dollar; whereas, previous to 1873, all values were measured by the silver dollar,—their position being exactly reversed.

The silver dollar, containing 371½ grains of pure silver, being the unit or standard measuring all values previous to 1873, all coin obligations prior to that time were incurred with the full knowledge of this fact by both debtor and creditor; and fair dealing can only require their payment in dollars of this unit or its equivalent, as Mr. Sherman and the bondholders propose.

The attempt, therefore, on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury to make it appear that the nation is bound to pay its obligations excusively in gold is not only unworthy of the logic of a Cabinet Minister, but his great generosity leaves just ground to suspect his honesty.

DEFENSE OF MONO-METALLISM AND DE-

DEFENSE OF MONO-METALLISM AND DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribine.

La Porte, Ind., Dec. 4.—Your correspondent
"Fatmer," in The Tribine of Dec. 2, asks several questions, and calls upon any "gold-basis"
man to answer, and by the heading you have given
to his letter, "Gold-Bags, Answer," you seem to
invite a reply. I am not a "gold-basis" man nay
further than this: that I do not believe gold should
be demonetized in the United States, or prevented
from circulating side by side with silver; but, if
you will give me space to do so, I will answer
oriefly your. "Farmer's" (nesstions.

(1) "Why were steps taken to demonetize silver
at a time when it was at a premium over gold?"
Silver, or the old silver dollar rather, was "demonetized" in this country long before the passage
of the act of 1873. Only a few millions were ever
coined, and they had not been in circulation for
more than a quarter of a century. The legislation
of 1873, of which so much complaint has been
made, simply recognized the existing condition of
things by leaving the silver dollar, a coln
not in circulation for thirty years, out
of the Coinage act. The charge so constantly
mide, that it was passed, "surrectitionsly," is
utterly groundless, faise, and silly. There was
given to it far more than the usual publicly. It
was repeatedly read at the desks of both Honses of
Congress. It was printed no less than thriteen
times. It was for months, and years even, on the
files of every member, and in the document-room,
where every correspondent of every newspaper in
the United States could have uncestricted access to
it. The simple fact is, that mobody cared anything
about a "dollar" that was
curiosity.

[The conspicuous and glaring inaccuracies of
the above are pointed out in an editorial artists.

the above are pointed out in an editorial article

the above are pointed out in an editorial article in to-day's issue.—Ep.]

(2) "Is not the present difference between gold and sliver the result of demonetization in Europe and this country?" The "demonetization" in Europe on nouth aided in causing the difference, but our Government can scarcely be held responsible for what the States of Europe do; but, inasmuch as there was no silver in circulation here when "demonetization", occurred in this country, the passage of the act of 1873 could not possibly have had any effect. If "demonetization" in this country caused the difference in the values of gold and silver, why has not "remonetization" caused the difference to disappear, at least in part? On the countrary, it has increased since remonetization.

tion.

[One great reason is that silver has not yet, in point of fact, been remonetized. The colflage is not free, but severely restricted. The Secretary keeps it down to the beggarly amount of two millions a month. Such a limited insign

nificant coinage can have little or no influence in restoring the equilibrium between silver and gold. The coinage of silver should be, like that of gold, free and unlimited.—ED.]

(3) "If the real desire of the Gold Ring is to see silver dollars worth as much as gold dollars, would it not be more consistent for them to assist in remonetizing, when it has been demonetized?" This question growing out of the preceding one, the foregoing is an answer to both. (4) "Were not the first moves which were made to demonetize silver prompted by a desire to increase the value of money, as compared with other property?" Not at all. The silver doilar was practically demonstrated long before, for the reason that it was worth a little more than the gold dollar, and, not being in use at all, it could not have been supposed that to drop from the list of legal coins one not used for thirty years would have any effect whatever on the value of silver or gold, as it certainly did not,

It would have been year easy for Congress in

1878 to have established the European relation of 15% of silver to 1 of gold, and then silver of 15% of silver to 1 of gold, and then silver would have circulated at par with gold. It is not true that silver had been disused for thirty years previous to 1873. It continued to be coined up to the time the act of 1873 dropped it out. Previous to 1849 Mr. Packard had never seen an American gold dollar in his life. Does he not know that, in addition to 8,000,000 of silver dollar pieces, there were coined, previou to 1854, no less than \$77,000,000 of legal-tender full-weight half dollars and \$17,000,000 of legal-tender full-weight quarter dollars? If he is not, he ought to post up a little before setting out to teach "Farmers." Is he ignorant of the important fact that from 1792 to 1858 Spanish dol lars, halves, and quarters were full legal-tenders in this country? And that French 5-franc pieces were legal-tenders at about 94 cents for any amount? And that German thalers were legal-tenders at about 73 cents apiece for any amount? Does he not know that there circulated in the United States. lated in the United States for more than sixty-five years an average of at least \$100,000,000 of those foreign legal-tender silver coins in addi-tion to all the American legal-tender silver those foreign legal-tender silver coins in addition to all the American legal-tender silver? If he does not, it is high time that he did.—Ep.]

(5) "If it was honest to pay a debt in 1865 with cold dollars worth 3 per cent less than standard silver dollars, is it not honest to pay a debt in 1878 with the same standard silver dollars, especially when there is an express option to pay in such dollars?" In 1865 there were no silver dollars to pay with. They could not be had, and no-hody expected to be pald in any butter coin than gold coin. The real, practical question is, If a creditor in 1865 was, by the force of circumstances, compelled to receive in payment of debt gold dollars worth 3 per cent less than silver dollars, shall he in 1878 be compelled by law to receive silver dollars worth 15 per cent less than gold dollars. Ordf in 1865 wheat had been worth three cents a bushel less than rye, and "Farmer" took it as the equivalent of wheat, though worth 15 cents less per bushes? I presume "Farmer" will agree with me in the desire to see gold and silver circluste side by side, but we shall not see it very long, if each dollar of one kind of money is worth 100 cents, and each dollar of the other kind only 85 cents.

J. P.

("J. P.") meyer saw a legal-tender silver dollar worth 15 per cent less than a gold dollar. There

are no such dollars in circulation, and no debtor offering any such currency to his credito The standard silver dollar of 37114 grains possesses exactly the same purchasing power as the gold dollar. If "J. P." thinks they are only worth 85 cents, THE TRIBUNE Company will pay him 90 cents in gold for all the standard silver dollars he can bring on. We want to buy million of them at that price in gold as quick as we can lay our hands upon them, and expect make \$10,000 clear in the deal. Fetch on the dollars of the daddies and get your 99 per cent

CURRENT OPINION.

Southern Democrats elected to Congress by the most barefaced frauds will be complatently

It would be a real pity to let the Bulgarian throne go to waste just because Grant may not want it. Try Butler; he needs a place to sit down. —Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

Jim Anderson is a pleasant-faced young man, with hair colored like sunbeams streaming through a broken whisky-bottle. It is his love to the little hatchet that makes him a hero.—New Orleans Picdyune (Dem.). The ciphers ought to be probed to the bot-

tom; for, when the Democrats takes the field in 1880, they can't carry any dead weight, political cripples, or statesmen with reputations out of re-pair.—Baltimore Gazetts (Rep.). Many Democrats in the South will express surprise when they learn from the Presi-dent's message that by conciliation he did not mean rife-club rule, tilicit distillieries, or tissue-tickets.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Let the President see to it that every ballot-stuffer and bulldozer who can be reached i bands states and buildozer who can be reached a brought to trial, and public opinion will do the rost. It will not help Hampton's men to pacl juries and persecute United States officers. Every step in that direction but makes their case worse.—Hartford Post (Rep.). We have yet to see the first indication

we have yet to see the arst indication among those who mold the opinions and direct the policy of the Democracy, of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Southern bulldozers and ballot-box stuffers, or, in fact, with election frauds and rescalities of any kind inuring to the benefit of their party.—Troy Times (Rep.). The final struggle of 1880 will be whether

The final struggle of 1880 will be whe'her we are to live under an Oriental system of despotism or under the bill of rights proclaimed by Thomas Jefferson. If, discarding all heresies and small questions, the Democratic party plants itself firmly upon a true platform of principles, it will win the day. If it betray the people again, for the sake of money-changing or political quacks, its defeat is as certain as the rising of the sun.—Augusta (Ga.) Uhronicle (Dem.).

Democrats are talking a great deal about their policy in Congress. There is but one safe way, and that is to have no policy at all. It is way, and that is to have no policy at all. It is nearly twenty years since the party has had a policy which didn't work irreparable damage to it immediately upon its promulgation. Its true policy is to lie low, steal everything within reach, and say nothing. As the colored gentleman remarked, in response to the inquiry of his companion, "is disright?" "Dis am no time to argey onpleasant questions, Sam. Hand down another chicken."—Buffulo Express (Kep.).

Montgomery Blair thinks that the Demo-crats suffered losses in the late elections because they condoned the fraud of 1876. We can scarcely conceive what votes they lost on that account. We think they lost because President Hayes has made think they lost because President Hayes has made a decent; comparatively clean Administration, not offensively partisan, and recognized the right of local self-government in the South, while the Democrats showed extreme partisanship and greed for the spoils in the House of Representatives, as well as in the States controlled by them, and in the South did not give the voters an equal chance. The Democratic cipher dispatches also contributed to the result, which was affected by the movement of a part of the independent voters from the Democratic to the Republican side. The interesting question is where those interesting voters will be in 1880.—Boston Heratid (Ind. Dem.).

We hope the subject of rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi River will receive the at-tention which it deserves in Congress this winter. Certain radical journals in the North, which advotention which it deserves in Congress this winter. Certain radical journals in the North, which advocate the expenditure by the Government of hundreds of millions of dollars on internal improvements in the Northern States, such as breakwaters, ship-canals, scooping out creeks to make them navigable, etc., become flercely indignant every time the proposition is made either to improve the navigation of the Mississippi, or to prevent millions of acres of land bordering on the river from becoming useliess, by reason of periodical overflows.

—Louiselle Courier-Journal (Dem.). You need not waste any more time on the levee job, for it is dead. The man who killed it is Capt. John Cowden, of Memphis. He slew the fraud with facts. The opening of the Bonnet Carre Crevasse, twenty miles above New Orleans, has relieved to river in great part. The opening of the fold outlet into Laze Borgne would do more to relieve the lowlands from overflow than \$40,000,000 squandered on the levees. The two outlets are all that is required to keep the river within bounds. The water that passes through the crevasse reaches the Gulf level in six miles, whereas, if it had pursued the regular course, the distance would have been 140 miles. But why is it, under these circumstances, that the whole river does not make its way into the lake? Because the river is 100 feet deeper than the lake? Because the river is 100 feet deeper than the lake? Because the curver is 100 feet deeper than the lake? Because the river is 100 feet deeper than the lake? Because the river is 100 feet deeper than the lake? Because the river is 100 feet deeper than the lake? Because the river is 100 feet deeper than the lake?

A STUDY.

I watched a dainty, bright-eyed little monse Full in the power of a huse black cat, Who, prowling like a panther through the bouse, Had pounced upon her prey, so sleek and fai. Poor Monsie's time had come: a fearful shape Looked down upon it with green, hungry eyes; And valn—ai: vain—each effort to escape, Its glossy breast heaved with despairing sighs. Ah me! what terror shook its little frame! How loth it was to die and cease to be! What visions slitted through its timy brain, While Pussy smacked her lips with fiendish glee. I turned away, but in that seene! I saw The workings of a great and cruel law.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Is. "Sloux BRUBAKER.

CATARRH

WHAT IS CATARRH?

Thousands suffer without knowing the nature of this almost universal complaint. It is an ulceration of the head. Its indications are hawking, spitting, weak inflamed eyes, frequent sorness of the throat, dryness and heat of the nose, matter running from the head down the threat often ringing or deafness in the ears, loss of smell, memory impaired, duliness and dizziness of the head, often in the first stages, but more commonly in its advanced stages, attended with pains in chest or left side, and under the shoulder blades. Indigestion usually attends Catarri; a hacking cough and colds are very common; some have all these symptoms; others only a part Very little pain attends Catarrh, until the liver and the lungs are attacked in consequence of the stream of pollution running from the head into the stomach.

All such persons catch cold easily, and have frequently a running at the nostrils; the bresh sometimes reveals to all around the corruption within, while the patient has frequently lost all sense of smell. The disease advances cautiously, until pain in the chest, lungs, or bowels startles him; he hacks and coughs, has dyspepsia, liver complaint, and is urged by his doctor to take this or that; perhaps even cod-liver oil is prescribed. Perfectly ridiculous! The foul ulcers in the head cannot be reached by pouring such stuff into the poor, jaded stomach. The patient becomes nervous, the voice is harsh and unnatural, he feels disheartened, memory loses her power, judgment her zeal, gloomy forebodings hang overhead; hundreds, yes, thousands in such carounstances, feel that to die would be a relief, and many even do cut the thread of life to end their sorrows.

THOUSANDS ARE DYING

NASAL CATARRH.

Sometimes the disease only affects the membranes lining the nasal passages, and they may be easily reached and cured by simple means. But when it is located in the frontal sinus, or in the posterior nares, or if it has entered the custachian tubes, and is injuring the ears, then nothing but finely medicated vapor can effectually reach it and destroy it. And certainly, after it has affected the throat and bronchial tubes, as all well-read physicians will readily attest, nothing can be relied on to effect a permanent cure but the inhalation of properly medicated vapor. In the same manner that we breathe common air we can inhale and breathe a medicated air; and it is perfectly simple, any one can see, thus to treat disease of the throat, bronchial pipes, and lungs. How much better this method, by which remedies are conveyed directly to the seat of the disease, than to resort to the uncertain and too frequent mischievous action of medicines taken into the

The Cold Air Inhaling Balm.

This part of my treatment I regard as very important, especially in warding off coids (which is full haif of the battle), and in relieving the head and lungs while under their effects. The bain is composed of several kinds of gams, balsams, tirs, and essential oils, which are asparately used by the best physicians in treating throat, bronchial, and lung diseases. These I have combined and concentrated their virtues, which, by the inhaling process, are drawn through the various air passages of the head and respiratory organs, reaching and healing every irritated spot. If used when coid first makes its appearance,—which usually begins by an irritation of the mucous linking of the nose, and a sneeze, which is nature's emphatic warning,—it will, most invariably, check it, and by producing a quicker circulation, and by throwing the blood to the surface, the bad effects of a cold are warded off. It is withal pleasant to use and almost instant in its effects.



Eighteen years of terrible headache, disrusting nasal discharges, dryness of the throat, acute bronchitis, coughing, soreness of the lungs, raising bloody mucus, and even night sweats, incapacitating me for my professional duties, and bringing me to the verge of the grave—all caused by, and the results of, Nasat, CATARRH. After spending hundreds of dollar, and obtaining no relief, I compounded my Catarren Spreific and Colla Air Inhaling Balan, and wrought upon myself a wonderful cure. Now I can speak for hours with no difficulty, and can breathe freely in any atmosphere. At the calls of numerous friends, I have given my cure to the public, and have now thousands of patients in all parts of the country, and thousands of happy fellow-beings whose sufferings I have relieved. My cure is certain, thorough, and perfect, and is indorsed by Every Physician of the country, and thousands of happy fellow-beings as I have been pileved of this loathsome disease, making the possessor at once disgusting to himself and others, I shall be satisfied, and feel that I have dind.

T. P. Chulza MY EXPERIENCE

OTHERS' TESTIMONY.

FROM THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA T. P. CHILDS—Dear Sir: I think you have the true theory and practice for the cure of Nuclearna, and also for the treatment of the respiratory organs. My throat is now so well restore that I lecture daily without difficulty, and I find no difficulty whatever in preaching. You are still liberty to use my name for the benefit of others. Yours very truly,

E. B. FAIRPIELD, D. D., LIL.D., Lincoln, New

E. B. FAIRFIELD, D. D., LL.D., Lincols, I Judge J. Collett, of Lima, O., writes: "You well remember how terribly Catarrh and hold upon me at the time you were at my house, making me offensive to myself and to all a and withal suffering day and night. I began to use your excellent remedy about the 2th o gust. Now I am cured; head free, air passages all open, and breathing natural. I expey you again what I said in a recent letter, 'A thousand thanks to you for so sure a remedy a very cheap.' I have laid away the instrument, having no further occasion to use it. If about six weeks I have accomplished what you thought could be gained in from three temosts." (P. S.—Write to him.)

MR. THOMAS J. DAILY, of Homer, Champaign County, Ill., one of the worst cases I ever be der treatrent, who was six months bedfast, and nearly blind, and one eye utterly desiron Catarrh, nose and face much disfigured, and throat and lungs in critical state, writes, June II.

by Catarrh, nose and lace index cases.

"Dhar Mr. Childs: I have used your Catarrh treatment, that my brother, B. O. Belly, of your place, kindly sent me, now over three months, and almost all this time in hopelessnes, as did seem I must die. By and by it began to take effect, and I began to have hope. I improve rapidly, soon could sit up, passages of the head began to open, throat and bronchial tubes graveletter, cough ceased, and now I can see to write. I now expect to get well and go about us has ness again. I owe you a great debt of gratitude. Indeed, I owe my life to your trainest. Thomas J. Dann."

Vary truly your friend. ery truly your friend, P. S.—Mr. D. is now (Sept. 10) inTroy, looking quite well; almost every vestige of

BEV. MR. RECORD, of Convoy, O., says: "No amount of money would tempt me to be placed back into the misery and wretchedness I was in when I began to use your Specific."

MRS. W. D. LINCOLN, of York, Neb., writes: "My health is fully restored. The horrisml loathsome disease is all gone."

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

Mr. W. S. Sandel, of Willis, Montgomer's County, Texas, writes:

REV. T. P. CHILDS—Dear Sir: In 1873 I was attacked with catarrh, slight at first, but it gradually grew worse and worse. In the spring of 1877 the disease assumed a new form; my mouta mathroat were attacked, ulcers were formed, and soon the uvula was all eaten away, and large soris through the posterior nares. My condition was now not only deplorable, but apparently hopeless. Large quantities of very offensive matter were discharged from the noatrils and throat; and for days together I could take no food but spoon victuals. I knew of no remedy, and the dector could give me no relief or advice. My sufferings were intense, and distraction of mind was affect to my physical sufferings. At this junction a friend called my attention to your advertisement. I lost no time in procuring your Specific. I received it the latter part of August, and commend using it immediately, and began to improve right along. My throat healed rapidly, and the clarge in my appearance for the better was so marked that I was often greeted with, "Why! what a change! How much better you took!" When I think of what I suffered, and the many sleepless nights of agony I spent, I am truly glad there is a remedy for this horrible disease. I shall recommend it to all suffering with catarrh. I will cheerfully "mawer any letters that may be afteressed to me asking for information. Most sincerely your friend,

The tollowing names have been selected from thousands in my possession. If desired, and desired, and desired, and desired, and desired, and desired, and of the street of the collowing names have been selected from thousands in my possession. The following names have been selected from thousands in my possession. If desired, any them can be consulted by letter or otherwise:

W. L. Wilson, Troy, Pike Co., Ala. Rev. W. Tillinghurst, Bloomer, Wis. W. L. Wilson, Arvy, 1 and 1 an Samuel T. G. Bigelow, Lv Ledding Co., Pa.
ter, Mass.
Rev. P. W. Free, Waterford, Erie Co., Pa.
Rev. T. Gillespie, Woodworth, Wis.
Alonzo Bennett, Jackson, Jackson Co., Mich.
Miss Flora Webber, Urbana, Champaign Co., Iil.
Rev. J. Lentz, Kanawha C.-H., W. Va.
Rev. W. R. Lathrop, Hartsville, Ind.

Mrs. J. A. Hombrey, Franklin, Pa.
Calvin Teegrarden, Griffinsville, Iz.
James White, Canda, Elk Co., Kan.
J. J. Hancock, Irvinville, Irvin Co., Gs.
Issac Hill, Kirkville, Wapelio Co., Is.
J. Z. Barnett, St. Francisville, Clark Ca., Mo.
Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Sturgts, Ind.
W. S. Sandel, Willis, Mont. Co., Tex.
J. Morton, Collinsville, DeKaib Co., Ala.
Rev. A. J. Gaines, Waterford, Miss.
T. B. Rose, Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.
Rev. J. W. Terrell, Roanoke, Howard Co., Mor.
J. A. Thornton, Michigan City, Ind.
Chas. B. Day, Peoria, Peoria Co., Ill.
F. M. Matchell, Pittston, Me.
J. Grim, Hoopeston, Vermillion Co., Ill.
G. W. Dalbey, Sheibyville, Tonn.

WHAT THE EDITORS KNOW OF T. P. CHILDS. Catarch, in its worst and most offensive form, compelled Mr. Childs to give up his charge, after years of public speaking, and constant use of a voice, always strong. After trying all that medicine could do for him, he finally, in despair, attempted his own cure, and, having considerable knowledge of medicine, succeeded, beyond hope, and relieved his own sufferings, enabling him to resume public speaking without difficulty.

Mr. Childs was besieged by others similarly afflicted, until the good man was compelled to so the manufacture of his medicine, by the number and frequency of these calls, — [Correspondence Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati.

The publishers of the Congregationalist, with multitudes of other people, are somewhat amplication patent medicines, as a rule, and when we received the advertisement of Mr. Childs we at first declined its insertion; but, on making inquiry, we received such satisfactory replies, and one especially from a well-known Congregational pastor not far from the Rev. Mr. Childs, the proprietor of the medicine, that we withdrew our objections.—[Congregationalist, Boston.

While not supposing that all cases of catarrh will be cured by the prescription advertised, the pelishers of the Illustrated Christian Weekly, after diligent inquiry, have reasons to believe that has in many cases proved effectual. We do not ordinarily insert medical advertisements.—[Illustrates Christian Weekly. Mr. Childs' reputation and character secure him the confidence of his patrons, who are assured the they are not dealing with a man that has a patent to sell, but a simple remedy.—[Caristian, St. Long.]

Mr. Childs gives a very strong description of this most annoying and losthsome disease. A number of testimonials from well-known publishers and others throughout the country seems to indicate that it recalls a manner of treatment is worthy of investigation by those thus afflicted. The physician when the country is the painful lift is most assuredly entitled to the thanks and parage of the world at large.—[Andrews' Bazar, Cincinnati.

CONCLUSION.

It is now a well-established fact that Childs' Catarrh Specific, for thoroughness, complete and efficiency, has no equal in the world. Everything known to be good for Nasal Catarrh in its horrid forms, in the head, throat, and bronchial tubes, arranged into one complete system treatment. Two kinds of inhalants and two fine inhalers go with each full course of medicine. Do not trific with some cheap thing, which at best can afford but temporary relief, while troots of the vile disease are left to strike deeper and deeper. Be in carnest and thorough of nothing! Write at once and say what paper you saw this in. Circulars, price-lists, and all necessary information can be had by addressing (with return stamp),

Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.

VOLUME XXX

GROMM

Nos. 199, 20

We are the Onl here, which does Goods, and Import other House in the

We are ready est Wines and livered free to an DIAMONDS, WATCH

Rare Bargains in f Stones, set and unse Solitaire Ear-Rin rer-Rings, &c., in ne ot settings.

Also, a superb line Cameo, Onyx, and rich styles of Jewelr FINE WATCHE VERWARE, Pre loods, &c.

Just received, a of FRENCH CLOCK BRONZES.

GILES, B

& E. Corner State an

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Fancy Go

We offer an entir stock of the most a goods at the lowes and solicit purchase and see our stock.

TRASK, ROWE 103 STATE

SECOND FLOO

GREAT BARG

ONLY \$55 PE To parties wishing a Home Lot East Front, Lake-av.,

ner Thirty-seven 1 100 ft. 3

108 ft.

TO CAPITAL

The Fidelity Safe Depe The Bank Bu

And is steadily increasing.
located, nearly new, and as strong make the They will be cold.
ALSO, a valuable business loteast corner of Madison-st. and east corner of Madison-st. are larger involvement.